UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARIES



BOUND BY
GALWEY & Co
EUSTACE ST. DUBLIN

JOURNAL

OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

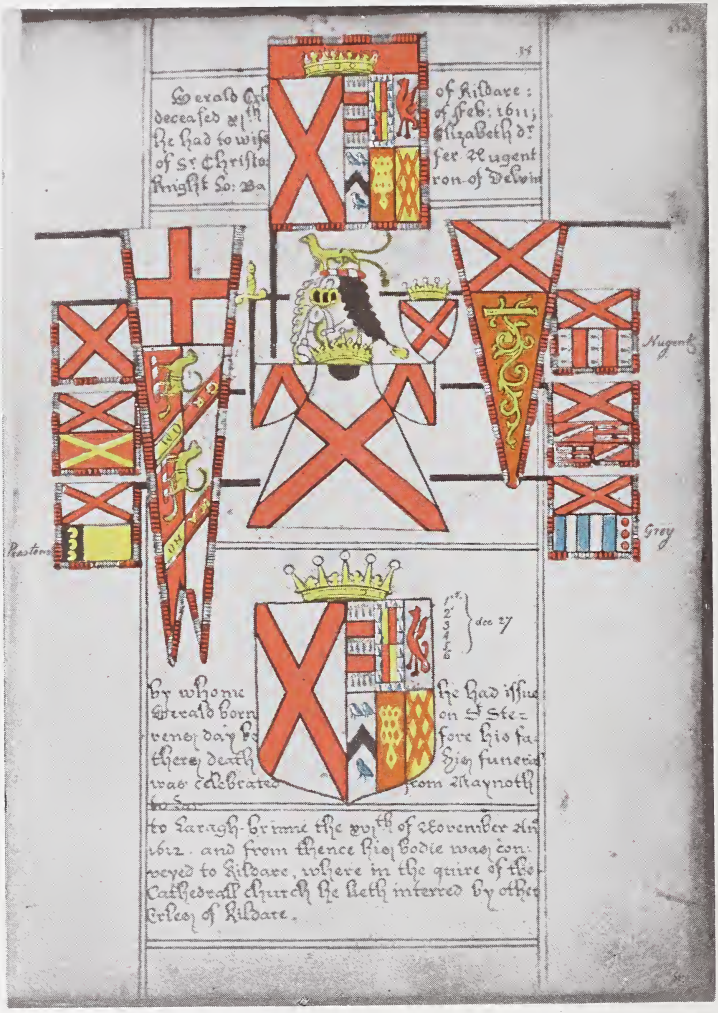
AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

The Council of the County Kildare Archæological Society do not hold themselves answerable for statements put forward in this Journal; the responsibility rests entirely with the writers of the Papers.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries

https://archive.org/details/journalofcountyk03coun



CHROMO. TYPO. M. LEWIS, SC., DUBLIN.

A reduced Facsimile of the original Funeral Entry of Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare.

1611.

(For a description see p. **494**)

JOURNAL

OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

VOL. III.

JULY, 1899-1902.

DUBLIN:
EDWARD PONSONBY, 116 GRAFTON STREET.
1902.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY C. W. GIBBS AND SON,
WICKLOW STREET.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME III, (JULY NUMBER) 1899-1902.

PAGE.

PROCEEDINGS, AND REPORTS OF COUNCIL, ... 65, 135, 271, 403

LISTS OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, AND RULES, 72, 141, 277, 410

EXCURSION MEETINGS:—

1898. Old Kilcullen, Knockaulin, New Abbey, and Castlemartin, 69
1899. Celbridge, Ardrass, Rathcoffy, Clongowes Wood College, and Clane, ... 138
1900. Coghlanstown, Ballymore Eustace, The Piper's Stones, and Poulaphooka, ... 274
1901. Kerdiffstown, Johnstown Inn, Rathmore, Punchestown, Tipper, and Furness, ... 407

THE HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT:—

Up to December, 1898, ... 71
,, ,, 1899, ... 140
,, ,, 1900, ... 276
,, ,, 1901, ... 409

REVIEWS OF BOOKS:—

Handcock's "History and Antiquities of Tallaght, County Dublin," 198
Ball's "History of the County Dublin," Part I, ... 492

NOTICE OF BOOK:—

Miss Margaret Stokes's "High Crosses of Ireland," Part II, . 402

OBITUARY:—

Miss Margaret Stokes, Honorary Member, ... 201

PAPERS:—

The Curragh: its History and Traditions. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 1
The Holed High Cross at Moone. By Miss Margaret Stokes, . 33
John Lye, of Clonaugh. By the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P. Part III, 39

PAPERS—*continued:* PAGE.

The Carpenter Tomb Slab in St. David's Church, Naas. By Miss A. F. Long and Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 51
Rathcoffy. By the Rev. M. Devitt, S.J., Vice-President, . . 79
The Wogan Monument at Clane. By T. Cooke-Trench, D.L., . 99
Clane Abbey. By the late Rev. Professor George Stokes, D.D., . 101
The Moat of Clane. By T. Cooke-Trench, D.L., ... 107
The Rt. Hon. William Conolly, P.C., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. By the Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D., . . . 113
The Principal Gentry of the County Kildare in the year 1600. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 118
The Song of the Sword of Cerball. Translated by Prof. Kuno Meyer, 123
Killeen Cormac. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 149
On the Different Deposits of the River Liffey at Millicent. By T. Cooke-Trench, D.L., ... 164
Donadea and the Aylmer Family. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock, M.A., 169
County Kildare Folk-lore about Animals, Reptiles, and Birds. By "Omurethi," 179
The Lattin and Mansfield Families in the County Kildare. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock, M.A., ... 186
In Memoriam:—Miss Margaret Stokes, ... 201
Clongowes Wood. By the Rev. M. Devitt, S.J., ... 207
The Birthplace and Life of St. Brigid of Kildare. By Major-General F. W. Stubbs, ... 217
William FitzGerald, of Castleroe, and his Tomb in the Kilkea Churchyard. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 229
County Kildare Folk-tales. Collected by Miss Greene, of Millbrook, ... 254, 368
The Rampart of the Pale at Clongowes Wood. By the Rev. M. Devitt, S.J., ... 284
The Original Anglo-Norman Settlers in the County Kildare. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock, M.A., ... 290
New Abbey of Kilcullen. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, . . . 301
Castlemartin. By "Omurethi," 319
Notes on the Collection of Irish Antiquities lately at Edenderry. By the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P., ... 325
Ballymore Eustace and its neighbouring Antiquities. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 343
The Wolfe Family of the County Kildare. By George Wolfe, . 361
Rathmore. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 372
Notes on Grange Con, County Wicklow. By Sir Arthur Vicars, . 382
The Henry Family in Kildare. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock, M.A., 386
Notes on the Sweetman Family. By the Rev. Canon Sherlock, M.A., 389
Lettice, Baroness of Offaly, and the Siege of her Castle of Geashill, 1642. By Lord Frederick FitzGerald, ... 419
The FitzGeralds of Ballyshannon (Co. Kildare), and their Successors thereat. By Lord Walter FitzGerald, ... 425
Notes on Furness, or Great Forenaghts. By Nicholas J. Synnott, 453

PAPERS—*continued:*

PAGE.

John FitzGerald, of Narraghbeg. By "Omurethi," . . . 471
Notes on Mural Graves found in the Foundations of the Chancel of St. Brigid's Cathedral Church, Kildare, in 1891. By the Very Rev. the Dean of Kildare, ... 479

MISCELLANEA AND NOTES :—

Furness, or Forenaghts Great, ... 57
An Ancient Foot-track of Wooden Planks across the Monavullagh Bog, ... 61
Additions to the List of County Kildare High Sheriffs, 63, 265, 398
Calverstown, near Kilcullen, ... 64
A Constable of Dublin Castle in 1474, ... 64
The Shrule Castle (Queen's Co.) Lettered Stone, ... 129
A Bronze Celt, ... 132
Three disused Townland Names in the south of the County Kildare :— Rahdroo, Dun-fin-yeen, Corally, ... 132
Sixteenth-century Tombstones in the Ballynadrumny Churchyard, 133
The Core-ally Rath, ... 191
Irish Pearls, ... 192
A Pagan Sepulchral Kist in the Dublin Science and Art Museum, 194
Additional Oil-Paintings of Lord Edward FitzGerald, . . 194, 399
Davidstown, near Castledermot, ... 195
Bases of Crosses at Carragh 195
Philip Flatisbury, a Kildare Historian, ... 196
Antiquities at Kilkea Castle, ... 196, 265
The Browne Mausoleum at Mainham, ... 261
A seventeenth-century Skillet and Bronze Sword at Kilkea Castle, 265
"The Carbrie," a Dublin Residence of the Earls of Kildare, . 267
The Wayside Cross Bases formerly at Little Rath and Prospect, . 268
Gerald Aylmer, son of Sir Andrew, of Donadea, ... 268
St. Brigid and Clane, ... 269
Old Road Names near Athy and near Dunmanoge, ... 269
The County Galway Archæological Society, ... 270
Thomas FitzGerald, Prior of Kilmainham, ... 334
The Baronies of the County Kildare in 1350, ... 336
The Wife of Sir John Wogan, Knt., of Rathcoffy, who died about the year 1420, ... 337
The Extinct Family of Young, of Newtown O'More, County Kildare, 338
David O'Buge, a native of Kildare, and a learned Carmelite of the fourteenth century, ... 339
Exhibits by Mr. Cooke-Trench at the Annual Meeting in Naas, 1901, 339
Poul-a-phooka, ... 391
Notes on a Crozier in the Clongowes Wood College Museum, . 393
The Inauguration of a new portion of the Grand Canal in the County Kildare, ... 395
Dr. Daniel Neylan, Bishop of Kildare, 1583-1603, ... 397

Miscellanea and Notes—*continued:* PAGE.

Antiquities in the Museum at Clongowes Wood College, . . 398
The Seals of the Athy Corporation, and of the Kildare County Council, ... 399
Note on two ancient Carved Stones now at Sherlockstown, . . 401
Turnings, ... 482
The three Sir Maurice Eustaces of the latter end of the seventeenth century, ... 484
Irish Warriors and Peasants, A.D. 1521, ... 486
The Castle of Kildare 489

Queries and Answers to Queries:—

Derivation of the name "Millicent"? 131
Who was the father of the Right Hon. William Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons? 194
A Sherlock Coat-of-Arms Stone. What family are impaled with the Sherlock Coat? 341
The situation of "the Black Castle" in Leixlip, ... 341
The father of the Right Hon. William Conolly, P.C., of Castletown, 342
The Delahyde Family, whose Arms are on the Tipper cross-shaft, 396
Whereabouts is "Richard FitzGerald's Cross"? 396
Where is the Church of St. Abban, near Leixlip? 489
Where is Castle Doghenay, near Dunmurry, situated? . . . 489
The situation of the "Busshopps Courte juxta le Liffe," . . 489
The Castles at Leixlip 490

Corrigenda, ... 493

Description of the Frontispiece, ... 494

Index, ... 495

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE.

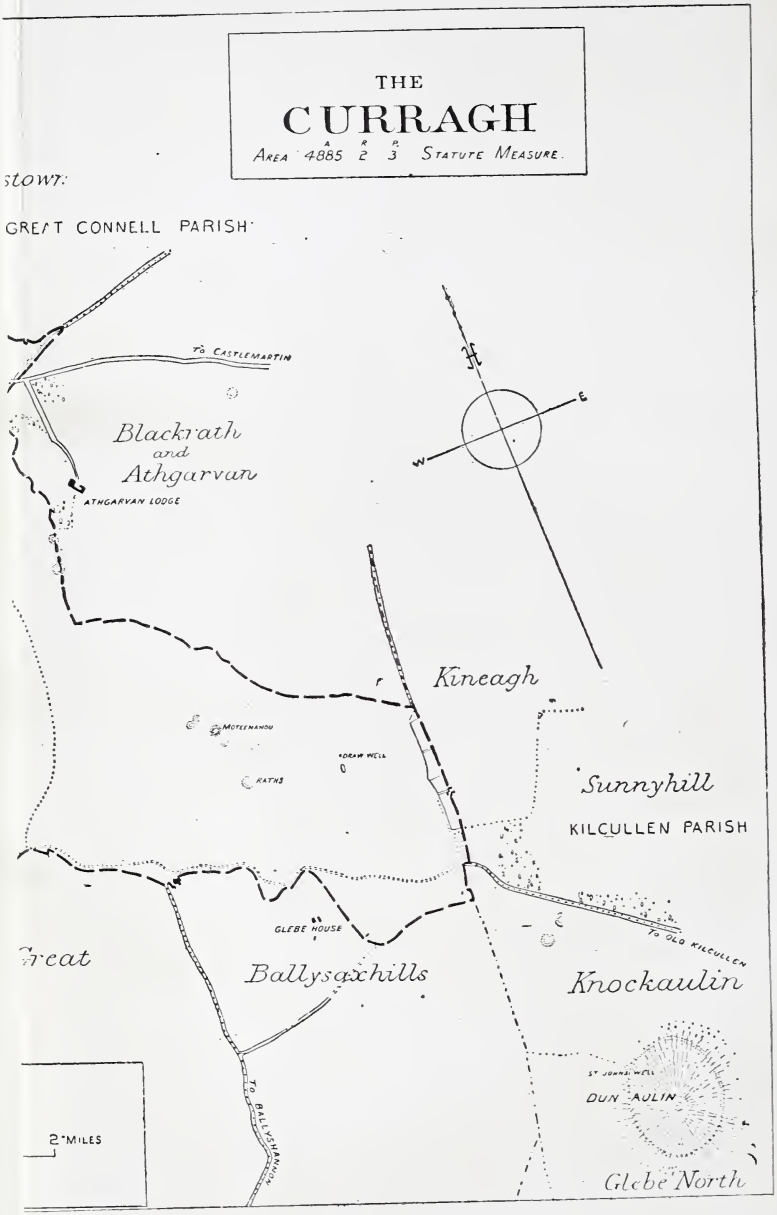
Facsimile of the original "Funeral Entry" of Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, ob. 11th February, 1611, ... (*Frontispiece.*)
Map showing the antiquarian remains on the Curragh in 1837, . . 1
Plan of the Curragh Camp in 1868, ... 15
The Curragh Camp from the Chapel, looking east, ... 17
The "Wart-stone" at the Rathbride side of the Curragh, ... 21
The Gibbet Rath from the Polo Ground, ... 22
The Obelisk erected in Donnelly's Hollow in 1888 28
William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster 30
Fragments of the Holed Cross of Moone (back and front), . . . 34, 36
,, ,, ,, ,, (sculpturing on the shaft fragment), ... 38
The Echlin Coat-of-Arms, ... 44
Kilshanroe Chapel, from a drawing by the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P., . . 50
The Carpenter Slab in St. David's Church at Naas, ... 52
A gold ring dug up in the garden at Furness, ... 57
Interior of Furness Church, from a drawing by the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, 58
The Long-stone inside the Rath at Furness, ... 59
Section and plan of the situation of the wooden foot-track across the Monavullagh Bog, ... 61
The Gateway into the Bawn of Rathcoffy Castle, ... 81
Sir Charles Wogan, Knt., ... 82
Rathcoffy House in ruins, ... 86
The Wogan Coat-of-Arms, ... 87
The Wogan Altar-Tomb, 1616, in the churchyard at Clane, ... 98
Portions of the Franciscan Abbey at Clane, ... 102
Map of Clane, showing its antiquarian remains, ... 108
A Bullaun at Clane, known as "the Wart-stone," 110
The Conolly Monument in the old churchyard at Celbridge, ... 112
The Inscription on a Chimney-piece in Shrule Castle, Queen's County, . 129
The Killeen Cormac Ogham Stones, from drawings by the late Father J. F. Shearman, ... 148
Map of Killeen Cormac and its neighbourhood, ... 151
The "Decedda Stone" at Killeen Cormac, ... 155
The Bilingual Ogham Stone at Killeen Cormac, ... 156
Rubbing of the Latin Inscription on the Bilingual Ogham Stone, . . 157
Rubbing of the human figure, cut on a pillar-stone at Killeen Cormac, . 158
John Whelan's name, in Hebrew, on a stone at Killelan Churchyard, . 159
Rubbing from a cross-inscribed slab at Killeen Cormac, ... 160

PAGE.
Plan of the Killeen Cormac Churchyard, ... 161
Donadea Castle, from a drawing by the Rev. Canon Sherlock, . . . 168
The Aylmer Coat-of-Arms, ... 169
Portions of Donadea Castle, from drawings by the Rev. Canon Sherlock, 173, 176
The Lattin Arms, ... 186
The Mansfield Arms, ... 188
Antiquities at Kilkea Castle, ... 197
The late Miss Margaret Stokes sketching the High Cross at Moone, . 201
Clongowes Wood College (the hall-door side), ... 206
The Badge of Loyola, ... 207
The Quadrangle, Clongowes Wood College, from a drawing by A. C. Michelmore, ... 208
The Coat-of-Arms, and Inscription over the hall-door, at Clongowes Wood College, ... 215
St. Brigid's Well at Faughart, Co. Louth, from a photograph by the late Miss Margaret Stokes, ... 216
Map of the ancient territories in the present County Louth, . . . 219
Map of Faughart and its neighbourhood, ... 223
Faughart Church Ruins, north side, ... 224
Two Views of the ruins of Castleroe, ... 230
Rubbings from William FitzGerald's Tomb in the Kilkea Churchyard, 236, 238
The FitzGerald Altar-Tomb in the Mortuary Chapel, Kilkea Church Ruins, 239
Sculptured Stones in connection with William FitzGerald, of Castleroe, Kilkea Church Ruins, ... 241
Rubbing of the inscription on the Mural Slab, Kilkea Church Ruins, . 243
Plan of the Kilkea Church Ruins, ... 244
Two Views of the east end of the Kilkea Church Ruins, ... 245
The West End of the Kilkea Church Ruins, ... 246
Shape of a Window (in fragments) at Kilkea Castle, ... 247
A Sculptured Slab in the Chancel of the Kilkea Church Ruins, . . 248
Ground-plan of Castleroe, ... 250
Map of the Castleroe District, ... 253
The Monument in the Browne Mausoleum at Mainham, from a drawing by A. C. Michelmore, ... 260
Rubbings of the Crests and Coat-of-Arms on the Browne Monument, . 262
The Castledermot Sword, and a Bronze Pot, at Kilkea Castle, . . 266
Map of the Rampart of the Pale at Clongowes Wood, ... 284
Comparison of churches in the County Kildare with those in Wales, 297, 298
The Effigies on the Portlester Tomb at New Abbey, Kilcullen, drawn by Thomas J. Westropp, ... 300
The same from a photograph, ... 302
The sides of the Portlester Altar-Tomb, drawn by Thos. J. Westropp, . 304
Rubbing of portions of the Inscription on the Tomb, ... 306
New Abbey as it was in 1782, ... 307
The Effigies on the Portlester Cenotaph in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, 308
Rubbing of the Inscription on the Portlester Cenotaph in St. Audoen's, . 310
Kilcullen Bridge, drawn by Petrie, ... 314

PAGE.
The upside-down portion of the Inscription on the Portlester Cenotaph in St. Audoen's, ... 316
Portions of the Eustace Altar-Tomb in the Castlemartin Chapel, . . 318
Plan of the Castlemartin Chapel Ruins, ... 322
The Tower of the Castlemartin Chapel Ruins, ... 323
Antiquities in the Edenderry Museum, ... 326, 327, 329, 332
Back and front view of the tall Cross in the Ballymore Eustace Churchyard, ... 351
Sketch of the Inscription on the head of the tall Cross, . . . 352
Gooleen-a-wautha Cataract, at Ballymore Eustace, ... 353
The Piper's Stones near Ballymore Eustace, ... 355
The prostrate Long-stone near Ballymore Eustace, ... 357
Map of Ballymore Eustace and its neighbourhood, ... 359
Portrait of Arthur Wolfe, 1st Viscount Kilwarden, ... 363
Portrait of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, M.A., ... 366
The Wolfe Coat-of-Arms, ... 367
An Irish War-piper, carved on a stone formerly at Woodstock Castle, near Athy, ... 378
Two Views of the Moat at Rathmore, ... 381
Rubbings from two Coats-of-Arms (Harrington) Stones at Grange Con, . 384
The Henry Arms, ... 386
The Sweetman Arms, ... 389
Poul-a-phooka, ... 393
A Crozier in the Clongowes Wood College Museum, ... 394
Antiquities in the Museum at Clongowes Wood College, ... 398
Seals of the Borough and of the Town Commissioners of Athy, and of the Kildare County Council, ... 400
A Stone, bearing the Sherlock Coat-of-Arms, ... 401
A Sculptured Stone, now at Sherlockstown, ... 402
Lettice, Baroness of Offaly, ob. 1658, ... 418
A Miniature of Lettice, Baroness of Offaly, ... 423
Plan of Ballyshannon Castle in 1650, ... 447
The Long-stone in the Rath at Furness, ... 454
Furness Church from the East, ... 457
The Chancel-Arch in Furness Church, ... 458
Portion of the FitzGerald of Narraghbeg Cross, ... 474
Remains of the Inscription on the FitzGerald of Narraghbeg Cross, . 475
Carvings on the FitzGerald of Narraghbeg Cross, ... 476, 477
The position of the Mural Graves, St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, . . 479
Rubbing of a Window-head, and the Inscriptions on two Tablets, at Turnings House, ... 482
Irish Warriors and Peasantry, from a sixteenth-century drawing by Albrecht Dürer, ... 487



Map of the Curragh, showing the Antiquarian Remains, as they were in 1837.
(From the Ordnance Survey Maps.)


THE
CURRAGH
AREA 488 5 2 3 STATUTE MEASURE.
GREAT CONNELL PARISH
TO CASTLEMARTIN
Blackrath
and
Athgarvan
ATHGARVAN LODGE
Kineagh
MOTEENAMOU
RATHS
Sunnyhill
KILCULLEN PARISH
GLEBE HOUSE
TO OLD KILCULLEN
Ballysaxhills
Knockaulin
ST JOHN'S WELL
DUN AULIN
Glebe North
TO BALLYMANNUS
2 MILES

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

THE CURRAGH: ITS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

[Read on the 24th February, 1897.]

"Marid Cuirrech cona li,
Ni mair nach Ri ro boi foir."

"The Curragh, with its beauty, remains,
But there lives no king who was over it."—

From "The Book of Leinster," a twelfth-century MS. [Hennessy.]

THE Curragh at the present time contains 4,885 acres; as the crow flies it is six miles in length, and two miles in breadth at its broadest portion; its longest axis lies N.-W. and S.-E.; a walk round its mearin would be a distance of fifteen miles; all these measurements are calculated in statute, or English, mileage.

As to the meaning of the name, Dr. Joyce says it is used in two senses: (1) Cuirreach, or Curragh, means "a marshy place," and as such is generally used all over Ireland in place-names; (2) it means "a racecourse," and in this sense it applies to the Curragh of Kildare, which was never a marsh.

In an ancient tract known as "Cormac's Glossary," which was written by Cormac MacCuillenan, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel (who was slain in the Battle of Ballachmoon,

in the south end of the County Kildare, in 908), the word "Cuirrech" occurs twice, and is thus explained :—

> "'Cuirrech' is applied to a sheskin or morass, from the corra, or cranes, which frequent it.
>
> "'Cuirrech,' i.e., a curribus, i.e., *fich carpait* (in Irish), which means 'a contest of chariots.'"

From the earliest times the Curragh has been a great common, or unenclosed plain. Its ancient name of "Cuirrech Life," or the Curragh of the Liffey, shows that long ago it reached that river's banks; but since the Anglo-Norman invasion it has gradually been encroached upon from all sides, as is proved by such names along its borders as Pollardstown, Crotanstown, Walshestown, Brownstown, Maddenstown, and others.

The Curragh lay in the ancient district of Magh Life, or Life's plain, so called from Life, daughter of Canann "curchach," and wife of Deltbanna mac Druchta, cup-bearer of Conaire Mor, King of Ireland ;[1] from the plain, the river which flows through it was named; hence Avon Life (distorted to Anna Liffey), or "the River Liffey," which previous to that time was named "Ruirtach"—i.e., "the chief or noble river."[2] Magh Life itself was situated in the O'Byrne territory of Offelan.

There was a custom in pre-Christian times in ancient Erin to hold "aonechs" (pronounced "eenaghs"), or fairs, at the burial-place, or moat, of a king or some noted warrior. Some aonechs were celebrated annually, others triennially; they originated in the funeral games held in honour of the renowned dead; and according as the aonechs represented a province or a smaller territory, they differed in size and importance. In connection with the Curragh, the "Annals of Ireland" mention two aonechs :—

(*a*) One was called "Aonech Cholmain," or "Coleman's Fair;"

(*b*) The other was known as "Aonech Life," or "the Fair of the Liffey." Neither their sites, nor the date of their institution, are known; though Dr. O'Donovan in the "Ordnance Survey Letters" says it is not improbable that one of them was established by Art "Mesdelmon," son of Setna, the founder of Dun Aillinn, on the neighbouring hill of Knockaulin, or by some one of his pagan successors.

---

[1] P. 530 of S. H. O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica."

[2] P. 453, vol. x, "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy."

There is a twelfth-century vellum MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains a poem said to have been composed by Ossian, son of Finn Mac Cool, in the third century, transcribed from a MS. of a much earlier date. In this poem Ossian informs us that the then King of Leinster inaugurated the Aonech Life, and that it was at the time of this great assembly that Ossian composed the poem in commemoration of the event.[1]

An aonech performed four functions:—

1st. It honoured the dead by funeral rites, feasts, and games; and by raising the keen, or death-song, kept his memory green.

The wake games are a survival of this ancient custom.

2nd. It was a combined parliament and school, at which the people were taught the history of their country and clan, the warlike deeds and pedigrees of their chiefs, and the laws under which they were governed.

3rd. It was the occasion of merry-making and friendly contests. Besides dancing, jugglery, and music, there were horse and foot races, feats of arms, recitations of poetry and long stories, athletic sports and games.

4th. And lastly, it was a great market for the exchange and barter of live-stock, gold ornaments, weapons of offence and defence, embroidery, cloths, and all kinds of home and foreign wares.[2]

The aonech was governed by strict laws, breaches of the peace, insults to women, &c., being severely dealt with, and no one could be arrested or his goods seized while going to, at, or returning from the fair. It lasted for several days, and was presided over by the king in whose district it was held, who himself distributed the rewards to the successful individuals in the various competitions; in attendance on him were his brehons, bards, and other state officials.

As at the present day, fatal accidents occasionally occurred at an aonech: thus in the year A.D. 940, "Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Aonech-Colmaine."[3]

It is stated in "The Book of Munster," as preserved in "The Book of Lecan," that Fiacha, second son of Daire Cearba, ancestor of the O'Donovans, and King of Munster in the fourth

[1] P. 14, vol. i of the Ossianic Society's Publications.
[2] O'Curry's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish."
[3] "Annals of the Four Masters."

century, obtained the nickname of "Fidh-gheinte," i.e., wood-maker, because he constructed a horse of wood at the fair of Aonech Cholmain.[1]

There were occasions, too, when a hostile chief would take a mean advantage of his enemy, and attack him while presiding at the peaceable aonech: in A.D. 825 occurred "the destruction of the Fair of Colman, by Muireadhach, against the South Leinstermen, where many were slain.[2]

To hold a fair in another king's territory was an act of insult to him, and done probably as a boast over his downfall. A case of this sort occurred in the year 954, when there took place "a hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Aonech Life for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-cliath (i.e., the Danes of Dublin), and Awly, son of Godfrey, lord of foreigners, with his forces went and laid an ambush for Conghalach, by means of which stratagem he was taken, with his chieftains, at Tigh Gighrainn (i.e., Tigeeran, a place not identified). Conghalach himself was slain, and a great many others along with him."[3]

Dr. Joyce, in explaining the word "aonech," says:—

> "In modern times, and in the present spoken language, this word is always applied to a cattle fair. There is no doubt that in some cases the present fairs are the representatives of the ancient popular assemblies, which have continued uninterruptedly from age to age, gradually changing their purposes to suit the requirements of each succeeding generation. The word "aenach" forms part of a great number of names, showing that fairs were formerly held at the place, though in most instances they have been discontinued or transferred to other localities."[4]

About the year 480 the great patron saint of the County Kildare, St. Brigid, came and settled at "Drumcree" (i.e., "the Ridge of Clay"), which was then on or at the edge of the Curragh. This place is now Kildare.

There is a legend told, which I have heard from the mouths of the older generation, of how St. Brigid acquired the Curragh for her own use. It was to this effect:—

The King of Leinster who lived at the time that St. Brigid first settled at Kildare, was an uncharitable and close-fisted man. He had repeatedly refused to grant any ground to St. Brigid on which she might graze her few head of cattle. Now, this king had a deformity in the shape of two ears like those of a horse,

---

[1] Hennessy's Paper on "The Curragh," p. 351, vol. ix of the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy."

[2] "The Annals of the Four Masters." [3] Ibid.

[4] Page 204, First Series of "Irish Names of Places."

which he kept carefully concealed under his long hair; but he daily dreaded discovery, which would mean the loss of his throne, as a king must be without personal blemish. At last he decided to try what St. Brigid could do for him, and, going quietly to Kildare, he had an interview with her; the result was that the saint agreed to remove the deformity on condition that she was granted as much land as her mantle would cover. The king willingly promised it, and congratulated himself on having to part with so little of his territory. He was then put into a deep sleep by St. Brigid, and when he awoke again, he found his head was furnished with a pair of human ears. On that day week the promised plot of ground was to be handed over. When the day arrived, a large crowd assembled to witness St. Brigid receive over the first acquisition of land for her cell. Before removing her mantle, St. Brigid explained to the people the nature of the king's promise; she then called seven of her nuns, and handing them her mantle, told them to spread it on the ground as far as it would stretch to the north, east, and south. They followed her instructions, and, to the amazement of the king and his people, the mantle enlarged until it covered the whole of the present Curragh, and more besides. To the east St. Brigid's nuns were stopped close to the River Liffey by a smith issuing from a forge with a red-hot iron in his hand; northwards they met a red-haired woman, and would proceed no further; while to the south a larger extent of the king's territory would have been covered by the mantle had not the nuns in that direction seen a hare cross their path, and so they put down the mantle, and turned back. Thus it was St. Brigid acquired the Curragh from the ungrateful and miserly king.

In Giraldus Cambrensis'[1] time (the latter end of the twelfth century) the Curragh was also known as "St. Brigid's Pastures," "in which," he adds, "no plough was suffered to turn a furrow; respecting these meadows, it is held as a miracle that, although all the cattle in the province should graze the herbage from morning till night, the next morning the grass would be as luxuriant as ever."

The oldest written reference to the Curragh is to be found in an ancient MS., called the "Liber Hymnorum," preserved in Trinity College, supposed to have been transcribed from an older MS. in the tenth century. The reference occurs in the celebrated hymn in praise of St. Brigid, composed by St. Brogan Claen from a prose narrative communicated to him by his

[1] That is, Gerald of Wales, the Norman chronicler of the invasion of Ireland by Strongbow. He was the son of William de Barry, by his wife Angareth, sister of Maurice FitzGerald of Maynooth.

master St. Ultan[1] of Ardbraccan, in Meath, whose death took place in 656; in this hymn is the line, "In Caillech reidhed Cuirrech," i.e., "the nun who drives over the Curragh."[2]

In the year 868 the Irish Annals record the death of Coffey, son of Murray, Abbot of Kildare, in praise of whom they say:—

"Cobhthach of the Cuirreach of races, intended King of Lephthe of tunics,
Alas! for the great son of Muireadhach. Ah grief! the descendant of the comely fair Ceallach.
Chief of Scholastic Leinster, a perfect, comely, prudent sage,
A brilliant shining star, was Cobhthach, the successor of Connladh."[3]

The late W. M. Hennessy, who was an Irish scholar, translates the Irish, "Cobhthach cuirrigh cuirrithaigh," as "the racing Coffey of the Curragh;" but Dr. O'Donovan gives it as above.

Though the Curragh was probably the scene of many a conflict, yet only one pitched battle on it is recorded in "The Annals of the Four Masters;" it is thus noticed:—

"The age of Christ 777 [*recte*, 782]. The battle of Cuirreach, by the side of Cill-dara, was fought on the sixth of the Calends of September, on Tuesday, between Ruadhri, son of Faelan, and Bran, son of Muireadhach; wherein Mughron, son of Flann, Lord of Ui-Failghe, and Dubhdachrich, son of Laidhgnen, were slain in a combat. The victory was gained by Ruadhri."

Sixty-three years after the coming of the Anglo-Normans into Ireland, the Curragh was the scene of an act of inexcusable treachery on the part of some of the Anglo-Norman knights towards one of their own compatriots. The late Sir John Gilbert describes the circumstances of it as follows[4]:—

"William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke and nominal Lord of Leinster, dying in 1231, bequeathed his offices and large possessions in Ireland, Wales, and England, to his brother Richard. Henry III was influenced to prohibit Earl Richard's admission to his inheritance, and, on a charge of treason in Brittany, commanded him, without trial, to quit the kingdom. The Earl Richard, however, sailed to Ireland, took possession of the castles and lands of his family, and defied the king; the result was the king thought it best to conciliate him, and invested him with the office of Maréchal and his other hereditary rights.

"At this time the king was greatly influenced by foreigners from Poitou and Brittany, who laboured to suppress the nobility of England. He sought to prevail against the English barons by the aid of mercenary troops; but Earl Richard combined with Prince Llewellin, and with success opposed them.

---

[1] Venerated on the 4th of September.
[2] Hennessy's Paper in vol. ix of the "Proceedings of the R. I. A."
[3] "Annals of the Four Masters."
[4] P. 93 of his "History of the Viceroys of Ireland."

"The foreign advisers of the king, dreading that these successes might eventuate in their own expulsion from England, devised a plot to cut off the Earl Richard. With this object they despatched letters to the viceroy and Irish barons, requiring them to capture Earl Richard, dead or alive, if he landed in Ireland, and to seize his castles; concluding with a promise that his lands should subsequently be divided amongst them. Having obtained a charter relative to the distribution of the Earl's lands, to which the king in ignorance had signed his name, and for which the Royal Seal attached had been stolen for the occasion, the Irish barons took the oath of confederation, and invaded the lands of the Earl, their feudal lord, who, hearing of their doings, repaired to Ireland, and successfully held his own against them. Disconcerted at their losses, the viceroy solicited a truce, while he sent messengers to England to learn the king's will.

"In the meantime Earl Richard appointed a conference on the Curragh of Kildare with the barons. On the 1st of April, 1234, Maurice FitzGerald, the Viceroy, accompanied by Hugh de Lacy and Richard de Burgh, came with a body of soldiery to the place of meeting, while the earl, with Geoffrey de Marisco and a few attendants, took up a position some distance away. The negotiations carried on between the parties by Templars, ended by the barons refusing to comply with the earl's demands for the restoration of some of his castles still in their possession; and, drawing their swords, they threatened to attack him at once unless he consented to the truce.

"The earl, at this juncture, was basely deserted by his false friend Geoffrey de Marisco; but, undaunted by superior numbers, and accompanied by only fifteen followers who remained faithful to him, he charged into the midst of the barons' troops, and for a long time fought bravely, doing great execution on his foes. At last his horse fell under him, and while the earl lay on the ground he received a mortal wound in the back; he was carried off to one of his own castles, and on Palm Sunday, sixteen days after receiving the wounds, he breathed his last. His body was taken to Kilkenny, and buried in the Dominican Abbey, where the founder, his brother William, had been laid three years before.

"The death of Strongbow's grandson[1] in this fashion caused great alarm among the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland; but Henry III denied all knowledge of the plot, and by his future conduct soon reassured them."

In "Marlborough's Chronicle" it is stated that in the year 1406, the prior of Great Connell Abbey, at the head of only twenty English soldiers, put to flight two hundred well-armed Irish on the Curragh of Kildare. This may be taken *cum grano salis*.

For the next two or three centuries there is nothing of any importance recorded about the Curragh. This is not surprising, when one remembers that the Curragh was only an extensive common. But, at the same time, it was in the hands of the Crown, which kept a jealous eye on its grazing rights thereon; and when it leased a manor adjacent to the Curragh to any one of its prominent adherents, a careful mention is made in the grant

[1] His mother was Isabel de Clare, Strongbow's only child, who had married William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.

of the privilege to enjoy the common pasture on the Curragh. The following are instances in illustration of this:—

(*a*) In 1592, a new lease for sixty years, of the manor of Rathbride [1] (which lies at the north-western end of the Curragh), late the possession of David Sutton [2] of Connell and Castletown-Kildrought, attainted of high treason, was granted to John Lye [3] of Clonaugh, in the County Kildare. Rathbride is described as "containing sixty acres of great measure, according to the custom of the country, making 180 acres of standard measure, lying towards the batter or lane of Rollickstone, on the east, leading to the king's way, betwixt the lands of Rathbride and Priortown on the west, and so from Richard FitzGerralde's Cross, on the west side of Cookesland, to the Curraghe of Kildare, and to the river Boure on the north, and the Curraghe of Kildare on the south, *with common of pasture on the Curraghe*, and liberty to cut turf on the moor near the west side of the Channon's Wood. John Lye must also maintain one English horseman, archer, or arquebusier; he must not levy coyne and livery; and must not alienate any portions of his lands without licence, except to persons of English parentage, or born in the English Pale."[4]

(*b*) On the southern side of the Curragh lies Ballysax (i.e., the sedgy or barren townland, *vide* Joyce). In the year 1584, this manor was leased to Robert Nangle, a soldier who had served the Government faithfully for nearly thirty years, and who had been crippled for life in the Desmond Rebellion, from a wound received in March, 1580, at the assault and capture of Carrig-a-foile Castle, in the County Kerry. The Castle and lands of Ballysax were leased, together with "*the common pasture on the Curragh thereunto belonging;*" the said Nangle undertaking to repair and fortify the ruinous Castle of Ballysax, as shall be thought best by the Council for the Queen's service.[5]

---

[1] i.e., Brigid's Rath. The following extract states after whom it was called:—"St. Brigidia de Rathbrigde, juxta Curreach Kildarensi, filia Muredacii cum Sancta Adamaria Virgine." [Keledeus and Ketin, Tri. Th., p. 611.]

[2] *Vide* vol. ii, p. 367, of THE JOURNAL.

[3] *Vide* the Paper on John Lye of Clonaugh, by the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.; vol. ii, p. 133, of THE JOURNAL.

[4] *Vide* Elizabeth Fiant, No. 5,745.

[5] *Vide* Elizabeth Fiant, No. 4,348; and Russell's "Cal. of Docts., Ire." (1608-1610).

About the year 1682, a "descriptive account of the County of Kildare, by Thomas Monk," was drawn up for Sir William Petty, in which he gives the following quaintly worded account of the Curragh[1]:—

"Nere the center of this County is the Curragh of Kildare, a large spatious plaine and common to all the adjacent neighbourhood, whoe find it a rich and commodious as well as a healthful pasturage, especially for sheep that beare a fine staple and the sweetest flesh of any in the kingdom, it being thronged with flocks all the yeare round. It is about nine miles in compasse, and together with the adjoyneinge grounds, is reckoned one of the most pleasant sytes these kingdoms anywhere can shew. The easie assents, yieldinge noble and various prospects, and the gentle declinings give content to the wearied traveller as well as recreate and please the gentiele horseman and keeper, it being a place naturally addapted to pleasure, and its vicinity to Dublin, being but 17 miles distance, occasions, that hither repaires the Lord Lievt., or Chiefe Governor, when his Majesties important affairs will admitt leasure to unbend and slacken from tyreing cares; hither are also seen to come all the nobility and gentrie of the kingdome that either pretend to love, or delight in, hawking, hunting, or raceing. For in this clearer and finer aire the falcon goes to a higher pitch or mount, so as often to be scarce visible; the hounds enjoy the scent more freely, and the courser in his swift carreare is lesse sencible of pressure or opposition than other where. And upon any generall meetinge or rendavouse of the Army or Militia this is the place, and indeed it is noe unacceptable sight, upon such occations to see what numbers of gentlemen with faire equipage, good mien and port, appeare there to accompany and attend his Excellency."

At this time, the property of John, the 18th Earl of Kildare, was in a very bad way, owing to the civil war of 1640-50, and there is a seventeenth-century manuscript at Carton, on which suggestions are made for its benefit during the minority of the Earl, who came of age in 1682. It is undated and unsigned. There is one reference to the Curragh Races in it, which is as follows:—

"The Lordship of Kildare[2] being now out of lease, where there is an excellent course, it may be worth considering that by my Lord giving a plate of about 40 pounds a yeare, which would bring a vast concourse and expence among his tenants, the lands, on this account, will rise at least twelve pence an acre on that hopes, so that, tho' this seems a matter of pleasure, it will really be of great profitt to many acres of my Lord's lands that lye adjacent to the Curragh of Kildare, and will improve the towne and the rents of the land contiguous to it."

Horse-racing on the Curragh appears to have been of long standing; but it was not until the year 1696 that the Govern-

[1] A copy of this short work was made in 1849 by Dr. George Petrie for the Marquis of Kildare, and is now at Kilkea Castle.

[2] Of which the townlands of Pollardstown, Miller Hill, Black Hill, and Maddenstown, border on the Curragh.

ment encouraged horse-breeding in Ireland by giving two Plates of £100 each to be run for annually at the Curragh Races. In the Record Office there are many manuscript volumes containing "the Receit and Payments of the Receiver-General of his Majesties Revenue in Ireland;" in which, among other items, the names of owners of the winners of the Government Plates, run for at the Curragh Races,[1] are given yearly from 1696 to 1820. The following three extracts will be sufficient to illustrate the general run of these entries:—

"Paid to John Philips for a Piece of Plate run for on ye Curragh of Kildare the 16th inst., and of his Majesties bounty, given yearely for encouragement to breed horses, as by warrant dated the 13th of September, 1697, and acquittance appears ...	£103 16 0
"Paid to Lord Mazareen, as of his Majesties bounty, for the yearly Plate run for by Horses, Mares, and Geldings; won by his Horse on the Curragh of Kildare, the 26th of July, 1710, as by warrant dated the 21st August, 1710, and acquittance appears	£115 0 0
"Paid the Earl of Rosse for his Majesties Plate, run for on the Curragh of Kildare, by Mares only, on the 12th September, 1718, as by warrant dated the 27th September, 1718, and acquittance appears	£119 5 0"

In 1795, Lord Edward FitzGerald and his wife (Pamela) were living in a small house (now demolished) near the Castle in the town of Kildare, which he rented from Mr. Thomas Conolly of Castletown. With him was staying, for the races, his friend, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P. for Philipstown. In connection with this year's Curragh Races, Moore, in his "Life of Lord Edward," relates the following sensational incident:—

"It was about this time (1795) that there took place, on the Curragh of Kildare, a well-known rencontre between Lord Edward and some dragoon officers. The following are, as nearly as possible, the real circumstances of the transaction. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, being at that time on a visit to his friend, they rode together on one of the days of the races to the Curragh, Lord Edward having a green silk handkerchief round his neck. It was indeed his practice at all times (contrary to the usual custom of that day) to wear a coloured silk neckcloth, and on the present occasion he chose to wear the national, and at that time obnoxious, colour—green.

[1] Lord Mayo has in his possession at Palmerstown three or four curious old prints, dating about the first half of the last century, in connection with racing on the Curragh. Noble and Keenan's Map of the County Kildare (1752) has on it a sketch of a match for 1,000 guineas between Sir Ralph Gore's "Black and all Black," and the Earl of March's "Bajazet," which was run on the 5th of September, 1751, and won easily by the former.

"At the end of the race, having left the stand-house in a canter to return home, the two friends had not proceeded far before they found themselves overtaken by a party of from ten to a dozen officers, who, riding past them at full gallop, wheeled round so as to obstruct their passage, and demanded that Lord Edward should take off his green cravat. Thus accosted, Lord Edward answered coolly:—'Your cloth would speak you to be gentlemen, but this conduct conveys a very different impression. As to this neckcloth that so offends you, all I can say is, Here I stand; let any man among you, who dares, come forward and take it off.' This speech, pronounced calmly and deliberately, took his pursuers by surprise, and for a moment they looked puzzled at each other, doubtful how to proceed; when Mr. O'Connor, interposing, said that if the officers chose to appoint two out of their number, Lord Edward and himself would be found ready to attend their summons at Kildare.

"The parties then separated, and during the two following days, Lord Edward and his friend waited the expected message. But no further steps were taken by these military gentlemen, on whose conduct rather a significant verdict was passed at a Curragh ball shortly after, when it was agreed, as I have heard, by all the ladies in the room not to accept any of them as partners."[1]

During the troubles of '98, the country surrounding the Curragh suffered greatly, both from the maddened peasantry and from the revengeful and ill-disciplined soldiery, who were generally allowed to follow their own will unrestrained and unpunished. Even the Curragh itself was the scene of a brutal carnage. It occurred on the 29th May, 1798: the Rebellion had broken out six days previously. The officer in command of the forces near Kildare at the time was General Dundas, an upright and humane officer, then quartered at Castlemartin. A day or two previously he had issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to all rebels who would assemble at the Gibbet Rath on the Curragh on the 29th of May, and deliver up their arms. In answer to this appeal, several hundreds of United Irishmen assembled at the place named. Unfortunately, early on that morning Major-General Sir James Duff arrived at Kildare with 600 men from Limerick, and received information that a large force of the rebels were to surrender and deliver up their arms, for which they had been promised a free pardon. General Duff thereupon proceeded at once to the Gibbet Rath. His force included a yeomanry regiment known as "Lord Roden's[2] fox-hunters." On approaching the place where the rebels had assembled, one man in the crowd, saying he would not hand over his fire-lock loaded, blazed it off in the air. General Duff's force immediately opened fire on the unfortunate men, who threw down their arms, and fled in all directions, hotly pursued

[1] Moore's "Life of Lord Edward FitzGerald," vol. i, pp. 276-8, of the 1831 edition.

[2] Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden.

by Lord Roden's fox-hunters, who right and left cut down the defenceless peasants, and before the firing could be stopped, and the yeomanry recalled, some 350 of them lay dead, scattered over the Curragh; the loss in General Duff's force was nil. Some historians of the Rebellion state that the troops were attacked on this occasion, which led to their returning the fire; but this is a deliberate lie, concocted to hush up a vast military murder.

In 1804, William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster, died at Carton, and was buried in the family vault in the south transept of St. Brigid's Cathedral. The funeral[1] was so numerously attended by the gentry and his tenants that, it is said, the procession reached across the Curragh. A legend in connection with the Duke's ancestor—the Wizard Earl—Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, who died in 1585, is related as having occurred on the Curragh:—

It is said that he and his knights lie in an enchanted sleep in a cave under the Rath of Mullaghmast, and that once in seven years, for a short time, the enchanted sleep is lifted, and they have then to issue forth, gallop round the Curragh, visit Kilkea Castle, and then return to Mullaghmast.[2] On one occasion, in the heel of the evening, shortly before '98, a blacksmith named Martin Murphy was driving an ass-cart from Athgarvan to Kildare. On the way across the Curragh he overtook a travelling tinker, and gave him a lift. As they jogged along, collogueing together, their conversation was interrupted by the sound of horses galloping behind them; they both looked round, and were terrified at seeing approaching them a troop of men clothed from head to foot in armour, led by a knight on a white charger. The leader then halted his troop, and rode forward to where the two terrified men had pulled up by the side of the road. On reaching them, he asked the blacksmith to inspect the state of his charger's shoes. Martin Murphy, plucking up courage, dismounted from the cart and examined each shoe, which, he was astonished to notice, were of silver, and as thin as a cat's ear; however, the nails were sound, and so he informed the knight, who, after thanking him, rejoined his men and galloped on. When they were alone again, Martin Murphy did not let the grass grow under his ass's hoofs, and soon reached Kildare, where he related his recent adventure, and was corroborated by the tinker. An old man, who was listening in the wonder-struck crowd, suddenly

[1] For the expenses incurred by this funeral, see the note at the end of the Paper.

[2] For the legend, see p. 389, vol. i, and p. 29, vol. ii, of THE JOURNAL.

exclaimed: "Be the hokey farmer, boys, it was Gerod-Eerla himself was in it;" and he spoke the truth.

Another version of the tradition is that "Gerod-Eerla" (Earl Gerald) rides with a chalice in his hand, and that when he appears without it his race will become extinct; in the former, when the charger's silver shoes are worn out, the enchantment will be broken, and he will be free.

One of the most popular of the '98 songs is the one called "The Shan Van Vogh" (in English, "the poor old woman"), and many are the ballads that have been put to this air in subsequent times. One verse of the "Shan Van Vogh" introduces the Curragh thus:—

"Where will they pitch their camp? says the Shan Van Vogh,
Where will they pitch their camp? says the Shan Van Vogh,
On the Curragh of Kildare,
And the boys will all be there
With their pikes in good repair,
Says the Shan Van Vogh.

(*Chorus.*)

To the Curragh of Kildare
The boys all will repair,
And Lord Edward will be there,
Says the Shan Van Vogh."

I remember on one occasion, close on twenty-one years ago, getting into conversation with an old herd whom I overtook on the Curragh, and hearing from him (among other reminiscences of old times) that he and his neighbours were firmly convinced that the time would come when Lord Edward himself would re-appear, and make Ireland a nation once more. In other parts of Ireland, too, the belief in the re-appearance of some long dead chief is prevalent, and this idea is embodied in the following verse, taken from Davis's ballad on "The Geraldines":—

"True Geraldines, brave Geraldines!—as torrents mould the earth,
You channelled deep old Ireland's heart by constancy and worth.
When Ginckle 'leaguered Limerick, the Irish soldiers gazed
To see if in the setting sun dead Desmond's banner blazed.[1]

[1] The Siege of Limerick took place in 1691. The Earl of Desmond referred to here was Garrett fitzJames FitzGerald, the 15th Earl, who was slain in 1538. It is said that he and his knights sleep in a cave under the hill of Knockadoon, which stands over Lough Gur, in the County Limerick, and that once in seven years they are to be seen galloping over the surface of the Lough, to return to Knockadoon again at dawn. Like his kinsman, the Earl of Kildare, his charger's shoes are also of silver, and when they are worn out he, too, will return and claim his own again. (*Vide* the Rev. James Dowd's "County of Limerick," p. 86.) [*This Note is continued on the next page.*]

And still it is the peasants' hope upon the Curragh's mere,
'They 'll live, who 'll see ten thousand men with good Lord Edward here;'
So let them dream till brighter days, when not by Edward's shade,
But by some leader true as he, their lines shall be arrayed."

For most of the information given below, on the history of the Curragh, since the establishment of a military camp on the Long Hill, my thanks are due to Major Edmund Mansfield, of Yeomanstown House. He informed me that when the Crimean War broke out in 1854, the military authorities established a Camp of Instruction on the Curragh without asking the permission of anyone, the idea being that it was only a temporary arrangement; it was designed by Captain (now Colonel) Riche, of the Royal Engineers. This camp proved so successful that it became a permanent one.

In 1865 the military authorities caused a great deal of discontent in the neighbourhood by stopping, or threatening to stop, certain roads, and by informing the public that they were permitted to cross the Curragh through the Camp on sufferance only.

Indignation meetings were held, and it was decided to have the question settled as to the ownership of the Curragh; for this purpose Parliament granted a Commission. The members on it were General Gordon, then in command of the Curragh forces, and Major Edmund Mansfield, with a Mr. Hallowes, solicitor to the Woods and Forests Department, who watched

---

Similar traditions are told of other Irish heroes and chiefs, for instance:—

1. Manannan mac Lir (i.e., "the son of the sea"), a great navigator, of the Tuatha de Danann colony, who formerly peopled Ireland, made the Isle of Man his principal port, and from him it takes its name. A County of Londonderry tradition relates that this celebrated mariner now lives in a castle below the waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. ("Annals of the Four Masters," p. 532, note, vol. lii.)

2. Ivor Gillareagh ("the swarthy youth") macCathal O'Donovan, of Myross, in the County Cork, who lived in the fourteenth century, was also a famous navigator as well as a necromancer. It is believed that he is enchanted in a lough called Lough Cluhir, in the townland of Listarkin, County Cork, and that his magical ship, with sails set, and standard flying, is to be seen once in seven years on the Lough. ("Annals of the Four Masters," note on p. 353 of vol. iii.)

3. One of the O'Donoghues of the Lakes, who dabbled in the "black art," and on one occasion showed his power to his wife, was taken from her because she became terrified while he was so doing. He lies enchanted with his followers in a cave below the waters of Lough Leane at Killarney, and they are to be seen every May morning riding across the waters of the Lough.



Plan of the Curragh Camp in 1868.

the proceedings on the part of the Government. All parties were invited to lay their claims to the "ownership in fee," but the result left no doubt the Curragh belonged to the Crown. It was equally apparent (continues Major Mansfield) that the Crown had granted from a very early period to various monasteries and properties the right of commonage on the Curragh.[1] Most of the properties adjoining the Curragh had been granted the same privilege; and it appeared that the Crown, though it had prevented people from encroaching by building on the Curragh, had not questioned anybody's rights to put sheep to graze on it.

The consequence was that it was clear that, outside these charter rights, a number of people had acquired rights by prescription. The actual occupiers of the pasturage in 1865 were principally mountain shepherds from the County Wicklow,[2] to the exclusion of the rightful participators.

After the 1865 Commission had furnished their Report to Parliament, a second Commission was appointed in 1869, to settle who were entitled to the pasturage of the Curragh; what number of sheep they were to put on; and what portions of the Curragh, discharged of the rights of commonage, should be set apart for the use of the military; what roads belonged to the county, &c., &c. On this Commission were appointed Henry H. Joy, Alexander Stewart (formerly solicitor to the Board of Works), and Major Mansfield. They decided that the tenants on the townlands[3] in the vicinity of the Curragh should be allowed pasturage for as many sheep as they held acres; that

---

[1] Mr. Hennessy, in his Paper on the Curragh, read before the Royal Irish Academy about the year 1865, states that in 1657 the Commissioners appointed to carry out the Act of Settlement returned the Curragh as a pasturage common to various towns, although in the reign of James I and Charles I the right of pasturage thereon was granted to certain patentees; but it would seem that these grants were re-grants of rights previously forfeited.

[2] Generally called "Rawgorrah men" by the County Kildare farmers.

[3] Viz.:—Athgarvan, Blackrath, Ballysax, Brownstown, Collicknock (including Gorteen and Glanbrettas), Carna, Bishop's land, Rahilla, Crockanure, Grey and White Abbey, Cornelscourt, Clongounagh, Hawkfield, Piercetown, Rickardstown, Rossberry, Scarlestown, Moorefield, Ballymanny, Ballyshannon, Great, Little, and Old Connell, Friarstown, Clogarrett, Crotanstown, Kilmeague, Ballyteague, Newtown-Suncroft, Morristown-Biller, Loughbrowne, Kinneagh, Knockawlin, Rathbride (and Newtown and Rolickstown), Walshestown, Blackditch, Tully or French Furze, Sunny Hill, North and South Glebe, Knockbounce, Old Kilcullen, Maddenstown, Walterstown, Red Hills, Dunmurry, Blackmiller's Hill, Kildare and its adjoinings (Loughminane, Loughloin, &c.), Mooretown, Milltown, Killenagornane, Knocknagalliagh or Whitesland, and Pollardstown.



THE CURRAGH CAMP FROM THE CHAPEL, LOOKING WEST.

the sheep manure should not be removed from the Curragh (otherwise the grazing would deteriorate); that no animals but sheep should be grazed upon it; and that the public should not cart or drive across the Curragh except on the roads alone, &c. (From the decision of the Commissioners, who in many cases disallowed claims, there was not a single appeal.)

The result of the Commission was the Curragh Act of 1870.[1]

The Ranger of the Curragh is an official appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; how long this post has been instituted I am unable to say; but the earliest mention of one that I can discover, is in 1687. His duties were principally to guard the grazing rights, to prevent encroachments, and to mind the game (hares, partridges, &c.). The Crown gave him, to start with, £20 a year and his livery. About the middle of the eighteenth century this salary was increased to £320, and £5 17s. for livery, per annum, besides fees he was entitled to from the Jockey Club, such as a guinea for every horse entered for the Royal or Viceregal Plate run for on the Curragh, and five guineas for a horse winning that race; but this has all been abolished by the Curragh Act of 1870, and now the Ranger gets nothing. At the present day his livery is a green morning coat with brass buttons, and a buff waistcoat.[2]

The source from which I have gathered the names of the Rangers,[3] given below, is a series of manuscript volumes (four for each year), containing an account of "the Receits and Payments of the Receiver-General of His Majesty's Revenue in the Kingdom of Ireland;" they commence about the middle of the seventeenth century, and continue down to the year 1822. They are to be found in the Record Office, Dublin. The earliest notice of a Ranger is in the year 1687; the entry runs as follows:—

"Paid to Simon Allen, as of His Majestie's bounty, for his care and attention in preserving His Majestie's game in and about the Currah of Kildare, as by concordatum, dated the 6th of June, 1687, with acquittance appears, £10 (for half-year)."

---

[1] To be obtained at Thom's, Government Printer, Middle Abbey Street.

[2] Canon Sherlock informs me that, according to a miniature he has of his great-grandfather, William Sherlock, of Sherlockstown, who was Ranger of the Curragh from 1765 to 1788, the livery was then white and gold, with green collar and cuffs.

[3] My thanks are due to Mr. J. McEnery, of the Record Office, for his assistance to me, as without his help I could not have compiled the List of the Rangers.

(Two years previously Simon Allen is entered as being paid £10, but what for is not stated.)

The next entry occurs in the following year:—

"Paid to Ed. Woogan, as of His Majtyes bounty, on account of services as ranger at ye Currah of Kildare, as by concordatum, dated ye 31st of October, 1688, £10 11s 6d."

About the year 1697 John Bates's name appears, and he is described as "His Majesty's Game Keeper and Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare." From this period the payments to the rangers are entered regularly, whereas previously only an odd entry is made.

List of Rangers.

In and previous to the year 1687 he was a Simon Allen.

In 1688 Ed. Woogan.

From To

Circa 1697-1730 John Bates.

1730-1752 Thomas Carter, Esq.

1752-1756 Thomas Church, Gent.

1756-1760 Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., of Manor Gore, Co. Donegal. He was created Baron Gore in 1764, Viscount Belleisle in 1768, Earl of Ross in 1771, and died in 1802.

1760-1765 Charles O'Hara, Esq.

1765-1788 William Sherlock, Esq., of Sherlockstown, Sallins.

1788-1789 Denis Bowes Daly, Esq., of Athgarvan Lodge, Co. Kildare, and Dalystown, Co. Galway. He was the son of Hyacynth, second son of William Daly, of Raford, Co. Galway. He was a P. C. of Ireland, and died on the 17th December, 1821.

1789-1799 Lorenzo Moore, Esq.

1799-1818 James Knox, Esq., of Broadlands Park, Co. Mayo. He was the third son of Francis Knox, Rappa Castle, Co. Mayo. He died on the 21st of October, 1818.

1818-1868 Robert Browne, Esq., of Moorefield, Newbridge, Co. Kildare, and Kilskeagh, Co. Galway. He was the eldest son of Dominick Browne, of Kilskeagh, a branch of the Coolarn and Moyne family. He died in 1868.

1868-1892 Henry Moore, 3rd Marquis of Drogheda, of Moore Abbey, Monasterevin. He died 29th June, 1892.

1892- The Baron De Robeck, of Gowran Grange (formerly Swordwalstown), Naas.

There appears to have been no deputy-ranger of the Curragh prior to the Curragh Act of 1870. The first Deputy was Lieut.-Col. Richard Wellesley Bernard, fourth son of Col. Thomas Bernard, of Castle Bernard, in the King's County; on his death, in September, 1877, he was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. F. R. Foster, the present Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant.

We will now describe **the antiquarian remains** still existing on the Curragh:—

Holinshed in his "Chronicles of Ireland" states, on the authority of the Anglo-Norman historian, Giraldus Cambrensis (who wrote in the twelfth century), that the Curragh was the plain on which stupendous upright stones stood ages ago, and which Aurelius Ambrosius, King of Britain, caused to be transported to Salisbury Plain by the enchantments of the wizard Merlin. This is an error on his part, as Giraldus' statement is:—

"In ancient times there was in Ireland a remarkable pile of stones called "the Giants' Dance," because the giants brought it from the furthest parts of Africa into Ireland, and set it up, partly by main strength, partly by artificial contrivances, in an extraordinary way, on the plains of Kildare, *not far from the fortress of Nass* (*in Kildarensi planitie non procul a castro Nasensi*).[1]

Giraldus probably referred to the Longstones of Punchestown, Craddockstown, Newtown (Tipper), and Furness, which are still standing near Naas. There are no monoliths, as far as I know, near the Curragh.

Dr. O'Donovan, while engaged on the Ordnance Survey in 1837, inspected the Curragh, and noted down the remains of antiquity on it (this, of course, was before the Curragh Camp came into existence). Writing on the 9th of December, he says[2]:—

"I visited the Curragh to-day with a view to ascertain what features upon it I consider ancient. There are countless tracks of modern encampments, and also several flat raths, and also two little mounds or tumuli, similar to those called "Dumhas," in Connaught. I give a rude sketch of all the features, mounds, raths, &c., which I consider ancient.[3]

"Setting out from Kildare, in the direction of Rathbride, you reach the Curragh after having walked a mile. The road then runs, unfenced,

---

[1] *Vide* Dimock's "Works of Giraldus Cambrensis," vol. v, and Wright's edition of Forester's Translation of Giraldus' Historical Works, p. 78.

[2] *Vide* vol. ii of "The Ordnance Survey Letters," Co. Kildare, at the Royal Irish Academy.

[3] These are all marked down on the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map Nos. 22, 23, and 28.

across the N.-W. side of the Curragh for about a mile. On the left side of this road, about a quarter of a mile from its entrance on the Curragh, there is—

"1. *A rude lime-stone*, with several hollows, two of which are supposed by the natives to be the impressions of two naked feet; but upon examining the nature of the stone, one must come to the conclusion that they are natural, not artificial, hollows.

"2. *The Wart Stone.* About half a mile to the north of this and at the N.-W. extremity of the Curragh, where the road enters the townland of Rathbride, there is a square stone raised on a very small mound. It is about 33 inches by 44, and about 3 feet in height. It was evidently hammered, and on the top there is a hollow about 1 foot square, but very shallow, and evidently formed by the chisel. This hollow generally contains some water, which is used for curing warts, and hence the stone



"The Wart Stone," the base of a Cross.

received the name of "the Wart Stone." Judging by analogy, I should suppose this stone to be the pedestal of a cross, which St. Bridget perhaps erected as a limit of her sacred pasturage, for there is no tradition that the Curragh ever extended farther in this direction, while there is a vivid tradition that it extended southwards as far as the town of Kildare, and it is said it was on the lands lying between the Curragh and the town that St. Bridget fed her own cow, and that they were her favourite part of the Curragh. There is, however, no tradition of the person or persons by whom, or period at which, these fields were cut off the sacred pasturage. If the exact ancient limits of the Curragh could be ascertained, it is possible that three other stones of this description would be found in opposite directions.

"These are the only remarkable stones at present to be seen on the Curragh. Proceeding south-eastwards from this stone, one soon meets a rath with a flat mound and a shallow ditch called

"3. *Raheen-an-airy* (Rathin-an-aodhaire), i.e., the little Rath of the Shepherd. It is about thirty-three paces in diameter.

"4. Close to the last rath there is another similar to it in form and of the same extent; as well as a small

"5. *Rath* fifteen paces in diameter. These two raths have no distinguishing epithets, being called simply *the Raheens*. Around these raths, in every direction, there are traces of modern encampments,[1] which do not come under the head of antiquity.

"South-east of the Raheen-an-airy there is a—

"6. *Small Tumulus*, now much defaced, perhaps by people digging for money. South-east of this tumulus there is another—

"7. *Rath* of the same size as Raheen-an-airy, but with a higher rampart and deeper ditch.

"South-east of No. 7, at the distance of one mile lies—



THE GIBBET RATH, FROM THE POLO-GROUND.

"8. *The Gibbet Rath*,[2] which is much larger than any of the others. There are some traditions connected with this rath, from which it would

---

[1] The two following items copied from the manuscript volumes in the Record Office, Dublin, entitled "The Receipts and Payments of the Receiver-General of his Majesty's Revenue in the Kingdom of Ireland," show that in 1688 the Curragh was used as a camping-ground :—

> "Paid to Wm. Mullineux, Esq., upon account for utensills and necessaries had from Caleb Warren to the camp at the Currah of Kildare, as by concordatum of the 10th October, 1688, £5 13s. 7d."
>
> "Paid to Wm. Spike for straw for the use of the camp at the Currah of Kildare, as by concordatum of the 10th October, 1688, £38 11s. 10d."

And earlier still, during the Civil War of 1641, the Confederate Catholics encamped on the Curragh. The Earl of Castlehaven was in command of them, and in his Memoirs he wrote that "having taken this castle [i.e., Tully, near Kildare], and left a garrison to secure it, I encamped on a heath called the Curragh of Kildare, from whence I summoned all the castles thereabouts, and had them yielded."

[2] It has been suggested that the great Rath of the Curragh was given its present name because probably a gallows was erected on it, where criminals and highwaymen were left hanging as a warning to others. The old turnpike road from Dublin to Limerick passed near it.

appear that its present name is not ancient. Some modern graves are shown near it.

"Within about fifty perches of the Curragh stand-house there is a rath called

"9. *The Flat Rath*, which is *re et nomine*, flat; and about the same distance to the west from this rath is another called—

"10. *Walsh's Rath.*

"In the south-east extremity of the Curragh, near the townland of Ballysax, there is

"11. *A Moat called Moteen-an-ou* (Moitin-an-eabha)—i.e., the little moat of the aspen tree, or perhaps Eva's Moat (?). The people used formerly to carry on sports and races here three times a year, like those carried on formerly at Finglas, near Dublin. It is twenty-five feet high.

"But the most remarkable feature on the Curragh is—

"12. *The Race of the Black Pig*, which is evidently the track of an ancient road running across the Curragh from Raheen-an-airy in the direction of the great Rath of Dun Aillean, which crowns the hill of Knockaulin. It runs through a vale of the Curragh, and it would be now difficult to form an idea of its original breadth, as the rains have much altered the surface by washing down its banks and disfiguring it by its deposits. Modern cars, however, are still brought over it.

"I am now inclined to think that tradition generally gives the name of 'the Race of the Black Pig'[1] (*Gleann na muce duibhe*) to any remarkable trench or dyke of which the true name or history has been lost."

Besides the above-noticed raths and moats, there are many other small circular earth-works marked on the Ordnance Maps, as well as an ancient track running across the south-eastern end of the Curragh called "the Black Ditch," beside which is a pond called Loughbane (the white lake); and another called "Loughminaun," or the Kid's Pond.

The Camp is situated on the rising ground called "the Long Hill;" between it and the stand-house lies a valley known as "St. Leger's Bottoms."

At the southern end of the Curragh is a portion distinguished by the name of "French Furze," which is famous for the horse fair held on the 26th of July.[2] In Gough's edition of "Camden's

---

[1] Certain dykes, ancient roads, and valleys in Ireland are locally called "the Race or Glen of the Black Pig," and "the Dane's Cast." The former name, as in the case in point, very probably obtained the name from an ancient legend which describes how a tutor to a king's sons in the North of Ireland, reading out of a certain book in a strange tongue during the king's absence, accidentally transformed the youths into great hounds. The king, on his return home, seeing how matters stood, changed the tutor into a black boar, drove him out of the bawn, and set the hounds in pursuit; they eventually, after hunting the boar over a great part of Ireland, killed it, returned home, and regained their human forms. Thus the course the boar took in its race for life, at the present day, in certain localities, is known as the Race, Road, or Glen of the Black Pig.

See also vol. ii, p. 383, of THE JOURNAL.

[2] Can it be that this date was that of an Aonech centuries ago?

Britannia," it is stated that the name "French Furze" is a corruption of the Irish name, *faranta foras*, meaning "ancient tombs." Dr. P. W. Joyce, on being consulted as to the probability of the above explanation being correct, remarked that it was, in his opinion, very doubtful. He stated that he could not find anywhere that the word *faranta* signified tombs, except in "O'Reilly's Dictionary," and he may have taken it from Camden's work; also that *forasa*, or *forus*, does mean ancient, and in the plural it should be *forasa;* so that if the name was ever really used by the peasantry, it should have been *faranta forasa*.

There is a portion of an old road still in use at the northern side of the town of Kildare, called "Bohereen-na-goor," or the little roads of the turns or circuits—a name derived, according to Mr. Hennessy, from an ancient custom which necessitated any celebrated stranger visiting the Curragh to perform "a cor" or circuit round it.[1]

In the last century the Curragh must have been a favourite place for coursing hares, as, for their protection, there were formerly three hare-parks on it. One is now the Rathbride fox covert; the Camp Hospital is built where the second one was; and the third was at the Ballysax end of the Curragh. Their sites are marked on the 1837 six-inch Ordnance Survey Maps.

In the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy" for 1788, is a statement (for which W. Beauford, A.B., is responsible), that:—

"A short time since some small earthen tumuli were opened on the Curragh of Kildare, under which skeletons were found standing upright on their feet, and in their hands, or near them, spears with iron heads."[2]

Further excavations among the raths and moats on the Curragh took place about the year 1856, the result of which was reported in the "Journal" of the Kilkenny Archæological Society[3] (now the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.) The following is a verbatim account from the above-named Journal:—

"The Rev. James Graves read a communication from Captain A Montgomery Moore, A.D.C. to Lord Seaton, commanding the troops in Ireland, giving an account of some explorations conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. Alexander, K.C.B., and himself, at the Curragh of Kildare. The letter was accompanied by the objects of antiquity discovered, which

[1] Page 349, vol. ix of the "R. I. Academy's Proceedings."
[2] *Vide* vol. ii, p. 53 (Antiquity Section).
[3] *Vide* vol. v, p. 443.

were kindly lent for exhibition to the Society. These consisted of:—*First*, a quadrangular iron spear, with a square socket, found in the Gibbet Rath; *secondly*, a large horse's tooth, found at a depth of six feet in the same locality, together with a number of pieces of iron; *thirdly*, a silver coin of Edgar, found about one foot beneath the soil in the centre of the rath, in what seemed to be the foundation of the Chief's house; *fourth*, a piece of cinerary urn of black, half-burned pottery, which, when entire, had measured about two feet in diameter, found in a tumulus near the rath; *fifth*, a bone gouge, found close to the urn just mentioned: *sixth*, a large portion of an iron spear-head, found a little beneath the soil in the fosse of the tumulus.

"These antiques had been discovered early in the summer, when several shafts were sunk in the rath.

"The antlers of deer, horses' teeth, quantities of bones, and fragments of swords and arrows, were found in abundance.

"In exploring the tumulus already mentioned, which was close to the Gibbet Rath, the digging party (at about eight feet from the surface), came upon a kist of large stones, which contained the vessel of pottery (of which fragments were sent), within which were deposited portions of a human skeleton, comprising fragments of the skull and some of the teeth of a man. The urn was, unfortunately, broken by the blow of the pick-axe.

"Captain Moore further stated that, in the course of subsequent explorations, another cinerary urn was discovered, but in a fractured state; also about three feet beneath the surface of one of the tumuli with which the Curragh is studded, a kist, composed of five or six long flat slabs, forming an oblong coffin, about seven feet seven inches in length, in which lay four or five skeletons, unaccompanied by any relics of ornaments or arms. The stones which formed the kist are still preserved at the headquarters' garden at the Curragh.

"Captain Moore opened about a dozen of the Curragh tumuli, and found, in every instance, large quantities of bones, in most cases giving one the idea of legs, arms, and skulls having been thrown in promiscuously, either after a battle or a wholesale massacre. The group of tumuli lay in a small compass.

"Mr. Graves remarked that, in consequence of the slaughter of the insurgents in 1798, on or about the great Rath on the Curragh, great caution should be used to distinguish the pikes used by them from ancient remains. He thought the square-socketed spear-head found in the Gibbet Rath might possibly have been on the insurgents' pike, as it seemed in too good preservation to have belonged to a remote period. The portion of a spear-head found in the tumulus was, however, undoubtedly ancient, though not belonging to so remote a period as the urn found in the same spot.

"He hoped Captain Moore had preserved some of the skulls found in the tumuli which he had opened, as their value would be considerable for ethnological purposes.

"On the motion of the Rev. James Graves, seconded by Mr. Duffy, a special vote of thanks was passed to Captain Moore for kindly forwarding these objects for exhibition."

These notes on the Curragh will close with a short account of the famous Daniel Donnelly, the champion prize-fighter of his day. The year 1815 will always be remembered in Ireland for two famous victories: one was gained by the British over

the French at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, and the other was won by Dan Donnelly over George Cooper, the English champion boxer, on the Curragh, on the 13th of December. The latter, probably—anyhow in this county—caused as much interest and rejoicing as the former did. The scene of this prize-fight is at the Athgarvan end of the Curragh; close beside the public road there is a hollow, on three sides of which the ground rises abruptly to a considerable height, and so forms a naturally perfect amphitheatre (it is, however, likely to be obliterated in course of time, as the Royal Engineers are working a gravel pit into it on the outside). This hollow, from the above event, has since been known as "Donnelly's Hollow."

Dan Donnelly has been described to me as being over six feet in height, and of enormous strength; but he was ungainly in appearance, as he was loosely built; and his arms were so extraordinarily long, that he could button the knees of his breeches without stooping to it.

He was born in Townsend Street, Dublin, in 1770. A Captain Kelly,[1] who kept a racing establishment at Maddenstown, on the edge of the Curragh, first brought him into notice. Being in a Dublin coffee-house on one occasion when a ruction occurred in it, Captain Kelly saw Donnelly knock down, with his fists, three men who had set upon him; afterwards, when peace was restored, he had a conversation with Donnelly, and offered to take him in hands and teach him the art of self-defence. Donnelly jumped at the offer, and accompanied Captain Kelly back to Maddenstown; as it turned out, the latter had no reason to regret his choice. Such was Donnelly's start in his profession.

The crowning event of Donnelly's life was his victory over the English champion, George Cooper, as stated before, on the Curragh, on the 13th of December, 1815. Thousands of the gentry and country-people gathered at Donnelly's Hollow on that day to witness the fight. So far, I have come across no sporting magazine with an account of the match (though "Boxiana" and "The Pugilistic" are sure to describe it); but

[1] Captain Kelly, of Maddenstown, was a splendid performer on the Irish bagpipes; so fond of them was he, that he is said to have named his horses after different portions of them. After his death, his widow gave this set of bagpipes to a Mrs. Bailey, of Newtown Bert (near Athy), whose son, Samuel, was also a famous player. Samuel Bailey, after playing on them for years, died in August, 1895; in 1897 they were obtained from his daughter Mary, and are now at Kilkea Castle. Round the stock is engraved: "William Kelly, Esq., 1809." The pipes are of ebony, tipped with ivory, and have silver-plated mountings.

I give below a few verses copied from a contemporary street-ballad, which is now very hard to get:—

. . . . . .

"The challenge was accepted, and those heroes did prepare
To meet brave Captain Kelly on the Curragh of Kildare.
The Englishmen bet ten to one that day against poor Dan;
But such odds as these could ne'er dismay the blood of an Irishman.

"When Donnelly and Cooper had stepped into the ring,
'Shake hands,' says Dan to Cooper, 'before we do begin.'
From six to nine they parried on, till Donnelly knocked him down;
Old Grania cried, 'Well done, my child! that's worth ten thousand pound.'

"The second round that Cooper fought he knocked down Donnelly;
But Dan had steel, likewise true pluck, and rose most manfully.
Right active then was Cooper, and knocked Donnelly down once more.
The Englishmen they all cried out, 'The battle he may give o'er.'

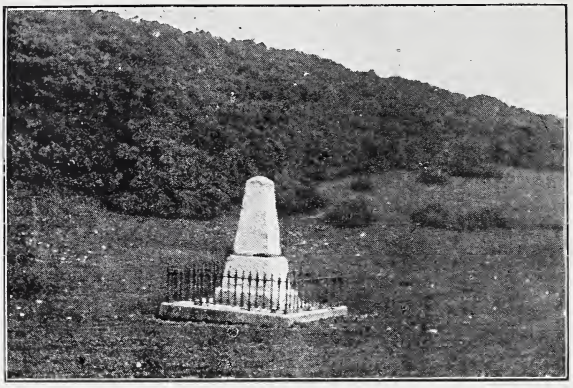
"Long life unto Miss Kelly; she's recorded on the plain;
She boldly stepped into the ring, saying, 'Dan, what do ye mean?'
Saying 'Dan, my boy, what do ye mean? Hibernia's son,' says she,
'All my estate I have bet on you, brave Daniel Donnelly.'

"'Dan,' says she, 'that you're an Irishman the gentry all do know,
So on the Curragh of Kildare this day your valour shew.
Be sure you die before you fly, Hibernia's son,' says she,
'My coach and horses I have bet on you, Dan Donnelly.'

"Donnelly rose up again, and meeting with great might,
For, to surprise the nobles all, continued at the fight.
Cooper stood on his own defence; exertion proved in vain.
He soon received a temple blow which stretched him on the plain.

"You sons of proud Britannia, your boasting now recall,
Since Cooper thus by Donnelly has met his sad downfall.
Out of eleven rounds he got nine knock-downs, besides a broke jaw-bone;
Says Miss Kelly, 'Shake hands, brave Donnelly, the victory is all your own.'"

Donnelly died in Dublin in 1820, aged 50, and was buried in an ancient little burial ground near Kilmainham, called "Bully's Acre;" over his grave a table-tomb was erected, on which was a long epitaph recording his virtues and victories. Not long afterwards this tomb was one night maliciously destroyed; and as it was suspected to be the handiwork of some Guardsman on guard at the Royal Hospital, the regiment became so unpopular with the people that it had to be moved from Dublin. "Bully's Acre" itself has been obliterated, and I believe its site alone is now known.



The Obelisk erected in Donnelly's Hollow in 1888.

In the centre of Donnelly's Hollow there now stands a small limestone obelisk, which was erected by means of public subscriptions collected by the admirers of the Ring. On the faces of the monument, in raised letters, are cut the following names :—

Front face :—

"Donnelly
beat
Cooper
On this Spot,
13th Dec.,
1815."

Below this on two shields :—

"Dan
Donnelly
Born
In Dublin,
1770,
Died 1820."

"Geo.
Cooper,
Born in
Staffordshire,
1791,
Died 1834."

Rear face :—

"Erected
by
Public
Subscriptions,
1888."

Right face:—

"Cooper
Fought
Lancaster
Joy
Molineaux
Robinson
Kendrick."

Left face:—

"Donnelly
Fought
Tom Hall
Tom Oliver."

This obelisk, unfortunately, is being maliciously injured by stones thrown at it by George Cooper's disappointed countrymen in the camp.

Maps of the Curragh.

Probably the oldest map of the Curragh was Sir William Petty's, the author of "The Down Survey," taken in the years 1655-6; these hand-painted maps were unfortunately almost totally destroyed by fire in 1711, at the time they were kept in a house in Essex Street, where the Surveyor-General then lived. Fragments of the more or less charred remains are preserved in the Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

I have in my possession a map of the Curragh published by Henry Walker in 1807, and engraved by Kersting: it is dedicated to the 3rd Duke of Leinster. On it are shown the race-courses, and the seats of the gentry and trainers along the edge of the Curragh. In the left-hand top corner is a view of the grand stand, which did not then occupy the place it does at present. This map measures 3ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

In 1837 the first issue of the six-inch-to-a-mile Ordnance Survey Maps came out, followed, in 1874, by the new survey to the same scale. On them are marked all the antiquarian remains mentioned by O'Donovan.

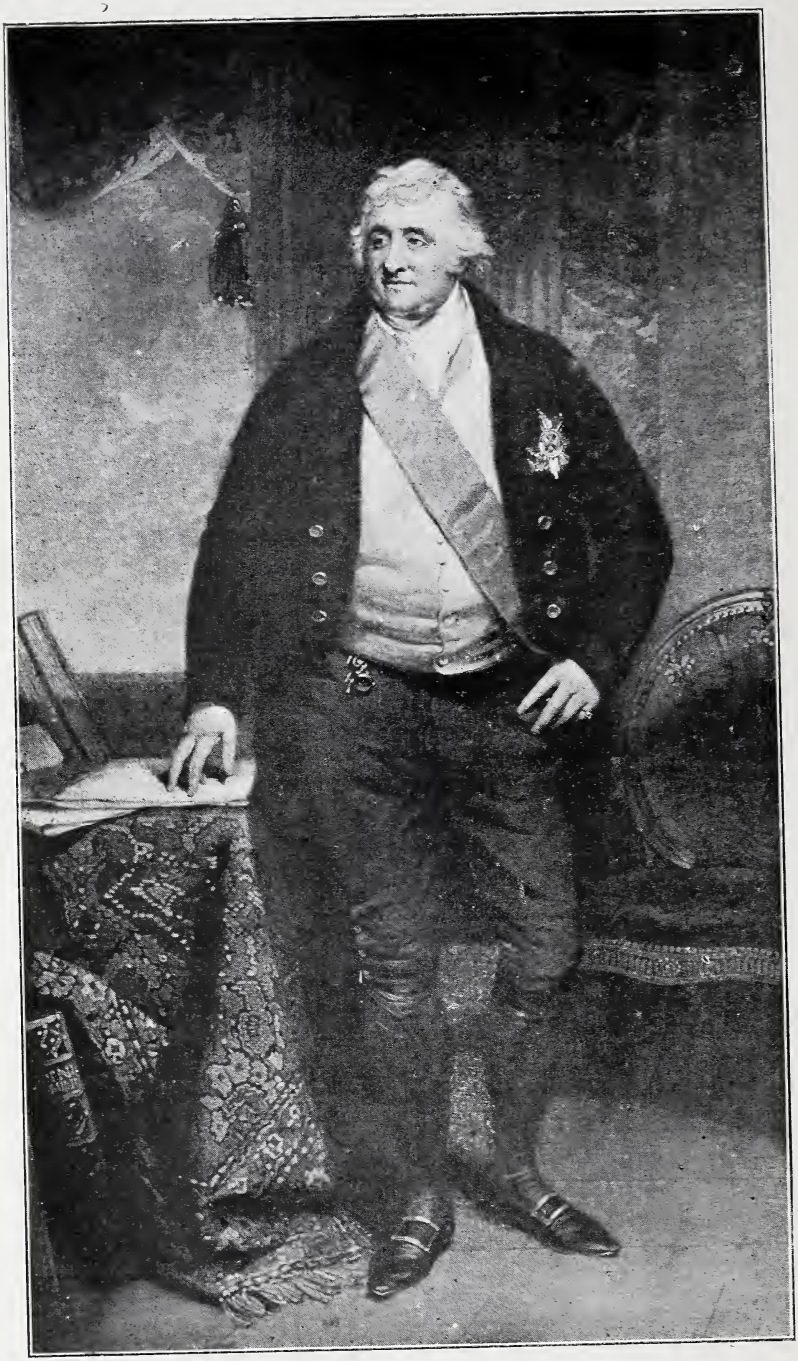
The Curragh occupies portions of sheets numbered 22, 23, and 28 of the County Kildare.

There were two Ordnance Maps on the six-inch-to-a-mile scale issued in 1868, which contain the Curragh only—one is a shaded contour, and the other shows the contours in outline. Both give a plan of the camp as it then was.

NOTES.

The 2nd Duke of Leinster's Funeral Expenses.

On page 12 mention is made of the great numbers which attended William Robert, the 2nd Duke of Leinster's, funeral, from Carton to St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, in 1804. Sir



William Robert FitGerald, 2nd Duke of Leinster.
Died at Carton, 20th Oct., 1804.

Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-of-Arms, has kindly lent me a copy of the Undertaker's account, which amounted to £1,538 3s. 7d. This large sum was made up from the following items, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
"Undertaker to Carton to take orders	1	2	9
To a horse for Do.	0	11	4½
To a Pillory Horse	3	8	3
Sedar Coffin and Lead Do.	26	0	0
Conveyance to Carton	1	4	6
Outside coffin trebly gilt	60	0	0
Breast-plate trebly gilt	12	0	0
Conveyance for (illegible)	7	6	0
Two Plumbers two days at Carton	2	5	6
Carriage and Turnpike for Do.	1	14	6
Post boy	0	4	4
Horse cloths for 6 Horses	19	16	7½
Making and trimming Do.	1	8	0
Scutchings for Do. and Herse	62	11	3
Wands richly ornamented	4	18	0
Coats, Vests & Breeches for Pages & Conductors ...	28	0	0
Black Crape	0	15	2
A suit of Velvet for the Duke's Horse	28	0	0
Two suits of black for each man & page	8	17	6
24 black cloaks for livery Ser^{ts} 4 days	5	4	0
6 black cloaks for coachmen	0	11	0
8 pairs of gloves at 3/9½ a pair	1	10	4
Herse and 6 black Horses 4 days	20	0	0
6 mourning coaches 4 days	96	0	0
8 drivers board wages at 5/5 each for 4 days ...	8	13	4
Undertaker 4 days at £1 2s. 9d. each day	4	11	0
Horse 4 days at 11/4½	2	5	6
2 pages 4 days at £1 2s. 9d.	9	2	0
Conductor 4 days	9	2	0
2 Painters painting Scutchin 2 days	4	11	0
Post chaise for Painters	1	14	8
12 dozen pair gloves at £2 5s. 6d. a dozen ...	27	6	0
24 sheets of Pins	0	18	0
Carriage to take women to town	0	17	4
Postillion	0	2	2
A Pannel Coach broke at Kildare	5	13	9
3 Hoods for women	2	17	0
3 scarfs for Do.	3	0	0
3 Pair Gloves for Do.	0	16	3
Turnpike from Carton to Dublin	1	11	5
100 scarfs and bands of quality	150	0	0
300 Do. second quality	300	0	0
600 Do. for tenantry	525	0	0
Total,	£1,538	3	7"

It is a pity that the Undertaker's name has not been left on record.

Since this Paper went to press I have come across two allusions to the Curragh in Sir John Gilbert's "Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin," which was founded in 1177. The first reference is particularly interesting, as it shows that in the thirteenth century the grazing rights of the Curragh were at that early period carefully taken into consideration; this occurs in an Agreement dated the 8th September, 1205, between the Abbot of St. Thomas's and William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (eldest son of the William le Maréchal who married Strongbow's daughter Isabel, heiress of the Lordship of Leinster), who died in 1231. In this Agreement it is stated that:—

> William Marescall gave in 1205 to the Canons of St. Thomas, of Dublin, in free and perpetual gift, one carrucate and a half of land near the Curach, on the east side, as *well as free pasture of the Curach*, that is to say, all the land which Drin formerly held, which is called Baliobothelan, and all the land which Robert Carpenter formerly held, which is called Belansacse (i.e., Ballysax), with the tithes belonging to them; and all the tithes of Keneth (i.e., Kinneagh).

The second allusion occurs in an agreement between Cornelius (i.e., Conor) MacGealan, Bishop of Kildare from the year 1206 to 1222, and the Abbot of St. Thomas's, wherein the Bishop and community of Kildare:—

> Grant for ever to the Canons of St. Thomas of Dublin the land which William de Stakepol formerly held from the Bishop, that is to say, all the land which lies between Baliboderan and the great road which leads from the river (*ab ampne*) of Anneliffi (now the Liffey) to the Korrah, by name Adgaruan (Athgarvan), at the same rent which the said William paid to them.

THE HOLED-STONE CROSS AT MOONE.

By MISS MARGARET STOKES.

ONE of the most striking examples of the combination of pagan forms with Christian that has been found in Ireland is the upper portion of a High Cross now lying in fragments in the churchyard of Moone—anciently, Maein-Choluim-Chille, i.e., "St. Columbkill's Property."

These fragments all belonged originally to one block of granite. They are three in number, and consist of the lower portion of the head, the upper portion of the shaft, and one arm of the cross. Both faces are sculptured. They measure when joined 2 ft. 6 in. in length, by 1 ft. 2 in. in breadth, and 6 in. in thickness. The arm is 1 ft. 8½ in. across, by 1 ft. 1 in. wide. Three different animals are represented on one of the faces, and in one of them we recognise a strange beast, which is also to be seen on the south side of the shaft of the High Cross, which stands in perfect condition close by. In both instances this animal seems in the act of drinking or of grazing, and his long flapping ears reach the ground, or the surface of the water, as the case may be. Beneath him is a winged lion, and a cable moulding separates it from the next panel, which appears to have been filled with a human figure on a horse (?), of which an ear and the upper portion of the body are visible. A horned animal, with a human figure standing behind it, fills the surface of the arm. There is a strange, though accidental, resemblance in two of these beasts to figures on two archaic intaglios, from the "Greek Archipelago," published by F. R. Lenormant, which date from the sixth or seventh century before the Christian era—a resemblance partly due to the same cause, the sculptors in both instances having been guided in the engraving by the accident of the form of the space and surface of the stone, which induced them to represent their animals in these strange and most contorted attitudes.

The points where the ring of the cross started are quite visible in the edges of these fragments; but the fact of deepest interest in the monument is that at the centre—the point of junction of the arms and shaft, where the form of the Saviour, either crucified or in triumph, is generally found—there is a great round hole open to the sky, with the edges of the circle well rounded and polished, and four serpents twining their long tails about it.



Fragments of the Holed Cross of Moone.

Drawn by Miss Margaret Stokes.

Thus we see that this monument belonged to the class called by French writers on dolmens "*pierres percées*"—perforated or holed-stones. From what I can learn, such stones in every country, except Ireland and the western islands of Scotland, are clearly pre-Christian and prehistoric in their origin; but we have in Ireland more than one instance where the pierced stone is associated with the cross. At the Monastery of Inis Caltra, on Lough Derg, at Reask and Ballyferritur in Derry, at Mainister Kieran in Aran, County Galway, at Innismurray in Sligo, and St. Finian's Cross at Moville, County Down—the perforated monolith has a cross incised upon it. Hitherto it has been taken for granted that the stone was originally a pagan monument, and that some early Christian missionary had the cross marked on it. This perforated cross of Moone Abbey tells a different story; the perforation and the cross were originally wrought together, were coincident, and the work probably dates from the tenth century of our era.

This is an extraordinary instance of the lingering of pagan traditions in Irish Christian art. One is almost tempted to regard such a monument—with the strange antediluvian-looking monsters carved on each side—as a sign of reversion to paganism. It calls to mind the practices of the ancient Jews condemned by the prophets Jeremiah[1] and Ezekiel,[2] when they placed animal emblems on their temple walls. "Every form of creeping thing and abominable beast was pourtrayed upon the walls round about."

St. Bernard of Clairvaux has been accused of a distaste for fine art, because he had little sympathy with, or admiration for, the grotesque; but if this very pagan-looking cross of Moone at all resembles the works he saw and was alluding to, we can hardly wonder that he should ask: "What is the meaning of these ridiculous monsters, of that deformed beauty, and beautiful deformity, before the very eyes of the brethren when reading? What are disgusting monkeys there for, or ferocious lions, or monstrous centaurs, or spotted tigers, or fighting soldiers, or huntsmen sounding the bugle? Here is a quadruped with a serpent's head, there a fish with a beast's head. And it is [thought] pleasanter to spend the day wondering at these oddities than meditating on the law of God."

This cross was probably sculptured half a century before St. Bernard wrote these words, and may give some idea of the then prevailing style of grotesque.

---

[1] Jeremiah xxiii. 11. [2] Ezekiel viii. 10.



Fragments of the Holed Cross of Moone.

Drawn by Miss Margaret Stokes.

Dr. Sigerson, and Mr. Larminie, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Douglas Hyde, and other students of historic legend, ought to feel a peculiar interest in these holed-stones, for some are even now standing *in situ* in the places indicated in the histories of heroes with which they are making us familiar. The holed-stone is still standing near the Slaney River to which the young Prince of Leinster was chained when he was delivered up by his father to the indignant bard of Niall, whose son he had slain. The stone to which the Celtic hero Fingal was wont to tie his dog Bran is still shown in the Orkneys; and during the reigns of Con, of Art, of Cormac, and of Cairbre Lifechair, there was a ceremony performed as the best test of peace, which was to bring an arm-ring of red gold, such as we may see in our museum, to one of these perforated stones, and pass it through the same. The closing words of the story would seem to convey that the gold ring was left in the circle in the stone; "for," it is added, "so excellent was the rule of these kings, that no one durst take it away." Our students of ancient superstition and folklore will remember what a mass of such beliefs is recorded throughout the old world, from India to the western islands of Ireland and Scotland, in connection with these stones. In Cork and Aranmore women pass their clothes through the hole for luck. The ceremony at Odin's stone in Orkney, which was tantamount to an appeal to Odin, was the joining of hands through this circular opening, in ratification of a vow.

Propitiatory libations were also, in Orkney, poured through such holes, to propitiate the brownies or demons who presided in their dairies. However, the most universal belief in such pierced stones was in their healing attributes. In the County Carlow, delicate infants passed through this hole are strengthened. In Cornwall, children afflicted with rickets or spinal disease are cured in like manner. In Orkney, a child, if passed through, will never shake with palsy. In Cornwall, men afflicted with rheumatism crawl through the hole. And in Ardmore, sufferers from the same disease come to the holed-stone of Declan for this purpose.

To healing, the notion of regeneration connected with these stones may be added. The idea of a new birth obtainable by passing through an artificial orifice is prevalent among the Hindoos. Indeed, throughout all India these pierced stones are common, and devout people pass through them when the opening will admit of it, in order to be regenerated. If the hole be too small, they put either the hand or foot through it. This was symbolical of passing through the sacred Yoni, being born again, regenerated.

In our own county of Kildare we find two such holed-stones, one standing in Laraghbryan churchyard (near Maynooth). It measures 4 ft. 4 in. in height, 2 ft. 6 in. in breadth; and the hole is 8 inches in diameter, and 6 inches through the thickness of the stone. This stone is of granite, which, not being the stone of the district, would indicate that it was imported. The second is in the churchyard at Castledermot, and is called "the Swearing Stone." It is 2 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. 2 in. broad, and 6 in. thick, while the hole is 5 in. in diameter. This stone is also of granite.

Without rashly venturing on any theory whatever, it seems to be noteworthy, when referring to the grafting of this pagan form of monument on the symbol of the Christian faith, that all the practices and superstitions connected with these pierced stones are bearing on covenants, propitiation, healing, and regeneration.



FRAGMENT (A PART OF WHICH IS NOW MISSING) OF THE HOLED CROSS OF MOONE.
[From O'Neill's "Sculptured Crosses of Ireland, 1857."]

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.—Lubbock, "Pre-Historic Times," p. 133; "Trans. R. I. Acad.," xxiv, p. 329; Fouquet, "Monts. Celtiques," p. 72; "Gentleman's Magazine," Dec., 1864, p. 689; Wood-Martin, "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," pp. 107-229; Brehon Law Tracts, vol. iv, p. 143; Blight, "Ancient Crosses in West Cornwall," p. 67; Borlase, "Dolmens of Ireland," pp. 75, 174, 649; Sir Walter Scott, "Pirate;" Wilson, "Pre-Historic Annals," p. 99; G. H. O'Grady, "Silva Gadelica," p. 209; "Proc. R. I. Soc. Antiqs.," vi, p. 168.

JOHN LYE, OF CLONAUGH, CO. KILDARE.

By the REV. E. O'LEARY, P.P.

PART III.

[Continued from p. 359, Vol. II, of The Journal.]

IN former Papers in our Journal it has been shown that John Lye acquired Clonaugh in the year 1571, and that his descendants held it until the end of the following century, when they lost it through the Williamite wars. In 1691, his grandson, Francis Lee, was attainted of high treason; all his estates were forfeited to the Crown, and were sold by the trustees of the Irish Forfeited Estates.

The next owner was Judge Echlin. He purchased 200 acres of Clonaugh, including its castle, at the beginning of the last century, from the trustees of the Forfeited Estates; and by his will, made in 1721, he bequeathed the same to his second son, the Rev. Henry Echlin, D.D., Vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, and V.-G. also of the Diocese of Tuam, and afterwards Dean of Tuam.

The Echlins held possession of Clonaugh during the preceding and half of the present century. In the present paper, therefore, I purpose to give a short history of the Echlin family, derived from a reliable source—"The Echlin Memoirs," compiled by the Rev. John Echlin, M.A., and kindly presented to me by Sir Thomas Echlin, the present baronet.

The Echlins were a Scotch family who came to Ireland in the reign of James I. This king promoted Dr. Robert Echlin, the son of a Scottish laird, to be Bishop of Down and Connor, in the year 1613, in succession to Dr. James Dundass, another Scotchman. The history of the Echlin family, therefore, divides itself naturally into three sections. The first section takes us to Scotland, the second to the North of Ireland, and the third to Clonaugh in the County Kildare.

Of the Echlins there is mention for the first time in the year 1296, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Edward I. This king had invaded Scotland against the Bruce, and during his military progress through the country, and afterwards at a parliament held at Berwick, he received fealty and homage from a number of the Scotch nobility and gentry. Such acts of loyalty, of course, were highly prized, and the names of these adherents to the king were inscribed on a roll of honour. To Irish ears the name given to this roll of honour has an amusing sound.

It was called "The Ragman Roll." In Scotland, 600 years ago, this is surmised to have been the Scotch for "document" or "indenture." At all events, it was the name given to the documents recording the acts of fealty and homage performed by the Scotch nobles and gentry towards Edward I. On our first introduction to the Echlins, we find them in company with the other nobility and gentry who signed the "Ragman Roll;" thus doing homage to the invader, and turning traitors to their lawful sovereign, the Bruce. Amongst the signatories to the roll were Rauf Eghlyn, of the County of Edinburgh; Robert de Eghlyn, tenant of the king in same county; Rauf D'Eghlyn of Haddington, tenant of the king in the County of Edinburgh.

There are authentic records of the Echlin family, as follows:— John De Eythlyn, 1342; Johannes De Echlyne, Vicar of Rynnef in 1407; William Echlyng, Laird of Pittadro in Fyfeshire in 1457; Ralph of Echline, Bailie of Haddington in 1466; James Echline of Pittadro, grand- or great-grandson of the above William. Of this William, we find that, in 1542, he and his wife Alison Melvile, received from James V a charter of the lands of Pittadro. Two years later his name appears on a document of a surprising nature, which throws a curious light on the administration of the law in those days. A man named Charles Lyall had been murdered, and the document I have referred to states that "a respite was made to William Echling of Pittadro, James Echling, and David Echling, his brothers, and James Craig, their servant, for being act and part in the slaughter of the deceased Charles Lyall, committed in February, 1544,—the respite to remain in force for nineteen years. Dated at Linlithgow, 5th May, 1544." Surely this was giving them a long day from the hangman's rope. We have no record of how they fared when their nineteen years' lease had expired.

William was succeeded by his son Henry, who had three sons—William; Robert, Bishop of Down and Connor; and David, who became physician to Anne of Denmark, wife to James I. There is a petition among the records of the House of Lords, 3rd February, 1642-3, of Dr. Echlyn, physician to the queen, in great distress, because his pension of £100 had not been paid for a year and a half. Henry was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who married Margaret, daughter of James Henderson of Fordell in the County of Fyfe. Of her we have the following narrative in Sir James Balfour's "Annals of Scotland," under the year 1649, the same year Charles I was executed:—

"The ladey of Pittardo in Fyffeshire, a sister of the house of Fordell-Henderson, being apprehendit for WITCHCRAFT, was imprissoned in the Tolbuithe of Edinbrughe in the monthe of Julii this yeire, and a commissione given by the parliament then sitting for her tryall, quher shoe

remained until the monthe of December thereafter ; and being weill at night was found dead on the morrow all swolnne, the symptomes of poysone been seine on her. It was thought that shoe ather had taken the poysone of herselve, being guilty of that hellish cryme, or tat it had beine administrat to her by the adwysse of her friends and kinred quhom, by her wickednesse (if shoe had been publickly burnt), shoe had blotted and stained thesse families shoe was descendid off of quhom wer discendit many religious worshippfull and worthey personages.—1649."

This occurred in very troubled times, for in the same year Charles I was executed. Fortunately for her brother-in-law, the bishop, he had been called to his reward fourteen years before, having died in 1635.

William Echlin was succeeded by his son Henry, the last of the Scottish Echlins, of whom little is known ; but it may be assumed that, through shame and grief at his mother's disgrace, he parted with the ancestral estates of Pittadro to his relatives the Fordell-Hendersons, who have been ever since the proprietors of Pittadro. He is stated to have gone into foreign service, and to have attained the rank of captain. On his death, his uncle, the Bishop of Down and Connor, became head of the family, and was the founder of the Irish Echlins. He had received his degree of M.A. at St. Andrew's in 1596, and in 1613 was promoted by James I to the See of Down and Connor, on the death of his countryman, Dr. James Dundass. We now come to treat of the Irish Echlins.

The Bishop married Jane, daughter of James Seton of Latrisse (Latrisk), Scotland. He had two sons, John and Hugh, and four daughters. He died at Ardquin, County Down, on 17th July, 1635, and was interred in the parish church of Ballyphillipp, alias Temple-crany, in said county. Hugh was married twice, and had seventeen children, most of whom died young. He was murdered at Caledon Bridge, with all his faithful servants, by the rebels in 1641, as appears in Sir John Temple's "History of the Irish Rebellion." He had a son, also Hugh of Tynan, who has left many interesting entries in his family Bible, and amongst them the following, which describes some of the climatic conditions of this country 200 years ago :—

"Memorandum that on Wednesday being the 3rd of Feb. '91-2, coming from Dublin, betwixt Corick McRosse and Castle Blayney, I, my man, and one more with us, went astray and out of our way by the violence of a great storm of snow, and were wandering all that day, and our selfes and horses almost cast away ; till by Providence we at last gott to an ould create [1] that was wast, and there we lived with great hardship both without meate or any worldly reliefe for the space of 4 days and

[1] *Create* or *Creaght*, a booth made of boughs covered over with long strips of turf. The Irish herdmen lived in such booths.—Note appended by Mr. J. C. Stronge.

3 nights, except what we were supplied by could frosty water, which through Providence wonderfully supported us; soe greate a delivery, I hope whiles I live shall never be forgotten by me, and desires that all my family may be mindfull of the same, and all give glory to God for all His mercyes, and especially when they reed this to give Him glory and praise, in particular for the same, that soe the mercyes and goodness of God may never be forgotten by us all which never shall be by him whoe subscribes himselfe HUGH ECHLIN."

Bishop Echlin was succeeded by his eldest son, John Echlin, Esq., of Ardquin, County Down. He bought the manor of Castleboy (for many subsequent years in the possession of the Echlin family) from Sir Henry Piers, the 20th July, 1628. He married Mary, third daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, in the County Antrim, Knt., and had issue two sons and three daughters. His second son, Francis, of Clonowen, County Antrim, inherited the estate of his uncle, Sir Edmond Stafford, of Mount Stafford, of "the far-descended Staffords, Barons of Stafford from the Conquest, and latterly Dukes of Buckingham," whose name he assumed. He married Sarah, daughter of Randal, Earl of Antrim. The present representative of this branch of the Echlin family is Arthur Willoughby Stafford, Esq.

On the death of John Echlin of Ardquin, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, also of Ardquin. He married Anne, daughter of Rev. Alexander Cunningham, "first Protestant clergyman of Inver and Killymard, afterwards promoted to the Deanery of Raphoe, all in the County of Donegal." Mrs. Echlin was sister of Sir Albert Coningham, first colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons, which regiment he himself raised at his own expense. There were issue of the marriage, three sons and one daughter—John Echlin, the heir; Henry Echlin, the judge; and Robert Echlin, who was general in the army, and greatly distinguished himself both at the Siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne. He was M.P. for County Monaghan in 1695, and for Monaghan Borough in 1703. His sword, having his name engraved thus:—"Lt.-Gl. Echlin," on either side of the blade, was recently presented to Sir Thomas Echlin, Bart.

The second son of John Echlin was, as we have said, Henry Echlin, the Judge, who purchased 200 acres of Clonaugh from the trustees of the Irish Forfeited Estates.

We will now leave the main branch of the Echlin family, which continues in an unbroken line down to the present time, and direct our attention to the Kildare branch.

Henry, afterwards Judge Echlin, entered at Lincoln's Inn as a law student in April, 1679. He was appointed Serjeant-at-Law, 3rd August, 1683; one of the Barons of the Exchequer (during pleasure), 20th October, 1690; and Justice of the King's Bench, 18th March, 1692. He received the honour of knight-

hood, 5th November, 1692; and was created a baronet, 17th October, 1721. We cannot forget that he was brother to Lieut.-General Echlin, who stood very high with William III. He was commissioner for hearing causes in Chancery in 1693, and afterwards in 1710. Besides Clonaugh, County Kildare, he had property at Rush, County Dublin, and at Castle-Hacket, County Mayo. He married Agnes, daughter of Rev. William Mussen, of Belfast, and had issue, three sons and one daughter. By his will, dated 29th January, 1721, he bequeathed Clonaugh to his second son, Henry, who was a clergyman, and entailed the same on his issue. His third son, William, became colonel in the army, married Rachel, widow of Colonel Robert M'Causland, and had issue, two sons who died abroad, and three daughters, the youngest of whom, Elizabeth, married T. Towneley Dawson, Esq., and had issue, one daughter, Catherine Maria, who first married James Tisdall, Esq., and secondly Charles William Bury, Earl of Charleville. He settled his County Dublin property on his eldest son, Robert, and entailed the same on his issue. This Robert Echlin was Barrister-at-Law, and M.P. for Downpatrick in 1692, and for Newry from 1695 till his death. He married Penelope, daughter of Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, sister of Lord Chancellor Eustace, and had issue, two sons, Robert and Henry, who were second and third baronets. He did not live to inherit the baronetcy, as he died in 1706, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Dublin. His father, the Judge, died 29th November, 1725, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his grandson, Robert Echlin, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bellingham, of Levens, Westmoreland, and had issue, two sons, who died young, and a daughter who married Francis Palmer, of Palmerstown, Co. Mayo, Esq. A very considerable portion of the Echlin property passed through this marriage to the Palmers. Robert the second, second baronet, dying without surviving issue, on 13th May, 1757, he was succeeded by his brother, Henry Echlin, the third baronet. He married Emily, daughter of —— La Roche, Governor of Martinique, and died without issue in 1799. The baronetcy then passed to the Rev. Henry Echlin, D.D., head of the Clonaugh family, who were descendants of the Judge. He was Vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Tuam, and afterwards Dean of Tuam. He married Jane, daughter of the Hon. Brabazon Moore, son of the Earl of Drogheda, and had issue, five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Henry, was father of the fourth baronet, Sir James Echlin, who married his cousin Jane, daughter of Chambre Echlin, of Tallow, County Dublin, and had issue, three sons and three daughters. The three latter died unmarried; and the eldest son, James, an officer in the army, died in Spain

in 1826. The fourth baronet died in 1836, and was succeeded by his second son, Frederick Henry Echlin, the fifth baronet. He died unmarried, at Rathangan, County Kildare, on May 27th, 1871, and was succeeded by his brother, Ferdinand Fenton Echlin, the sixth baronet. He married (10th March, 1840), Mary, daughter of William J. Kavanagh, of Grange Beg, County Westmeath, and had issue: James, who died an infant; Thomas, the present baronet; Henry, John, Bride, and Mary. Sir Ferdinand F. Echlin died 4th July, 1877, at Leixlip, County Kildare, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Thomas Echlin, the seventh and present baronet.[1]



The Echlin Coat of Arms.

The Arms of the Echlin Family.

The Arms borne by the Scottish Echlins were :—Quarterly, 1st, or, a stag in chief gules ; 2nd, azure, a hound in pursuit

[1] Note in "The Echlin Memoirs."—"It may be here mentioned that, owing to the reckless extravagance of some of the family (to wit, the third and fourth baronets and their wives), their property, already considerably diminished by the failure of the male issue of Sir Robert Echlin, the second baronet, and the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, with Francis Palmer, was utterly squandered and lost. Since that period of folly and

argent; 3rd, argent, a lymphad (or galley) sable, flag gules; 4th, or, a fess chequy azure and argent (for Stewart). In 1633, Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms, granted to John Echlin, resident in Ireland, whose father, Robert, Bishop of Down, was a son of the laird of Pittadro, a crest, a talbot, passant argent, spotted sable, langued gules, with the motto: "NON SINE PRAEDA" (i.e., not without gain), and exemplified his arms in an altered form:—1 and 4, a lymphad (without sail or oars) sable, a flag flying at the mast-head; 2 and 3, or, fess chequy, argent and azure; on a chief argent, a stag courant, pursued by a hound, both gules. The following is an extract from the original grant:—

"To all and singulare persones to whom theas presentes shall cum, Sir James Balfour of Kinnaird, Knight, Lyone King of Armes throughe all the kingdome of Scotland and lands thereto adjacent, . . . doe fende John Ethleine, esquyer, eldest lawfull sone to Robert Ethleine, Bishop of Doune, within the Province and Countie of Ulster and Down, in the kingdome of Ireland, discendit of the Ethleines of Pittadro, a verrie worshipfull familie, in the Countie of Fyiffe, in the kingdome of Scotland, hath requeisted me, the said Lyone King of Armes, by vertew of my office, to give and assigne to his auncient coat of armor a fitting creist and motto, which he may lawfullie beare without wronge doeing or prejudice to others. The which, according to his just requeyst, I have accomplished and graunted, viz., on a ureath argent and gueulles, a talbot passaunt, argent, spotted sable, langued gueulles, with this motto in an estroll above the creist: "NON SINE PRAEDA," helmed and manatled gueulles, doubled argent, as is depictured in the margen . . . . In witness whereof, I, the said Lyon King of Armes, have to theas my letters patentes, affixit my hand and seal of office . . . .—22nd day of Julay, 1633.

"JAMES BALFOUR, Lyone," &c.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON JOHN LYE.

Before concluding this Paper on Clonaugh, I must revert again to the history of the Interpreter, because I am now enabled to give additional and fuller information about the family of this remarkable man. In the first Paper it is stated that the Interpreter was the son of Francis MacLysach; but I find he was the grandson, his father being also John Lye. It may therefore be taken that there were two Johns, father and son, and that Emery, John, Arthur, Francis, Henry were grandchildren of Francis MacLysach. John, senior, had a brother, Francis—of whom more just now—but I can find no record of any other

ruin, the 'Echlins, baronets,' have been reduced to a state of comparative poverty. A short but interesting sketch of this sad portion of the family history will be found in Sir Bernard Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families,' Third Series, p. 8. The present Baronet, Sir Thomas Echlin, is endeavouring, by a life of honest industry in the R. I. C. Depôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin, to obtain a respectable livelihood."

brother or sister. It may also be taken that it was John, senior, who became possessed of the property of the religious house at Clonaugh, and "being seized of divers lands in the said townland of Clonaugh, levelled the tenements, bounds, and limits of the said religious house, threw down and destroyed the cross and trees, and erected a tower, or small castle, with other buildings." But as a set off, I am glad to say that John Lye, senior, had a better claim on the lands of Balyna than I gave him credit for in a former Paper,[1] of which the following is proof:—On the 8th March, 1537-8, a lease was granted to John Alee or Lye, of Ballyna, Co. Kildare, yeoman; the site of the castle of Ballyna, *alias* Ballycadam, *alias* Adamstown, lands, Ballyna, Thomastown, Nurney, Ballymoon, County Kildare, possessions of Walter Delahyde, attainted, and leased to said Alee for twenty-one years, to hold for ten years from 1558, at a rent of £15 4s. 8d.[2] The site of Cadamstown Castle is half a mile west of Clonaugh, and Balyna is at a point two miles north of both.

The following are important records of other properties acquired by the father and uncle of the Interpreter, as well as by himself:—

On March 18th, 1550-1, a lease was granted to Thomas Padge and John Lye (also written in the lease "Alye"), of the lands of Lyaghdi,[3] . . . . Queen's County, parcel of the manor of Farrinylalor (parish of Kilcolmanbane), Pobleimkeffragh, and Poblelysse, to hold for twenty-one years at a rent of £4, provided that the lessee, and after his death his sufficient assignees, dwell upon the premises," &c., &c.[4]

On February 18th, 1551, two leases were granted, one to John, the other to Francis. Lease to John Ley, of Balyna, gent., of the lands of Ardeneryn Rahin-Keiran, Kilmeneke, Ballymacgillacrossa, and Ranytyrralaghe, parcel of the lordship of Clanmalier in Offaly (King's County), to hold for twenty-one years at the rent of £14 8s. 4d.[5]

Same date. Lease to Francis Ley, soldier, of the site of the nunnery of Killeagh, with the demesne lands and the titles of the tenants; and the site of the friary of Killeagh, with its lands and the tithes of the tenants, to hold for twenty-one years, at a rent of £9 13s. 4d.[6]

Francis Ley, or Lye, was killed in May or June, 1552, in an expedition organized by Sir James Crofts, Lord Deputy, into

---

[1] See vol. ii, page 140, of this JOURNAL.
[2] Fiants of Henry VIII, No. 443.
[3] Undecipherable in the original.
[4] Fiants of Edward VI, No. 727.
[5] Fiants of Edward VI, No. 711.
[6] Fiants of Edward VI, No. 708.

Ulster, when a detachment was sent to Rathlin Island under Sir Ralph Bagenal. Francis Ley was among the slain. Bagenal himself was taken prisoner by the M'Donnells, and afterwards exchanged for Sorley Boy M'Donnell.[1] Among the Fiants of Edward VI we find a pardon issued to "Sir Ralph Bagenal of the army, especially for the death of Francis Lye. This pardon was issued in 1552.[2]

In 1575 John Lye received a grant of some lands in addition to Clonaugh, which came into his possession in 1571.[3]

On May 9th, 1578, a pardon was granted to John Lye of Clonaugh, County Kildare.[4] A pardon was issued on August 24th, 1578, to James Oge Walshe mac James, of Moyvalley, gent., "at the suit of John Lye."[5]

On May 6th, 1581, Sir Henry Harrington got the Rectory of Rathbride.[6]

December 1st, on payment of a fine of £100, pardon was granted to John O'Carroll, of Lemyvannon (in Ely O'Carroll), son of Sir William O'Carroll, late of the same, and John and Arthur Lye, of Clonaugh, County Meath, feoffees of the said William.[7]

On August 9th, 1582, a pardon was granted to Arthur Lye, of Clonaugh, Lawrence Walshe, of Moyvalley, and others.[8]

On March 3rd, 1583-4, John Lye, of Killeagh, gent., surrendered the Priory of the Holy Cross of Killeagh,[9] and on March 9th, was regranted said priory, with all its appurtenances.

John Lye, father of the Interpreter, died in 1584, and it is to his credit we may place the uprooting and levelling of the religious house at Clonaugh, and the building of the castle on its site in 1578. On June 2nd, of the same year, his son, Emery Lee, got a lease of numerous lands in County Dublin, also St. John's Grange, Clogher, Milltown, Johnstown, &c., the Rectory of Kilcash, County Tipperary, &c.[10]

On January 14th, 1584-5, Anthony Deering, one of the Queen's pensioners, was given the reversion of the above lands, leased to Emery Lye.

On September 17th, 1586, Johanna Delahoyde, widow, of Moyglare, was granted the reversion of the lands of Castle Carbury (previously leased to Sir Henry Colley), Clonaugh, &c.,

---

[1] See M. Geoghegan's "History of Ireland."

[2] Undated, but signed by Sir Jas. Crofts, who was superseded as Lord Deputy on December 6th, 1552.

[3] Fiants of Elizabeth.

[4] Fiant No. 3,299.

[5] Fiant No. 3,423.

[6] Fiant No. 3,710.

[7] Fiant No. 3,782.

[8] Fiant No. 3,949.

[9] Fiant No. 4,328.

[10] Fiant No. 4,334,

and Touragighe, parcel of the Manor of Balyna, County Kildare.[1]

On January 9th, 1586-7, a lease was granted to John Lye, of Clonaugh, County Kildare, gent., of the lands of Rathbride, with common of pasturage on the Curragh of Kildare, Morystownbiller, &c., to hold for sixty years at a rent of £26 4s.[2]

On September 13th, 1587, John Lye, junior, was appointed State Interpreter; and on June 22nd, 1588, William Dunne was granted the office of "Interpreter for the State," at 8d. a day, "as formerly allowed him;" but he was suspended, by a grant of the office to Thomas Cahill on August 29th, 1588.[3] By Queen's letter of August 9th, 1582, Emery Lye was leased the Abbey of the B.V.M. of Kilbeggan, with its appurtenances, for which a fiant was issued on April 17th, 1589.[4]

On November 10th, 1590, a pardon was granted to Sir Charles O'Carroll, of Leamyvennan, Owen O'Carroll, and Teague O'Carroll, brothers of Sir Charles, and John Lye, of Rathbride, County Kildare.[5]

By Queen's letter of February 21st, 1591-2, John Lye, in consideration of surrendering the lands of Rathbride, &c.—which he did on May the 13th—was granted a new lease of Rathbride (180 acres), Morristownbiller, Croattanstown, &c., for sixty years at a rent of £10 12s. a year.[6] And inasmuch as the lands had been rented above their true value, he was leased anew these lands and others equal to £50 a year. The fiant for the new lease was issued on June 1st, 1592.[7]

By Queen's letter of February 21st, 1591-2, and a letter of the English Privy Council under date of March 22nd, 1591, John Lye was leased the Rectory of Crevaghe (Cruagh) in Harold's County, County Dublin, for sixty years at a rent of 20s., for which a fiant was issued on April 26th, 1593.[8] He also got a lease of lands in Counties Roscommon, Galway, Meath, Longford, Westmeath, Cork, and Clare, also Little Morristown, County Kildare, to hold for sixty years at a rent of 50s. 11½d. In addition, he was given the lands, mill, and salmon-weir of Castleknock, with other lands in County Dublin, and the Counties of Sligo, Limerick, Clare, and Roscommon, and the Castle of Barrettstown, County Tipperary. Fiant issued March 26th, 1593.[9] Subsequently he was leased a messuage and garden in Athboy, County Meath, for sixty years at a rent of

[1] Fiant No. 4,926.
[2] Fiant No. 4,953.
[3] Fiant No. 5,259.
[4] Fiant No. 5,322.
[5] Fiant No. 5,484.
[6] Fiant No. 5,739.
[7] Fiant No. 5,745. The new survey was taken by Fras. Capstock.
[8] Fiant No. 5,810.
[9] Fiant No. 5,803.

13s. 4d. Fiant issued January 20th, 1594.[1] Also numerous lands in the County Cavan, and one cartron of land in Walterstown, County Westmeath, for sixty years at a rent of £3 4s. 6d. Fiant issued March 1st, 1594.[2]

On the 10th August, 1594, John Lye was leased the lands of Kilbelet and Donard, County Dublin, with lands in the Queen's County, and the Counties of Galway and Limerick, the Castle of Kilbehenny, County Tipperary, the lands of Clogheen and Whitestown, in the same county, the Rectory of Rathreagh, County Longford, and various lands in the County Clare, for sixty years at a rent of £7 5s. 8¾d.[3]

He was also leased the site of St. Catherine's Abbey, Waterford, and other lands in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Meath, for sixty years, at a rent of 57s. 4d. Fiant issued January 29th, 1597.

Thus, up to a few years of his death, the Interpreter was acquiring possession of land in every province of Ireland. But in most instances these lands appear to have been of little value, for the rents are merely nominal, and he makes no mention in his will of any lands outside the Counties of Kildare, Meath, and King's.

The following are interesting facts connected with Clonaugh and its neighbourhood about the times we are treating of:—

An inquisition was held at Naas on June 18th, 1595, which found that Walter Birmingham, late of Mylerstown, County Kildare, gent., was seised of Moylerstown, or Meylerstown, Clonaugh, Muckland, Kilmore, Kilshangho, and Ballinamallagh, County Kildare. This Walter Birmingham died November 27th, 1581, and was succeeded in his inheritance by his son and heir, Thomas, who was also heir male to Sir William Birmingham, Baron, of Carbury, who died without issue.

On February 18th, 1597, Thomas Birmingham, of Dunfeirth, County Kildare, got livery, on payment of a fine of £60.

Pardon was granted to Piers Walshe fitz Piers, of Moyvalley, County Kildare, gent., on April 18th, 1598, and again on April 6th, 1600. Pardon was granted to William Birmingham, of Dunfeirth, County Kildare, gent., to Pierce Birmingham fitz Meyler, of Clonaugh, and others, April 20th, 1600; and to Owen Mac Art O'Dunne, of Clonaugh, County Kildare, on March 30th, 1601.

By Queen's letter of August 1st, 1585, a lease was granted to Patrick Cullen, of Carne, Co. Kildare, of various lands "in con-

[1] Fiant No. 5,842.
[2] Fiant No. 5,894.
[3] Fiant No. 5,878, where all these lands are separately set forth.

sideration of his losses by building the bridge of Blackwater." Fiant issued August 28th, 1601.

I cannot conclude without expressing my acknowledgments and thanks to Sir Thomas Echlin, who in the kindest way has supplied me with "The Echlin Memoirs," and other family documents; and also to William H. Grattan Flood, Esq., Enniscorthy, who has placed at my disposal his copious and interesting notes on Clonaugh and its neighbourhood, from which I have derived the valuable information given in the concluding portion of this paper.

At present there is not a stone of the Castle of Clonaugh at or near the site. About fifty years ago they were removed to



Kilshanroe Chapel, built from the materials of Clonaugh Castle.

build the Roman Catholic church of Kilshanroe, situate about one mile S.-E. of Clonaugh. At that time the castle was a heap of ruins, and the tenant, a Mr. Mooney, gave the stones of the castle to build the church. And thus it came to pass, after the lapse of 300 years, that the very stones which formed the fabric of the religious house at Clonaugh, dedicated to St. Finian, were restored to the same sacred use, and now form the walls of the Church of Kilshanroe.

THE CARPENTER TOMB-SLAB IN ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, NAAS.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

With a Biographical Sketch of Joshua Carpenter's Life.

By Miss A. F. Long.

THE Carpenter tomb-slab, a drawing of which is on the page following, lies in the passage-way running down the middle of St. David's Church in Naas; it measures in length 6 ft. 8 in., and in breadth, 3 ft. 1 in.; the material is of some pink-coloured stone. The large lettering on it, as well as the coat-of-arms and motto scroll, are in relief; the small lettering was a later addition, and is incised. The inscription reads:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF IOSHVA CARPENTER, ESQ.: BORNE AT LYME, IN DEVONSHIRE, THE 12TH OF DEC., 1585, AND DECEASED AT ELSINORE THE 2ND OF MARCH, 1655."

The incised part of the inscription is:—

"He married Ursula, daughter of Richard Vinegor, of Sackfeild Hall, in Suffolke, Esq., and had issue by her—John, Thomas, Joshua, Philipp, Cicilia, Ann, Arabella, Ursula, and Mary."

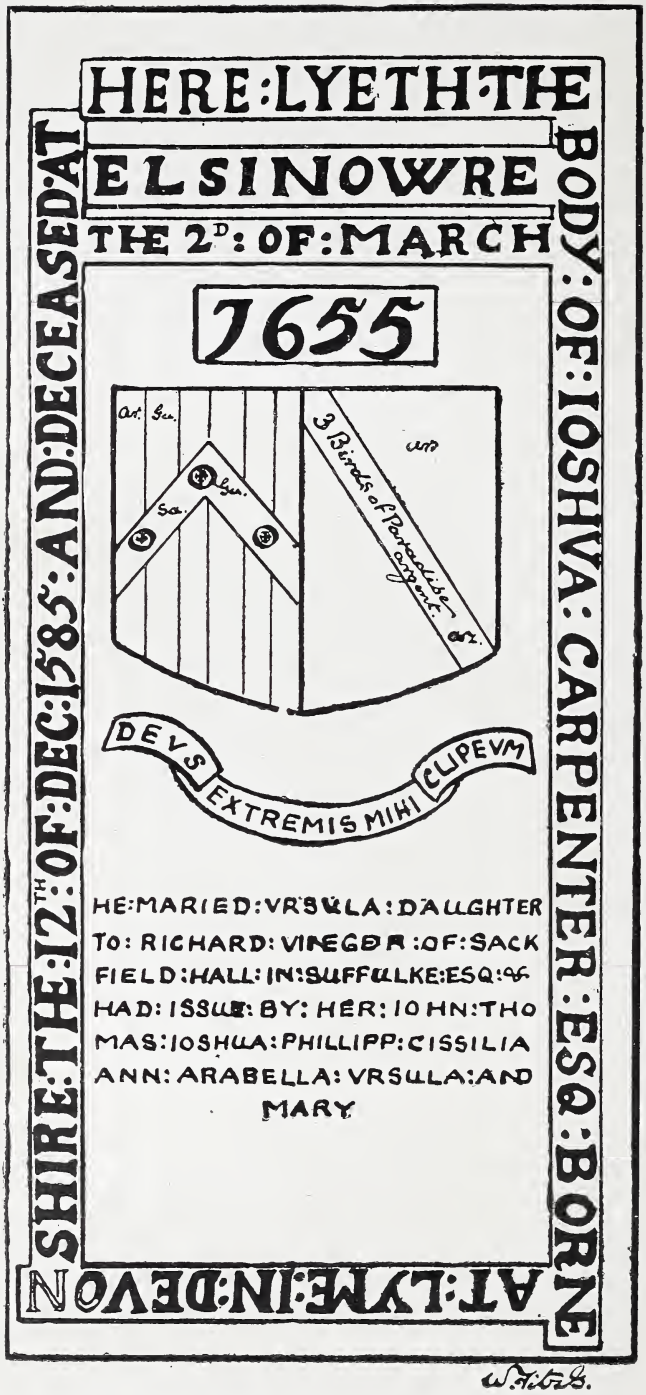
The coats-of-arms here depicted are the Carpenter and Vinegor coats impaled, viz.:—

The Dexter Coat: Paly of six argent and gules, on a chevron sable, three plates each, charged with a cross crosslet of the second. For Carpenter.

The Sinister Coat: Argent, on a bend azure, three birds of paradise of the field. For Vinegor.

The motto—"Deus [? in] extremis mihi clipeum"—means "God is my shield to the last."

The Joshua Carpenter to whose memory this slab was placed here, lived at Sigginstown (or Jigginstown, as it is now called), near Naas. This we learn from the following inscription on a chalice belonging to the church of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County:—"Ex dono Ursulae Carpenter viduae Iehoschwhæ Carpenter, nuper de Sigginstowne, in com. Kildare,



The Carpenter Slab in St. David's Church at Naas.

armeg. ecclesiae parochiali de Aghaboe, 14 Maii, 1663. Daniele Nilan, sac. Theologiae doctore, Rectore."[1]

The "Funeral Entry," quoted below, is almost a duplicate of the inscription on the tomb-slab :—

"Josua Carpenter, Esq., was borne at Lime in Devonshere ; hee tooke to wife Ursula, daughter of Richard Vinegor of Sackfield Hall, in the Nine Parishes, Suffolke, Esq., by whome hee had issue foure sonnes, viz. John, Thomas, Josua, and Phillipp ; and five daughters, Cissillia, Anne, Arabella, Ursula, and Mary ; of which issue there is now liveing onely the youngest daughter, Mary.

"The said first-mentioned Josua departed this mortall life the 2nd of March, 1655, aged 70 yeares and two monethes, and in the same moneth was interred with funerall rights in St. David's church at the Naas, in the Countie of Kildare. [On the tombstone his death is stated to have taken place at Elsinore, which is in Denmark.]

"The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of John Browne, whoe hath returned this Certificate into my office to bee ther recorded. Taken by me Richard Carney, Esq., Principall Herauld of Armes of the whole Dominion of Ireland, this 26th of March, 1656."

In the above Funeral Entry the statement that the daughter Mary was the only living issue of Joshua Carpenter appears to be wrong, as in a manuscript volume in the Record Office, called "The Receiver-General's receipt and payment Books" are the following two entries :—

"Paid to Philip Carpenter, Esq., Chiefe Sergeant at Armes, for his fee, at £25 per annum" (&c. during the year 1675).

"Paid to Joshua Carpenter, Esq., Chiefe Sergeant at Arms, for his fee, at £100 per annum" (&c. during 1676 and onwards).

In a Funeral Entry it is stated that Joshua Carpenter's granddaughter Ursula, daughter of Thomas Carr (son of Sir George Carr of Yorkshire) of Donore, in the County Kildare, died on the 26th of May, 1675, "and was buried the 27th of the same month in the towne [? tomb] of her grandfather, Josua Carpenter, Esq., in the chancell of the Nase [church]. The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of Capt. Phill. Carpenter, His Majesties Principall Serjant at Armes of Ireland."

This Captain Philip Carpenter's death took place on the 21st December, 1675, and he was also interred "in the chancell of the Nase." (Funeral entry.)

It is possible that Philip and Joshua, both in succession chief sergeants-at-arms, were grandsons of the man who died in 1655.

---

[1] *Vide* vol. i, p. 475, of Col. Vigors's Reports on the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland.

Mary Browne (*née* Carpenter) died on the 3rd May, 1676; and her husband, John Browne, also mentioned above, died on the 18th of December, 1680; both were buried in St. David's Church at Naas. (Funeral Entries.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Joshua Carpenter was steward of the household of the Lord Deputy Wentworth. The deputy was in England in 1636, and, writing to his wife, asks her to search for and send to him, as speedily as possible, "my books of account," to assist him in "my business here, much and intricate;" and adds, "I pray you seek for them till you find them; then advise with Carpenter how they may be sent hither with all diligence. . . I desire also that you would take Carpenter unto you, and look over all the closet on side of the gallery, and if you find any amongst them concerning Overton, to put them in the trunk with the rest, for I shall need them in making up that account." [1]

In 1639 the deputy was again in England, and in one of his letters to his friend Sir George Radcliffe, speaking of the letting of some farms "in the Bernes country," that is, on Wentworth's Wicklow estate, he appointed two servants to see after this matter; but adds, "In any wise, speak with Carpenter, and let not this be neglected." [2]

A week later, the deputy, writing again to Radcliffe about his own expected return to Ireland, "so as I shall desire you to give order to Carpenter that both the pinances may be ready at Beaumaris by the fifteenth of the same month. In the meantime I would have Carpenter to take course that my pinance be at Beaumaris the 30th of this month, to transport my Lord Justice Lowther back . . . both these appointments. Carpenter must take special care that they punctually be complied with and observed." [3]

After the arrest of Strafford, unfounded charges of high treason were brought against five of the earl's adherents in Ireland, viz., the Lord Chancellor Sir Richard Bolton, the Chief Justice Sir Gerald Lowther, Sir George Radcliffe, Dr. Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, and Joshua Carpenter. This false accusation has been termed by Pym's biographer as "a master-stroke of Pym's," [4] because its object was to disqualify any of the five from giving evidence for Strafford at his trial.

---

[1] Cooper's "Life of Wentworth," vol. i, pp. 403-404.
[2] "Radcliffe Correspondence," p. 190.
[3] "Radcliffe Correspondence," p. 193.
[4] "Lives of British Statesmen," by J. Foster, vol. ii, p. 389.

The Lord Chancellor Bolton and the Chief Justice Lowther "were at this time peculiarly necessary at the council board" in Dublin, so that, at the urgent request of the Lords Justices, they were allowed to remain at liberty. [1]

Radcliffe was sent to England, and committed a prisoner to the Gatehouse in London; Bishop Bramhall and Carpenter were imprisoned in Dublin Castle. None of the five so-called "traitors" were ever brought to trial. When Strafford's trial was over, the charges against them were silently dropped; but three of them, Radcliffe, Bramhall, and Carpenter, were for two years kept in prison and in uncertainty of their fate.

Strafford, a day or two before his death, solicited the king's good offices for some of his adherents, and especially the three prisoners. Charles promised he would aid them, and special mention is made of "Carpenter to be at liberty to look to his [Strafford's] estate, or anyone he shall appoint to have care of his children." [2]

The king either forgot his promise, or could not fulfil it, for Radcliffe and Bishop Bramhall remained in prison for over two years. When they were released, Carpenter seems to have been forgotten, for in 1644, the Earl of Ormond being appointed Lord Deputy, Sir George Radcliffe, then at Oxford with King Charles, wrote to the new viceroy :—

"That you will be pleased to take into your care and protection George Carre and Joshua Carpenter. Your lordship knows them to be honest and able men, nor do I need to recommend them to your lordship. . . . I was about to have been a suitor to the king for something in the behalf of Mr. Carpenter, but I desire that he may acknowledge it only to your lordship." [3]

George Carre was one of Strafford's private secretaries. It was of him the Lord Deputy Wandesford wrote to his cousin, Sir G. Radcliffe :—

"What I write of Mr. Carre, I protest the man deserves, and a thousand times more, for I hold him very worthy of great estimation and encouragement." [4]

After receiving Radcliffe's letter, Ormond did exert his influence in Carpenter's favour; for three months later Radcliffe writes again :—

"I am very much your lordship's servant for your favour shown to Mr. Carpenter at the last meeting of Parliament, whereby he is freed from the occasion of much clamorous trouble." [5]

---

[1] Leland's "History of Ireland," vol. iii, p. 73.
[2] "Strafford Letters and Despatches," vol. ii, p. 418.
[3] Carte's "Life of Ormond," vol. iii, p. 205.
[4] "Radcliffe Correspondence," p. 245.
[5] Carte's "Life of Ormond," vol. iii, page 258.

This doubtless refers to getting the charge of treason withdrawn, regarding which charge Radcliffe had already on his own behalf solicited Ormond—"Let Sir G. Radcliffe have your help to take off his charge in Parliament."[1]

Carpenter seems then to have been released by the Lord Deputy; for in May, 1644, Radcliffe writes gratefully to Ormond of "your goodness," and "your noble favours now lately received," and "above all, to Mr. Carpenter, in whose imprisonment his late lord's honour suffered."[2]

In Radcliffe's subsequent letters to Ormond, the name of Carpenter does not appear. He probably spent the last years of his life at Jigginstown, in the service of his master's son.

A. F. Long.

---

[1] Carte's "Life of Ormond," vol. iii, p. 247.
[2] Ibid., vol. iii, p 299.

Miscellanea.



A Gold Ring dug up in the Garden at Furness, in May, 1898.

Inscription { Inside:—Wicklow Gold & Slaney Pearl.
Outside, in Irish characters:—Gaelic Beauty.

Furness, or Forenaghts Great.

From the back-door of Furness House can be seen the ruins of a church, embosomed in a grove of beautiful ilex trees—as beautiful specimens as exist anywhere. I remember Sir Edward Poynter, the painter—now the President of the Royal Academy—being taken to see this grove; he remarked he wished he had had time to make a sketch of them for one of his classical pictures.[1]

It is impossible to say when this church was built, but it must have been erected after the coming of the Anglo-Normans, as may be seen from the pointed doorway and windows.[2] In a list of the churches given by the Most Rev. Dr. MacGeoghegan, in 1624, it is mentioned as belonging to the Deanery of Naas.

The stained-glass window already described on p. 452, vol ii of The Journal, and illustrated from a drawing by the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, could not have belonged to this church, as there is no window large enough to hold it; the style of ornament of the glass, too, is such as to show that it belongs to a date later than any at which the church was in use, being late seventeenth-century work.

There is a remarkable pillar-stone, 17 ft. in height, and 9½ ft. in girth, standing in the centre of a well-preserved rath, which is situated on the crest of the high ground that rises to the east of the house at Furness. This rath is 330 ft. above the level of the sea, and from it a beautiful view is obtained; the eye reaches far over the plain of Kildare. Naas seems to be at one's feet, and beyond it the Hill of Allen and the Red Hills show up clearly in the blue distance, that remarkable beauty of all Irish landscapes.

It is well known that pillar-stones, like the one at Furness, were erected from earliest times to mark the graves of persons of

[1] To the west of the church ruins stands an English yew, which must be of great age, as it measures in girth thirteen feet, about three feet from the ground; it is now quite hollow.

[2] About the year 1200, Ricardus de Lesse, an Anglo-Norman settler in the neighbourhood of Kill, gave to the Abbey of St. Thomas the Church of Fornach, with tithes, &c. His son or brother, John de Lisse, also gave to the Abbey all his rights over the Church of Fornachbeg. (Ed.)



Interior of Furness Church.

(From a drawing by the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby.)

distinction. This we read in "The Annals of the Four Masters" under the year Anno Mundi 3502 (i.e., 1700 years before Christ) :—

"Tea, daughter of Lughaid, son of Ith, whom Eremon married in Spain, requested him (her husband) to give her a choice hill, as her dower, in whatever place she should select, that she might be interred, and that her mound and her gravestone might be thereon raised, and where every prince ever to be born of her race should dwell. The hill she selected was Druim Caein (Caen's ridge), i.e., Teamhair (now Tara, derived from her name. "Tea" and "Mur," meaning a palace.)[1] It is from her it was called, and in it she was interred."



The Long Stone inside the Rath at Furness.

I quote this extract to show clearly what these pillar-stones were intended for; what particular distinguished person this pillar-stone was intended to honour, history, alas, does not relate.

[1] According to Dr. Joyce, the real derivation of the name Tara is "Teamhrach" (pronounced Taragh), the genitive of "Teamhair," which signifies an elevated spot commanding an extensive prospect.

In reference to the name Furness, or Forenaghts, I am aware that Dr. Joyce, in his "Irish Names of Places," says it means "a bare, naked, or exposed hill;" our Irish writers, in ancient times, were, however, very fond of seeking for the explanation of such names in the facts of Irish history, and generally state the places were named from some warrior or heroine of long ago; in S. H. O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica," on page 526, is found a passage in which this name, a very rare one in Irish topography, occurs.

In a very ancient tract called the "Dindshenchas" it is stated that the four daughters of a Meath hero, named Dubthach Dubthaire, eloped, during their father's absence, with the four sons of a Munster king, named Acher Cerr. The sons were named Fordub, Fornocht, Romper, and Formu. On his return Dubthach went in pursuit of the runaway couples, and, overtaking them in different localities, slew them. Fordub was slain in the Blackford of Maistin (i.e., a ford on the river Greese below Mullaghmast); Fornocht fell at Forenaghts, or Furness; Romper in Glas Romper; and Formu in Fomu. One of the daughters was killed at a ford on the Greese, not far from Ballitore, called after her "Ath Truisten," or Truistins's Ford.[1]

In O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica" is the translation of an ancient tract called "The Boromean Tribute," which describes how St. Moling (of Timolin in this county and of St. Mullin's, County Carlow) obtained from Finnachta, "fledhach" (i.e., the festive), King of Ireland in the seventh century, a remission of this onerous tribute; this occurred at Dun Aulin, the Rath on the Hill of Knockaulin (where the excursion meeting of the Society took place in September last). Having obtained the remission of the cow-tax, St. Moling started back for his monastery at Rosbroc (i.e. the wood of the Badger), now St. Mullins on the Barrow; but the men of Erin were by no means satisfied that the Leinster tribute should be lost to them, for it was so vast that everyone used to get a share of it:—"Thrice fifty times a hundred cows, thrice fifty hundred swine, mantles as many, and chains of silver; thrice fifty hundred wethers, the same of copper cauldrons, and, to be set in Tara's house itself, one great copper reservoir, in which should fit twelve pigs and twelve kine; thirty cows, red-eared, with calves of their colour, with halters and spancels of bronze, and, over and above that, with bosses of gold."[2] The tract goes on to say that "the men of Erin set out to pursue Moling: and where he was, when they came up with him, was in *Fornocht*, laying out the site of a mill."[3]

Mayo.

---

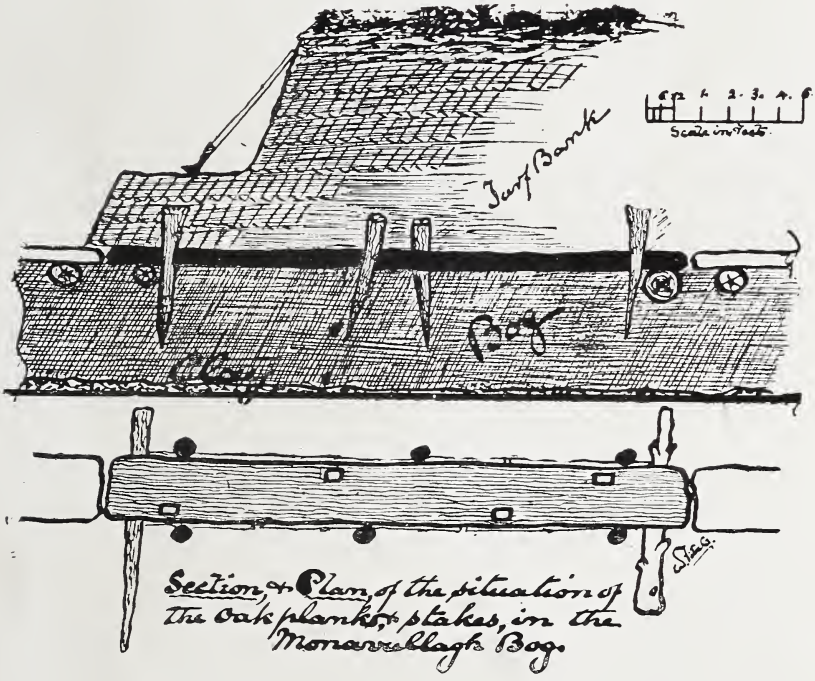
[1] See Dr. Whitley Stokes's "Translation of the Dindshenchas," at p. 322 of vol. xv of the "Revue Celtique."

[2] O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica," p. 403.

[3] Ibid., p. 423.

An Ancient Foot-track of Wooden Planks across the Monavullagh Bog.

Monavullagh is a large isolated bog lying near and east of the railway between Kildare and Athy, in the County Kildare. When shooting on the Clogorrah portion of it on the 12th of August last year, the bog-ranger informed me that a man named John Hyland, while cutting turf on the neighbouring Killart part of the Bog (of which Major Borrowes of Gilltown is the proprietor), had come across planks of oak deep down in the bog. After inspecting the place, I got permission from Major Borrowes to excavate a plank in full length. John Hyland and a couple of hands then set to work to cut a deep trench some four perches into the bog, and uncovered the foot-track which, according to my directions, was left *in situ* till my arrival.



On examining the timber I found it to consist of white oak planks laid singly in a line, eight feet below the present level of the bog, and having five more feet of black peat below them, before reaching the clay.

The plank measured 21½ ft. in length, 2 ft. in breadth, and was from 4 to 6 in. thick; when a piece was cut off with a knife, the wood was whiteish in colour. One end of the plank rested on the stem of a small yew-tree, and the other on a stout oak bough, both of which projected far beyond the sides of the plank.

On either side of the plank, stout stakes, gradually brought to a point with some sharp instrument, were driven into the bog about 6 feet apart, some two feet being left above the level of the plank; and to further tighten the latter to them, long sticks or straight branches were wedged between them lengthways. These stakes were of yew and of oak, and were as sound as the day they were placed in position; the marks of the cuts, too, where the stakes had been brought to a point, appearing quite fresh.

The planks had not been sawn at the ends, but were hacked away; the naturally rounded external side rested on the peat. One strange feature in connection with them was that on either side, close to the edge, and from 6 to 8 feet apart, there were holes about 4 in. square. As there were no pegs of any description in them, it is puzzling to know what they were intended for; they give one the idea that they were intended for the uprights of a hand-rail, but this luxury would not be required except on a dark night. Can they have been made use of in some way when carrying or drawing the timber into position?

John Hyland informed me that for years he and others cutting turf here before him, had met in with these planks which, as soon as a few feet projected from the turf-bank, they cut through and carried off to repair the pig-sty with. The planks, he said, were all on the one level and laid on the same principle; all, too, were of oak; they were laid as if leading from the Kilberry direction, and appeared to lead straight to "the Derry" (or Derryvullagh, to give it its full name), which is an island in the middle of the bog, containing a farm-house and some twelve acres of good tillage land; a tocher or car-track connects the Derry with Killart on the edge of the bog (a distance of just an English mile), and it is near this that the ancient foot-track is situated.

Derryvullagh, which slopes to the height of 15 ft. above the level of the bog, means "the Oak-wood height," from it the bog is called Monavullagh, or "the Bog of the height."

Kilberry (i.e., St. Berach's or Barry's Church) lies a mile and a half to the west of Killart, and contains the ruins of a church, a castle, and a nunnery.

"Killart" is the name of an obliterated churchyard in the townland of Old Court. Some years back, a shopkeeper in Athy, named Keating, took the farm on which the churchyard stood. While it was in his possession he dug up this old, disused burial-ground, and carted off human bones and all, for top-tressing his fields. He had no luck afterwards; his shop in Athy was twice burned down, and though he was left a large sum of money by a relative, he did not live nine weeks to enjoy it. The two hands he

employed in excavating the place, in a few years, met one another in the Carlow Lunatic Asylum. The site of the burial-ground is now a hollow, with two or three aged ash-trees standing by.

The only "find" that I have heard of on this portion of the Bog, was a wooden vessel containing "Bog-butter." For years it was used to grease the wheels of an ass-cart.

Lying in the gallery of the Science and Art Museum, just outside the doorway leading into the room containing the Royal Irish Academy's collection of antiquities, is a large oaken plank closely resembling in appearance the Monavullagh plank, except that it is very much longer and broader, and that it also has a double row of holes down the middle, in addition to those at the sides. Some antiquaries are of the opinion that this huge plank served for a a bridge, whose supports were fixed in the rows of holes.

W. FitzG.

Notes.

Additions to the List of the High Sheriffs of the County Kildare, given at p. 258 of the 2nd Volume of the Journal.[1]

1311. David le Mazener.
1354. Maurice Roleg.'
1355. Richard de Penkeston.
1363. John Wogan (of Rathcoffy, Betham's MSS., Ulster's Office).
1372. David Nasshe.
1376. William Wellesley.
1377. Sir Maurice FitzEustace, Kt.
1397.) William Wellesley, of Baronrath (vol. xix of *Pedigrees*, Ulster's Office).
1398.)
1399.)
1400. John fitzMaurice del Blakehall. (? A Wellesley or an Eustace).
1408. William fitzThomas. (Surname unknown).
1422. Thomas Hall.
1430. Sir Edward FitzEustace, Kt.
1448. Robert Flattesbury, Sheriff of Kildare, was slain in the battle of "Donerisk" on the 2nd of September (Grace's Annals).
1505. William Eustace, of Newlands, near Naas (Betham's MSS.).
1629. Walter FitzGerald of Walterstown, County Kildare; a branch of the FitzGeralds of Timahoe, County Kildare, died on the 7th August. [Funeral Entries, Ulster's Office.]

The above-named sheriffs, except where already noted, are all taken from a volume called "Rotulorum Hiberniæ."

W. FitzG.

[1] Correction, p. 262.—Edward Sherlock, High Sheriff in 1690, was of Landenstown, not of Sherlockstown. (Ed.)

Calverstown (near Kilcullen).

In vol. ii, p. 51, of the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," is a communication read to the above Society by William Beauford, A.B., on the 3rd March, 1789, which is to the following effect :—

> As some peasants in February, 1788, were digging in a garden at Calverstown, near Kilcullen, in the County of Kildare, one of them dropped his fack, or spade, in a hole under what was always deemed a large rockstone, which just appeared above the ground. To recover the spade they attempted to remove the stone; this they completed by breaking it into several pieces. Underneath was an oblong cavity or tomb, the sides and ends composed of large flat stones, about 5 ft long, 4 ft. deep, and 4 ft. wide. In this tomb was found a skeleton in a sitting attitude, facing the south, and by its side, near the head, a small urn of very rude workmanship, made of earth, very hard baked, and of a light-brown colour. This was a little broken when found, by pieces of the covering stone falling on it; but when entire was $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and 2 in. at the bottom, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep; the urn was ornamented with carvings both in creux and relief.

An illustration of the kist, with the position of the skeleton in it, and another of the urn, are given along with the description of the find; it is stated that the urn was deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

W. FitzG.

A Constable of Dublin Castle.

For the extra volume for 1896-97 issued by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the subject selected for publication was the "Register of Wills and Inventories of the Diocese of Dublin, 1457-1483," which was edited by Henry F. Berry, of the Record Office. On p. 92, mention is made of a Gerald FitzGerrot, who in the year 1474 was Constable of Dublin Castle. Who was he?

W. FitzG.

C. W. Gibbs & Son, Printers, 18 Wicklow Street, Dublin.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 18th of January, 1899, in the Court House, Naas, which had been kindly lent by the High Sheriff of the County.

The Earl of Mayo, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, the Rev. E. O'Leary, Mr. T. J. de Burgh, Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer;* Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries.*

In addition, the following Members, and Visitors introduced by Members, were present:—

The Dean of Kildare, the Countess of Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sweetman, Canon Adams, Rev. T. Morrin, Rev. R. D. Skuse, the Misses Sherlock, Mr. George Wolfe, Dr. F. Falkiner, Mr. C. J. Engledow, M.P., Mr. W. Staples, Rev. J. F. Cole, &c.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting of January, 1898, having been read and confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, *Hon. Secretary,* then read the Report of the Council for the year 1898, which was adopted.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. Engledow, Canon Adams, and others took part, on the inconvenience occasioned at the Excursion Meetings by reason of the encroachment of non-Members and others, who attended from idle curiosity, thereby preventing the Members of the Society and their friends from hearing the Papers read, and inspecting the objects of interest; and the Council were requested to take the necessary steps to

remedy the evil, while not unduly encroaching on the privilege of those, not Members of the Society, who were seriously interested in the proceedings.

The Hon. Treasurer read his Report for the year 1898, which showed a decided improvement on the previous year as regards the financial condition of the Society. The Report was adopted, with the best thanks of the Society to the Hon. Treasurer, on the motion of Mr. T. Cooke-Trench, seconded by Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary.*

The Society received, with great regret, the intelligence of the death of Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, who had acted as Auditor of the Society since its foundation; and the following vote of condolence was passed :—

"That the Members of the Kildare Archæological Society desire to express their sincere regret at the death of Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, who kindly undertook the duties of Hon. Auditor of the Society since its foundation, besides evincing a keen interest in its welfare. They beg to tender their condolences to his family."

The following Resolution was proposed by Mr. T. J. de Burgh, and seconded by Mr. Engledow, and passed :—

"That Mr. A. Warmington, Manager of the Leinster and Munster Bank, Naas, having kindly consented to fill the place of the late Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe as Auditor of the Society, he be appointed Auditor for the ensuing session."

Lord Walter FitzGerald produced a circular which he and his co-Hon. Secretary had issued to the Members in pursuance of the Resolution passed at the last Meeting in January, 1898—that the Hon. Secretaries be requested to suggest to the Members some subjects for Papers which would be of interest to the Society.

Mr. Ambrose More O'Ferrall and Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, being the Members of the Council retiring by rotation, were re-elected.

The following was elected a Member of the Society :—Mr. C. J. Hobson, U.S.A. In addition, the election of the following at the Excursion Meeting in September last was confirmed :—Mr. Francis J. Freeman and Mr. J. A. Hannon.

The next business before the Meeting being the fixing of the date and place for the Excursion Meeting, the Rev. E. O'Leary suggested the visiting of Carbury and district by canal-boat from Sallins; and the Hon. Secretaries were requested to make the necessary inquiries, with a view to ascertain if such a course was possible, and a Resolution to that effect was passed; and as an alternative Blessington was suggested.

The following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Edmund Sweetman, and seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars, was passed unanimously:—

"That the thanks of the Kildare Archæological Society are tendered to Major Blacker for having facilitated the inspection of Castlemartin Chapel by the Society on the occasion of the Excursion Meeting in September last."

The following Papers were read:—

1. "John Lye's Descendants, and their Successors at Clonaugh, County Kildare," Part III. Conclusion. By Rev. E. O'Leary.

2. "Archæological Notes." (*a*) "The Carpenter Tomb in St. David's Church, Naas." (*b*) "John FitzGerald, of Narraghbeg, County Kildare." By Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary.*

3. "Notes on Furness or Forenaughts Great." By the Earl of Mayo, *President.*

The Earl of Mayo exhibited a gold ring set with an Irish pearl, the property of Mr. N. Synnott, probably of the early part of the century, and explained that this ring had been found recently during excavations at Forenaughts Great. On the outside of the ring was an inscription in Celtic characters believed to mean "dear," and on the inside, "Wicklow Gold," and "Slaney Pearl." He also exhibited a picture showing the gold mines in Wicklow in last century.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, exhibited a Spanish armorial tile of the seventeenth century, which bore the inscription, "Fluminus impetus letificat civitatem Dei" (Psalm xlvi. 4). He also showed another fine green enamelled Spanish tile of the sixteenth century, with coat of arms; and a delicate drawing in pen and ink on vellum of the Loftus atchievement, which was drawn by the celebrated Matthew Buchinger, born without hands or feet in Germany in 1674. This sketch was done at Drogheda in 1722.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the gentlemen who had kindly read Papers and lent exhibits for the Meeting, and to the High Sheriff of the County for the use of the Court House, the proceedings terminated.

Report of Council for 1898.

The Council of the Kildare Archæological Society are happy to be able to report that the Society is in a flourishing condition, and that a good deal of useful work was done in the past year.

They regret to have to chronicle the loss of a keen supporter of the Society in Mr. J. R. Sutcliffe, whose death quite recently

will be felt by many outside the ranks of the Society. Mr. Sutcliffe had kindly acted as our Auditor ever since the foundation of the Society—a post for which his excellent business qualities eminently fitted him; and we should be lacking in respect for his memory if we did not acknowledge his kind help.

The Roll of Membership now amounts to 158, of which number fourteen are Life Members.

The financial condition of the Society is most satisfactory, as our Hon. Treasurer will show.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Court House, Naas, kindly lent by the High Sheriff, Mr. Coates, on the 24th January, at which Papers were read, and the usual business of the Society for the year transacted.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Meeting last February, the Hon. Secretaries drew up a circular, which was sent round to all the Members, pointing out subjects for Papers, and matters of interest in an archæological and historical sense which might form the basis for Papers, and act as an incentive to Members to aid the objects of the Society.

The Council regret that this step has so far not been productive to any great extent; but they hope for better results in the forthcoming year.

The Excursion Meeting in September last took place at Old Kilcullen and district, at which there was a good attendance, notwithstanding that the weather in the earlier part of the day was not very favourable.

Some Members have complained to the Council of the great inconvenience that is occasioned at the Excursion Meetings to the Members by the crowding in of people who do not belong to the Society, and who only come from idle curiosity, preventing the Members from viewing the objects of interest and hearing the Papers read. The Council hope to take steps to avoid the recurrence of any such inconvenience in the future, at the same time not to encroach unduly upon the legitimate desire of the residents of the localities visited from participating in the archæological demonstrations.

In reference to the last Excursion Meeting, Major Blacker has expressed his desire to have the fine Altar Tomb of the Eustaces at Castlemartin restored, which is at present in fragments in the chapel. The Society hope to be able to superintend for Major Blacker the carrying out of this very desirable object during the year.

In regard to the Excursions, the Council would welcome suggestions from Members as to districts which might be visited; and they venture to seek the aid of the residents of these localities in arranging for the visits of the Society.

They again appeal on behalf of the Hon. Editor for literary contributions to THE JOURNAL.

Two Members of the Council, Mr. Ambrose More O'Ferrall and Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Adopted,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,
W. FITZGERALD,
} *Hon. Secretaries.*

18th January, 1899.

EXCURSION MEETING, 1898.

The Eighth Annual Excursion Meeting took place on Tuesday, the 12th September, 1898, at Old Kilcullen, Castlemartin, and district.

Newbridge Station was the starting-point, where, by 10 o'clock, the up and down trains had brought their contingents of Members and their friends from the various parts of the county.

The first stopping-place was the Green of Old Kilcullen, some four and a half miles distant, where close by lies Knockaulin Hill, which was ascended under rather trying circumstances, for some rain had fallen in the journey from Newbridge, rendering the grass somewhat damp. Here a Paper was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and a fine view obtained of the points of interest referred to in the Paper. Descending by way of the Fosse, where the fine ramparts were inspected, the company proceeded to Old Kilcullen Churchyard, not far distant, and here, after a short preliminary account of the various Round Towers of Ireland had been read, Lord Walter FitzGerald proceeded with his Paper on that one at Old Kilcullen, dealing also with the sculptured cross-shaft, the history of the church not now in existence, and the district generally.

The Members and those present then rejoined the carriages, and drove to Kilcullen, where an excellent luncheon was served at Bardon's hostelry. By this time the weather had changed, and the sun shone out, which doubtless accounted for the large numbers that joined the party here, somewhat severely taxing the accommodation in the hotel.

After luncheon, many amused themselves in wandering over the prettily situated village of Kilcullen, and the old-fashioned garden of the hotel, until it was time to start for New Abbey,

where Lord Walter FitzGerald again interested all present by a description of the Eustace altar-tomb, and a detailed history of the Monastery which formerly existed here, but of which, unfortunately, no traces are now visible.

Resuming their seats, the Members of the Society and their visitors had a pleasant drive to Castlemartin, passing through the beautiful gates at the entrance to the park—a fine specimen of wrought-iron work, with overhead grill and side wings, dating from about the middle of last century. Through the kindness of the owner, Major Blacker, permission was given to the Society to drive up to the house, a good specimen of an early Georgian mansion; and from this, the company wended their way through the grounds to the ruins of the Eustace Chapel, which lies at the back of the house.

Here a Paper on the Mortuary Chapel was read by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and the curiously formed tower described, and the remains of the founder's monument inside the Chapel inspected.

The party then returned to Kilcullen for tea at Bardon's hotel, after which the company dispersed, many driving to Newbridge for their respective trains.

Although the attendance was large, the numbers were not quite up to the average of last year, which may be accounted for in some measure by the inclemency of the weather in the morning.

Amongst the Members and Visitors present were:—Lord Frederick FitzGerald, Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*, and the Misses Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Synnott, Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary R. S. A., Ire.; Rev. E. O'Leary, Mr. C. E. A. Roper, Mr. George Mansfield and Miss Mansfield, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, *Hon. Secretary;* Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sweetman, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Greene, Colonel and Mrs. P. D. Vigors, Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary;* Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President;* Rev. L. Doyle, Rev. Thomas Carberry, Rev. E. H. Waller, The Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, Rev. J. L. Jesson, Rev. A. L. and Mrs. Rhind, Rev. W. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. O'Connell, Rev. J. J. Graham, Rev. E. Jones, Miss Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vipond Barry, Mr. K. H. Hallowes, Colonel R. J. Greene, Rev. Mr. Harley, The Misses Henry, Mr. Fredk. Franklin, Mrs. Cooke-Trench, Miss Cornwall, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Mannion, Mr. G. N. Roche, Very Rev. M. Langan, Very Rev. Thomas Tynan, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss F. M. Carroll, Mr. John Carroll, Major and Mrs. Blacker, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Murray, Miss M. Cogan, Rev. J. H. Chapman, Mr. Archer, Miss Netterville, Mr. F. Freeman, Mrs. Somers, &c.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER in Account with THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Year ending 31st December, 1898.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1897, . .	14	18	8
,, Subscriptions:—			
121 Annual Members, . . £60 10 0			
12 ,, ,, in arrear, 6 0 0			
	66	10	0
	£81	8	8

Expenditure.

		£	s.	d.
By C. W. Gibbs & Son—				
Printing and Publishing Journal,				
Vol. II, No. 5, . . .	£14 12 6			
Vol. II, No. 6, . . .	20 5 5			
Miscellaneous Printing, . .	3 8 7			
		38	6	6
,, Reporters' Lunches at Meeting of September, 1897, . . .	£1 2 6			
,, Reporters' Lunches at Meeting of January, 1898, . . .	0 13 0			
,, Reporters' Lunches and Car Fare at Meeting of September, 1898, .	1 13 0			
		3	8	6
,, Lord Walter FitzGerald, expenses procuring illustrations for various Papers, . . .		3	19	0
,, Griffin & Co., for "Year-book of Scientific and Learned Societies,"		0	7	6
,, Stationery, Postage, &c., ...		4	7	0
,, Balance to credit, December 31st, 1898, . .		31	0	2
		£81	8	8

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify that they are correct.

13*th January*, 1899. ALFRED WARMINGTON.

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

(*CORRECTED TO 13th SEPTEMBER*, 1899.)

President :

THE EARL OF MAYO.

Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

THOMAS COOKE-TRENCH, ESQ., D.L.
GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.
THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
THOMAS J. DE BURGH, ESQ., D.L.
AMBROSE MORE-O'FERRALL, ESQ., D.L.
THE EARL OF DROGHEDA.

Hon. Treasurer :

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, F.S.A., *Ulster*, 44 WELLINGTON ROAD, DUBLIN.
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor :

THE REV. CANON SHERLOCK, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN, SALLINS.

Members:

[Officers are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk(*).]

Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.
Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.
Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.
Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.
AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.

*Barton, Hon. Mrs., Luttrellstown, Clonsilla.
*Barton, Bertram, Straffan House, Straffan.
Beard, T., M.D., Glebe Crescent, Stirling.
Bird, Rev. John T., 2 Connaught-terrace, Rathgar.
Blake, J. R., 22 Morehampton-road, Dublin.
Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.
Bourke, The Hon. Algernon, White's Club, London, S.W.
Brooke, J. T., Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.
Burke, Very Rev. E., P.P., Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow.
*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
Byrne, Very Rev. M. J., O.P., College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Cane, Major Claude, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
Carberry, Rev. Thomas, P.P., The Presbytery, Ballitore.
Carroll, Frederick, Moone Abbey, Moone.
Clarke, Mrs., Athgoe Park, Hazlehatch, Co. Dublin.
*Clements, Colonel, Killadoon, Celbridge.
*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.
Coady, D. P., M.D., Naas.
Cochrane, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar.
Cole, Rev. J. F., The Rectory, Portarlington.
Colley, G. P. A., Mount Temple, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.
Conmee, Rev. J. F., S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.
Cooper, Austin Damer, Drumnigh House, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
Coote, Stanley, The Orchard House, Wargrave, Berks.
Cowell, Very Rev. G. Y., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.
Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Cullen, Rev. John, Adm., Carlow.
Culshaw, Miss, Johnstown, Straffan.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.
Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.
Darby, M., M.D., West End, Monasterevan.
Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., 3 Sydney-place, Cork.
Dease, Colonel Sir Gerald, Celbridge Abbey, Celbridge.
DE BURGH, THOMAS J., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.
DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., *Vice-President*, Rector of Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Doyle, Rev. J. J., P.P., Derrycappagh, Mountmellick, Queen's County.
Doyle, Rev. Laurence, C.C., Moone.
Doyle, Rev. Mark, C.C., Woodstock Cottage, Athy.
Doyle, Rev. Thomas, C.C., Caragh, Naas.
DROGHEDA, THE EARL OF, Moore Abbey, Monasterevin.
Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevin.
Duggan, Rev. William, C.C., Athy.
Dunne, Rev. John, C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Dunne, Laurence, J.P., Dollardstown House, Athy.

Elliott, Rev. William, The Manse, Naas.
Engledow, Mrs., Burton Hall, Carlow.
Engledow, C. J., M.P., Burton Hall, Carlow.

Field, John, Kilcock.
ffrench, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.
*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Lord Henry, 1 Sloane-court, London, S.W.
*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Sir George, Bart., Killybegs, Sallins.
Fletcher, Rev. Lionel, The Rectory, Straffan.
Fogarty, Rev. M., Professor, The College, Maynooth.
Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.
Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Ganly, Rev. C. W., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
Gargan, Right Rev. Monsignor Denis, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
Glover, Edward, 19 Prince Patrick-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
Graham, Rev. C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.
Greene, Thomas, LL.D., Millbrook, Maganey.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.
Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.
Higginson, Lady, Connellmore, Newbridge.
Hopkins, Mrs., Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
Hobson, C. J., 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New York.

Jesson, Rev. J. L., The Rectory, Kilkea, Co. Kildare.
Johnson, Miss, Lancaster House, Ballinasloe.
Joyce, Patrick Weston, Lyre na Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Kennedy, Rev. H., St. David's Rectory, Naas.
Keogh, Surgeon-Major T. R., Castleroe, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
Kilkelly, John, LL.D., 46 Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

La Touche, Mrs. John, Harristown, Brannoxtown.
Lentaigne, Rev. Victor, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Long, Miss A. F., Woodfield, Kilcavan, Geashill, King's County.
Longfield, Robert, 19 Harcourt-street, Dublin.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.
MacDonald, J. R., M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
M'Gee, Rev. S. R., The Rectory, Dunlavin.
M'Sweeny, J. G., 18 Claremount-road, Sandymount, Dublin.
Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.
Mahony, David, D.L., Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Mahony, George Gun, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.
Manning, C. S., Bank House, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.
Mayo, Dowager Countess of, 20 Eaton-square, London, S.W.
MAYO, The EARL OF, *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.
Minchin, F., J.P., Mooretown House, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.
Molloy, William R., M.R.I.A., 78 Kenilworth-square, Rathgar.
Mooney, William, J.P., The Castle, Leixlip.
*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.
Morrin, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Naas.
Murphy, The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael, P.P., St. Brigid's, Kildare.
Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Naas.

Nolan, Rev. James, C.C., Kilmeade, Athy.
Norman, George, 12 Brock-street, Bath, England.

O'Brien, Right Hon. Sir Peter, Bart., Lord Chief Justice, Castletown, Celbridge.
O'Dea, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D., Vice-President, The College, Maynooth.
*O'FERRALL, AMBROSE MORE-, D.L., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John Canon, P.P., 3 Leahy's-ter., Sandymount, Dublin.

O'Kelly, Robert, M.D., Landenstown, Sallins.
*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Leary, Rev. Patrick, The College, Maynooth.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., Rahan, Edenderry.
Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Pratt, Mrs., Glenheste, Manor-Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

Quinn, Rev. Richard, B.A., C.C., Kilmeade House, Athy.

Robinson, John, M.D., J.P., Johnstown-bridge, Co. Kildare.
Roper, C. E. A., B.L., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.
Ryan, Very Rev. John C., O.P., College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge.
Rynd, Major R. F., Blackhall, Sallins.

Saunders, Colonel R., D.L., Saunders' Grove, Stratford-on-Slaney, Co. Wicklow.
SHERLOCK, Rev. Canon, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlockstown, Sallins.
Skuse, Rev. Richard D., Ballykean Rectory, Portarlington.
Somerville-Large, Rev. W., Carnalway Rectory, Kilcullen.
Staples, William, Naas.
Strangeway, W. N., Breffni Villa, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook, Dublin.
Supple, K., D.I.R.I.C., Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.
Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.
Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.
Swinton, The Hon. Mrs., 82 Cadogan-place, London, W.
Synnott, Nicholas, Furness, Naas.

Taylor, Mrs., Golden Fort, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Taylor, Mark, Golden Fort, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Thornhill, F. Evelyn, Rathangan House, Rathangan.
TRENCH, THOMAS COOKE-, D.L., Millicent, Sallins.
Trench, Mrs. Cooke-, Millicent, Sallins.
Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, P.P., Newbridge.
Tyrrell, Garrett C., Ballinderry House, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, F.S.A., Ulster King-of-Arms, *Hon. Secretary*, 44 Wellington-road, Dublin.
Vigors, Colonel P. D., Holloden, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow.

Wall, Colonel J., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Wall, Mrs., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.
Weldon, General, Forenaughts, Naas.
Weldon, Captain A. A., Kilmorony, Athy.
Weldon, Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.

Westropp, T. J., C.E., 77 Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
Wheeler, W. I. De Courcy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 32 Merrion-square, N., Dublin.
White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
Willis, G. de L., 4 Kildare-street, Dublin.
Wilson, Colonel W. F., The Vicarage, Clane.
Wilson, Mrs. R. M., Coolcarrigan, Kilcock.
Wilson, Miss R. Dupré, Coolcarrigan, Kilcock.
Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
Woollcombe, Robert L., LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.
*Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., Secretary R.I.A., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.

Hon. Member:

Miss Margaret Stokes, Carrig Breac, Howth, Co. Dublin.

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of six Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

THE WOGANS OF RATHCOFFY, CO. KILDARE.

(Compiled by W. FitzG.)

Sources of Information.

A Manuscript Pedigree by Sir William Bethune in Ulster's office.
O'Kelly's Historical Memoir of the Wogan Family (in French, Paris, 1806).
Rotulorum Hibernie Calendarium.
Prerogative and Diocesan Wills, Record Office, Dublin.
Exchequer and Chancery Inquisitions.
Calendars of State Papers, Ireland.
The Volumes of Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office.
Archdall's Edition of Lodge's Peerage.
Burke's "Landed Gentry."

NOTE.—Where the source is not stated in the Pedigree, the information was taken from Sir William Bethune's MS.

Sir John Wogan, Kt.
Viceroy of Ireland, 1295-1308.
Granted a moiety of the Vills of Kilkea and Castledermot in 1305,
ob. 6 Augt., 1308.
(Gilbert's Viceroys, Sweetman's Cal. of Documents.)

— Joan, d. & h. of Sir William de Pierton,
(O'Kelly's Memoir.)

Sir Thomas Wogan, Kt.,
Viceroy of Ireland, 1309-1312.
(Gilbert's Viceroys.)

Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Carnalway, Co. Kildare.
Granted the Manor of Rathcoffy and other lands in Kildare in 1317.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)
ob. 1324.
(Grace's Annals.)

= Isabel, d. & h. of Walter de Ivethorn,
(Rot. Hib. Cal. and Bethune.)

Walter Wogan, = Margaret, d. of Adam de Stanton.
Escheator of Ireland.

Bartholomew Wogan.

Joan, = Sir Peter le Puer, Kt., Baron of Donisle (or Dunhill), Co. Waterford.

Eleanor, = Gilbert Rothe, of Ballyrughtan, Co. Kilkenny.

Thomas Wogan, Lord of Rathcoffy, Escheator of Ireland. = Margaret . . . . . .

Sir Henry Wogan, Kt., of Newbull, and Ladytown.

Sir John Wogan, Kt. (an absentee).

The Wogan Coat of Arms.

Or, on a chief sable, three murlets of the first.

Sir David Wogan, Kt. of Rathcoffy,
ob. ante 1417.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)

— Anastasia de Stanton
(Earl of Kildare's Rental),
assigned her dower as widow on the 24th Feb., 1417.
She remarried with Sir John Bellew, Kt.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)

John Wogan, of Rathcoffy, ob. circa 1420.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)

— Margaret . . . . . a widow in 1421.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)

Sir Thomas Wogan, Kt. of Rathcoffy, ob. circa 1433.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)

= Joan . . . . . .

Anne Wogan,* Living a widow at Rathcoffy in 1451,
(Gilbert's Facsimiles of National MSS.)

= Oliver Eustace.

Elizabeth.
Catherine.
Joan.
Agnes.
(Rot. Hib. Cal.)

Sir Nicholas Wogan, Kt., of Rathcoffy,
viv. 1454.

David Wogan.
Richard Wogan.
Both implicated in the attack on Rathcoffy Castle in 1454.
(Gilbert's Facsimiles of National MSS.)

* One authority makes her the widow of a Wogan of Rathcoffy, who married to her second husband Oliver Eustace; if true, this would account for her living on at Rathcoffy Castle.

Sir William Wogan, Kt., of Rathcoffy,
High Sheriff of the County Kildare, 1502-4,
ob. 8 Augt., 1521.
(Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition.)

= Margaret FitzGerald.
(Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition.)

James Wogan,
ob. v. p.
(Co. Dublin Ex. Inquis.)

= Ellen, d. of Gerald mac Shawn FitzGerald (ob. circa 1533), of Clancurry & Blackwood, Co. Kildare.
(Co. Dub. Ex. Inquis.)

Elizabeth = Philip Flatisbury, of Johnstown, Co. Kildare.

Margaret = 1st, Laurence fitz Nicholas Sutton, of Tipper, Co. Kildare. (Dunl. Molyneux's Visitation of the County Dublin.) 2nd, Pierce Boice, of Calgugh, Co. Meath.

Margery = Nicholas fitz Walran Eustace, of Cardestown, Co. Kildare. MS. Pedigree, Library, Trinity College, Dublin (F. 4, 18)].

Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy,
ob. 12 May, 1570,
æt 58.
(Co. Dublin Ex. Inquis.)

= 1. Anne, d. of William Eustace (ob. 11 May, 1537), of Clongowes Wood, Co. Kildare.
(Archdall.)
2. Catherine FitzGerald.
(Co. Dub. Ex. Inquis. Elizabeth Finat, No. 5217.)

John Wogan,
"Vicar of Balrudry,"
ob. June, 1550,
buried in the Parish Church of Balrotherey, Co. Dublin.
(Will.)

William Wogan, of Rathcoffy,
Executed in 1582 for complicity in Lord Baltinglass's Rebellion; æt 38.
(Hamilton's Cal. of State Papers & Co. Dublin Ex. Inquis.)

= Anne, d. of William Talbot (ob. 1 Feb., 1595), of Malahide, Co. Dublin.
(Burke.)

Robert.
(Co. Dub. Ex. Inquis.)
James.
Oliver.
John.
Edward.

Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy,
Granted in 1583 one sixth part of the possessions forfeited by his Father.
(Elizabeth Finat, No. 5217.)
ob. 13 June, 1610,
buried in Clane.
(Funeral Entry).

= 1. Elizabeth, d. of Henry Burnell (ob. 18 July, 1614), of Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
(Fun. Ents.),
2. Mary, d. of Christopher fitz William Darcy (ob. circa 1580) of Platten, Co. Meath. No issue.
ob. 7 March, 1621.
(Fun. Ent.)

Richard Wogan.
viv. March, 1583.
(Hamilton's Cal. of State Papers.)

William Wogan, of Rathcoffy.
ob. 31 Dec., 1640,
buried in Clane, æt. 27.
(Fun. Ent. and Clane Tomb.)

— Anne Plunkett, d. of Christopher (ob. Oct., 1613), 9th Baron of Killeen.
(Fun. Ent.)
She remarried with her sister-in-law's husband, Thomas Hussey, of Mulhussey, Co. Meath.
(Burke.)

John Wogan,
ob. 29 April, 1620.
(Fun. Ent.)

Oliver Wogan.
(Fun. Ent.)

Anne . . . . . .
She had a dau., Catherine Wogan, who married George, 4th son of Edmund Darcy (ob. 1 March, 1630), of Cardalce, Co. Meath.
(Fun. Ent.)

Eleanor.
ob. 5 June, 1617.
(Fun. Ent.).

Catherine.
(Fun. Ent.).

Elles.
Fun. Ent.).

Thomas Hussey, of Mulhussey, Co. Meath
He married 2nd Dame Anne Wogan, widow of his brother-in-law, William Wogan of Rathcoffy.
(Fun. Ent., & Burke.)

William fitz John Sutton, ob. v. p.
His father, John Sutton, of Tipper, died on the 13 June, 1637.
(Fun. Ent.)

Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy.
Outlawed in 1641 for High Treason.
(Fun. Ent. Co. Kild. Chanc. Inquis.)

= Catherine Preston, d. of Jenico (ob. 14 March, 1630), 5th Viscount Gormanston.
(Fun. Ent.)

James Wogan (Fun. Ent.)

William Wogan (Clane Tomb.)

Elizabeth (Fun. Ent.

Mary

ob. 15 April, 1624 (Fun. Ent.).

Joan (Fun. Ent.).

James Plunkett, son of Christopher, 9th Baron of Killeen.

James fitz Redmond FitzGerald, of Drumanstown, Co. Kildare.
ob. 24 June, 1618.
(Fun. Ent., & Tomb in Kildare Cathedral.)

John Wogan, of Rathcoffy,
High Sheriff of Kildare in 1587.
(Burke.)

= Judith, d. of Anthony Moore.
(Burke, and her son Nicholas's Will.)

Continued in Pedigree A.

Mary
Their d. Anne was the 2nd wife of Patrick Wogan, of Richardstown.

Robert Wolverston.

Vide Pedigree B.

Elizabeth
(Burke.)

Mathew Aylmer, of Ballykeenan, Co. Kildare.
(Burke.)

William Wogan, = Anne, d. of John Bayton, of Irishtown, Co. Kildare.

Continued in Pedigree B.

RATHCOFFY.

By the REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J., Vice-President.

RATHCOFFY—the Rath of Coffy—is situated in the Parish of Balraheen, in the Barony of Ikeathy, and Oughteranny, Co. Kildare.

Its castle was once the seat of three Irish Viceroys—Sir John, Sir Thomas, and John De Wogan.

In the baronial charts of Petty there is a very good picture of Rathcoffy Castle, which is represented as a quadrangular pile, with a tower at its four angles. These charts were, on their way to England, captured by a French pirate, and are now in the National Library of Paris.

When Strongbow by his marriage with Eva, daughter and heiress of King Dermot MacMurrough, became Lord of the ancient Kingdom of Leinster, he gave the greater portion of North Kildare to his young friend, Adam de Hereford, who had accompanied him on his expedition to Ireland.

Adam, unable to defend so large a territory, sent to England for his brothers Richard and John to share his spoils and responsibility.

To John he gave the lands of Kill, Kildrought (Celbridge), Clonshanboe, Mainham and its dependencies, to wit, Rathcoffy.

His son, Thomas de Hereford, died without male issue, but left two daughters, one of whom, Eva, married Walter de Rochford, who thereby became Lord of Rathcoffy; while the other, Eleanora, married Milo de Rochford, and gave to him Kill and Kildrought (Celbridge), with all their dependencies.

This Milo de Rochford, Lord of Kill, was the ancestor of the Rochford Boyds, a well-known family in the County Westmeath.

In 1317 the estate reverted to the Crown, and was granted by King Edward II to Sir John Wogan, then Viceroy of Ireland.

The Wogans of Rathcoffy were a very ancient family. De Burgo, in his "Hibernia Dominicana," says they were descended from a Roman patrician family.

The following extract from his celebrated work may prove interesting :—

"When I was at Florence in Etruria, in the year 1742, I made the acquaintance of a Knight, whose Italian name was *Cavaglier Ughi.* He gave me a MS., historical, genealogical, and heraldic, which is still in my possession, and which distinctly shows from historical and classical works

that his family was descended from a Roman patrician, named *Ugus*, who was sent with other nobles of equal rank to found the city of Florence before the birth of Christ. From that place, later on, some of his race migrated to Saxony, and from Saxony to England; and are the ancestors of the Anglo-Irish Hugans, Owgans, or Wogans."

It is certain that the family name was variously spelt and pronounced. We have still proof of this in the place-names of Hogan's Wood, near Properous, and Owgan's—pronounced Oogan's—Hole in the Liffey, between Clane and Straffan.

According to De Burgo, the Wogans came first to Ireland with Henry II, but they retained large possessions in Wales.

To Sir John Wogan and his son, Sir Thomas, who were Viceroys of Ireland from 1295 to 1309, the king entrusted the odious mission of seizing the persons and property of the Knight's Templars in Ireland in 1307.

In 1294 O'Connor, of Offaly, wasted Kildare, and, according to Dr. Leland, "burned all the rolls and tallyes of that countrie;" and about the same time many of the English adopted the manners and customs of the natives. "They affected," says Leland, "the garb and outward appearance of Irishmen. To prevent or remedy such defects a Parliament was summoned by Sir John Wogan at Kilkenny in 1295, and there passed several laws by which the incursions of the Irish were for a while repressed."

Cox, in his History, says that his government was one of the wisest and most moderate Ireland had ever enjoyed.

He was succeeded in the Viceroyalty by his son, Sir Thomas, in 1308.

Sir Thomas was not as successful as his father. He set out at the head of the king's troops to invade the O'Tooles' and O'Byrnes' country, but was driven back with great slaughter.

In the same year another John Wogan was Viceroy, and suffered an equally disgraceful defeat in Glenmalure.

He it was who held the Parliament at Kilkenny in 1309.

In 1417 Anastacia de Stanton, widow of Sir David fitz Thomas Wogan, Knt., of Rathcoffy, was assigned her dower; a translation of the original assignment is given at the end of this Paper.

In 1442 Richard Wogan was Chancellor of Ireland.

In 1454 the Castle of Rathcoffy was attacked by some of the Wogans, probably on account of some family dispute.

In an address to Richard Duke of York from the nobles, &c., of Kildare, we read as follows:—

"Also please your Highness to be advertised that the said William Bottler, Nicholas Wogan, David Wogan, and Richard Wogan came with divers Irish enemies and English rebels to the Castle of Rathcoffy,

there as Anne Wogan, some time wife to Oliver Eustace, then being the King's widow, was dwelling, and burnt the gates of the said place, and took her with them, and Edward Eustace, son and heir to the said Oliver, and son and heir apparent to the said Anne, and of the age of eight years, and they took goods and chattels of the said Anne to the value of 500 marks."



The Gateway of Rathcoffy Castle.

In the Elizabethan wars the Wogans were generally on the Irish side, and their names frequently occur in the lists of confiscations and pardons.

In 1581 Richard Wogan was executed in Dublin, with thirty-six other knights of Leinster and Meath, for having joined in the rising of Lord Baltinglass and the O'Tooles.

In the war of 1641 they are found fighting under the same banner.

When the celebrated Rory O'More raised the standard of revolt in the County Kildare, Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, was a member of the Council of War.



Sir Charles Wogan, Kt.

From an oil painting presented to the National Portrait Gallery, Dublin, by Henry Aylmer, of Painstown, Co. Kildare.

Rathcoffy Castle was then fortified, and a quantity of powder stored in its cellars. In 1642 it was besieged by General Monk, and surrendered to him.

We read in O'Curry's "History of the Civil Wars" as follows: "The soldiers of Rathcoffy and Clongowes Wood, having surrendered on terms, were, to the number of 120, conveyed to Dublin and executed there, and such a massacre of women and children took place that one-twentieth part of the harvest could not be saved for want of hands." About sixty years ago a large quantity of human bones was found buried on Rathcoffy Hill, and removed to the neighbouring graveyard of Lady Chapel. They were most likely the remains of the poor victims of that ruthless massacre. Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, seems to have escaped the slaughter, as we find him a member of the Confederation of Kilkenny in 1643. His lands were, of course, confiscated; but a portion, including Rathcoffy, was afterwards restored to the family.

Through all the troubles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Wogans remained loyal to the old faith, and were ardent supporters of the Stuart line. Readers of "Waverley" will remember Captain Wogan, Flora MacIvor's ideal hero. In 1655 he was with Charles VI in Paris; but hearing that the Royal Standard had been raised in the Highlands, he passed over to England, then completely under the dominion of Cromwell.

With a small body of horsemen, he rode north, and succeeded in safely crossing the border, and joining the Highland army. After the battle of Worcester he saved the king's life. At the head of 300 horsemen, he turned on the pursuing army of Cromwell, numbering about 30,000 men, and succeeded in checking their career until the king had ridden out of their reach.

But the most celebrated of the family was the famous Sir Charles Wogan, the confidential friend of the "Old Pretender," James III. He took part in the rising of 1715, was arrested at Preston, and brought prisoner to London.

Having lain six mouths in durance vile, he and some of his fellow-prisoners effected their escape. Nine grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, attempted to stop them; but the Jacobites, though completely unarmed, broke through the line and forced the gates of the prison. For an entire day Wogan lay on the roof of a house, while the military, aided by the mob, were searching every lodging-house in the city. In the darkness of the night he made his way to the coast, and passed over to France.

His greatest exploit, however, was his rescue of the Polish

Princess, Maria Clementina Sobieski, who was imprisoned by the Emperor at Innsbruck, to prevent her marriage with James III, the "Old Pretender."

James confided to Sir Charles the delicate mission of selecting a wife for him from the Catholic royal families of Europe. His choice fell on Clementina Sobieski, and she soon set out to meet her betrothed at Rome. But, meanwhile, the English Government took steps to prevent the perpetuation of the Stuart line, and persuaded the Emperor to intercept her, and keep her in close confinement at Innsbruck.

But Wogan was not to be outwitted. With three Kildare men of Count Dillon's regiment—Major Gayden, of Irishtown; Captain Misset, of Dowdenstown; and Captain O'Toole—he rescued the fair prisoner, and conveyed her safely across the frontier into Papal territory.

For this exploit he and his brave companions were raised to the dignity of Roman Senators.

From James he received the title of Baron.

In 1719 Sir Charles entered the service of the Spanish King, Philip V, and got a commission as colonel in his army.

He was sent on an expedition at the head of 1,300 Spaniards to rescue the fortress of Santa Cruz; defeated an army of 20,000 Moors.

For this he was raised to the rank of general, and made Governor of Lamancha.

In 1732 and 1733 he was in correspondence with Dean Swift. This correspondence shows that Wogan could wield the pen as well as the sword.

He sent the Dean a cask of Spanish wine, and a packet containing some of his literary efforts, in verse and prose, to be corrected by him and his friends.

The Dean in his reply says that he --

"submitted them to the few judicious friends I have in this kingdom. We all agreed that the writer was a scholar, a man of genius, and of honour. We guessed him to have been born in this country (Ireland) from some passages, but not from the style, which we were surprised to find so correct in an exile, a soldier, and a native of Ireland. . . . . In these kingdoms you would be a most unfashionable military man, among troops, where the least pretension to learning or piety, or common morals, would endanger the owner to be cashiered.

"Altho' I have no great regard for your trade, from the judgment I make of those who profess it in these kingdoms, yet I cannot but highly esteem those gentlemen of Ireland, who, with all the disadvantages of being exiles and strangers, have been able to distinguish themselves by their valour and conduct in so many parts of Europe, I think above all other nations; which ought to make the English ashamed of the reproaches they cast on the ignorance, the dullness, and the want of

courage in the Irish natives; these defects, wherever they happen, arising only from the poverty and slavery they suffer from their inhuman neighbours, and the base, corrupt spirits of too many of the chief gentry, &c.

"By such events as these the very Grecians are grown slavish, ignorant, and superstitious.

"I do assert that, from several experiments I have made in travelling over both kingdoms, I have found the poor cottagers here, who could speak our language, to have a much better natural taste for good sense, humour, and raillery, than ever I observed among people of the like sort in England. But the millions of oppressions they lie under, the tyranny of their landlords, the ridiculous zeal of their priests, and the general misery of the whole nation, have been enough to damp the best spirits under the sun."

Sir Charles died without issue at Barcelona in 1753.

There is in the Marquis of Ormonde's MSS. a Paper entitled, "An alphabetical list of the names of all such persons of the Popish religion within the Kingdom of Ireland who have licences to bear or carry arms." It is dated 30th March, 1705, and on the list is Lieut.-Col. John Woogan, of Rathcoffy, who is allowed to carry one sword, one case of pistols, and one gun.

In a similar list of 1713 the same quantity of arms, respectively, are allowed to John Wogan and Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy.

While Sir Charles was on the Continent, Rathcoffy was still in possession of the Wogans, as the above citations prove, and as is clear from the following extract of a letter from the Dean to him :—

"I have been often told that you have a brother and some near relations in this country; and have oftener employed my friends in vain to learn when any of them came to this town. But, I suppose, on account of their religion, they are so prudent as to live in privacy; although the court has thought it better in point of politicks (and, to keep the good will of Cardinal Fleury, has thought it proper) to make the Catholicks here much more easy than their ill-willers of no religion approve of in their hearts. And I can assure you that those wretches here, who call themselves a parliament, abhor the clergy of our Church, more than those of yours, and have made a universal association to defraud us of our undoubted dues."

At the close of the last century, Rathcoffy Castle and demesne was purchased by the famous Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who levelled the castle, of which only the western barbican still remains, and erected the mansion, at present in ruins.

This great Irishman had been a friend of Squire Browne, of Castlebrowne, long before Clongowes College was established, and in later years was on the most friendly terms with the Fathers of Clongowes.

It is said that a party of soldiers was sent to Rathcoffy to arrest him as a United Irishman, and the story of his escape



Rathcoffy House, built by A. Hamilton Rowan.

from them has been often told. While the soldiers were ascending the stairs he jumped from the balcony to the lawn below, and springing on the back of a horse that was grazing hard by, rode straight for Clongowes. His pursuers just reached the hall-door of Clongowes to see him pass into the "round room," and immediately fired at him. But he had time to close the door against their slugs, the marks of which may still be seen. We can well imagine with what feelings he entered that room in later years, and with what gratitude he looked on the door that shielded him from the deadly volley. From the "round room" he rushed into the library, and seeing that one of the windows was open, with wonderful presence of mind, flung out his hat, and hid himself in a secret chamber that escaped the notice of his pursuers. They, noting the open window and the hat lying derelict on the "ha-ha," concluded that he again had risked a dangerous jump, and was still in the open country. Down they sprang in hot pursuit, and proceeded to scour the country for their quarry, who, meanwhile, was well treated by Squire Browne, and baffled every effort to capture him.

PEDIGREE A.

[TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY (WOGAN-BROWNE)."]

John Wogan, of Rathcoffy. = Judith, d. of Anthony, Moore.

Col. Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy. = Rose, d. of Sir Neill O'Neill, Bart. (ob. 8 July, 1690), of Killyleagh, Co. Antrim.

His Will was { dated in 1757. proved in 1770.

(Ulster Journal of Archæology, Vol. II, p. 43 [1895].)

Judith = Stephen FitzWilliam Browne, of Castle Browne (alias Clongowes Wood), Co. Kildare.
ob. 17 Feb., 1746, burd. at Mainham.
ob. 3 July, 1767, burd. in the Mainham Mausoleum.

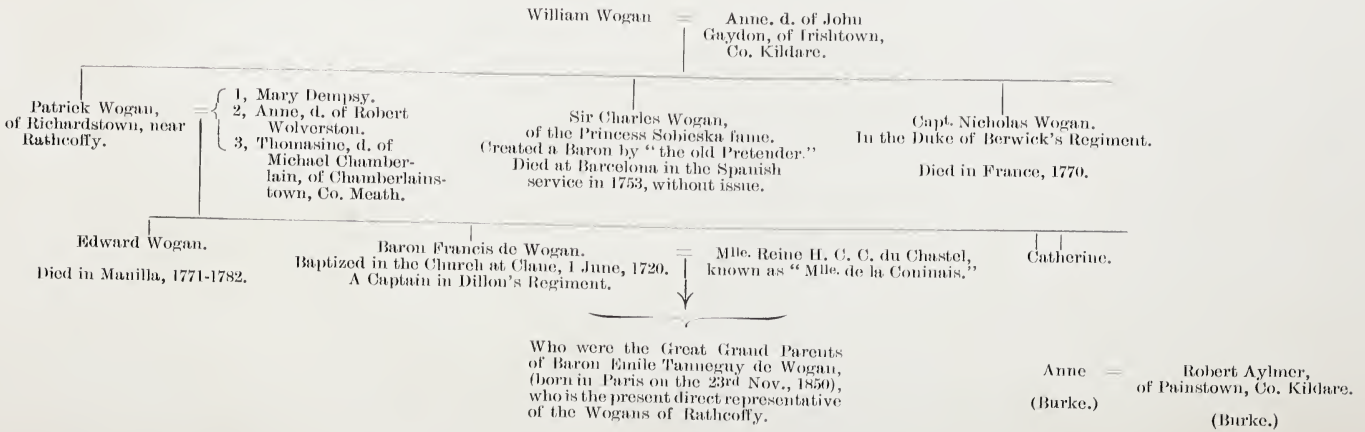
John Wogan = The Honble. Helen Browne, d. of Valentine (ob. 1736), 3rd Viscount Kenmare.
ob. v. p., 1742. burd. in Clane.
(Will.)
ob. 1784.

Frances = John, 3rd son of Richard Talbot (ob. 1703), of Malahide, Co. Dublin.

Catherine = Col. Michael Browne, of Castle Browne (Clongowes Wood).
ob. 1769.

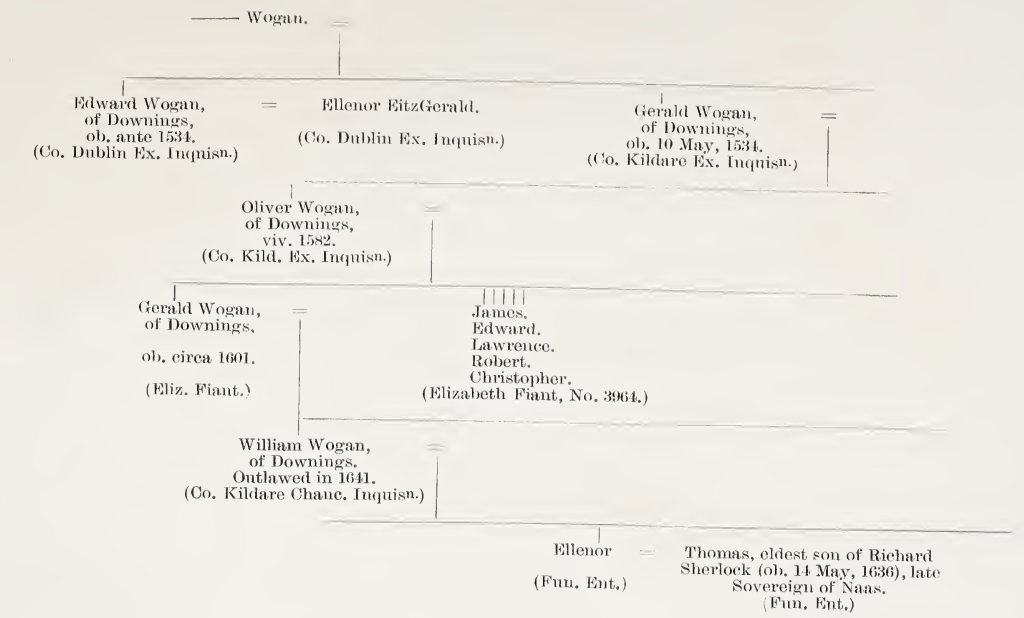
PEDIGREE B.

[TAKEN FROM O'KELLY'S HISTORY OF THE WOGAN FAMILY.]



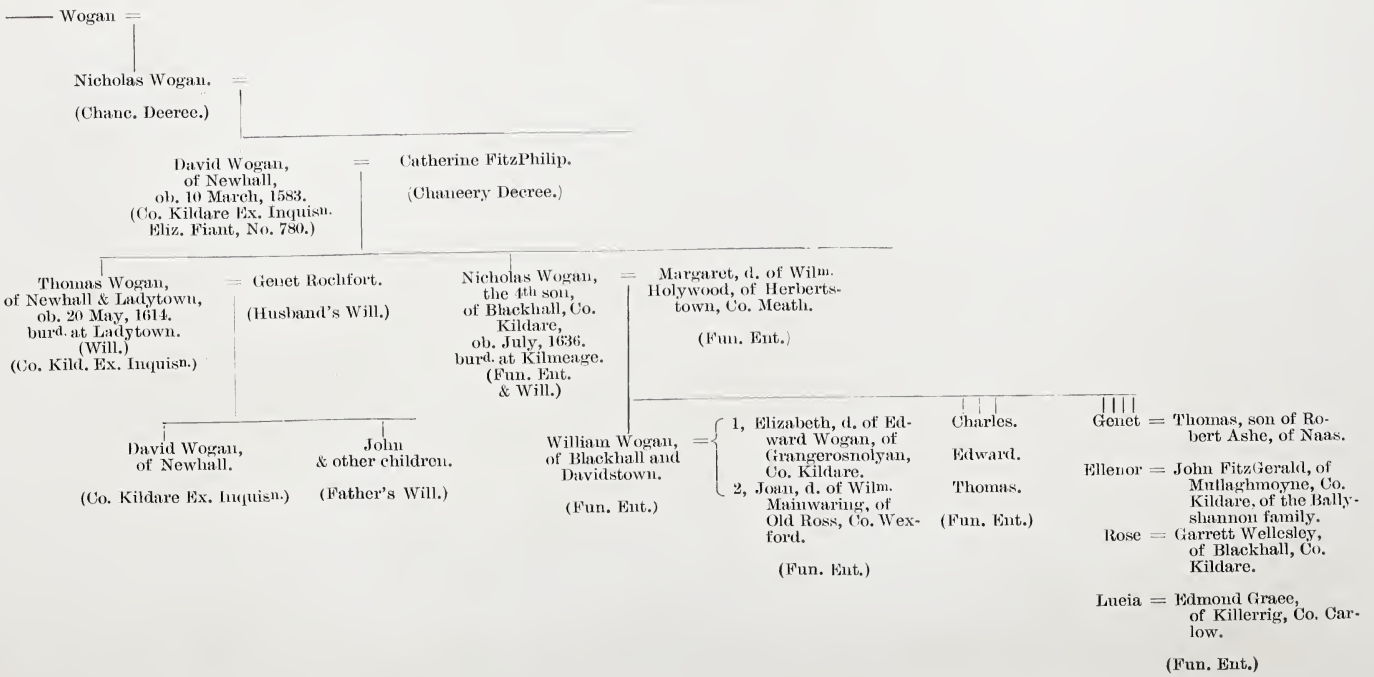
PEDIGREE C.

THE WOGANS OF DOWNINGS, CO. KILDARE.



PEDIGREE D.

THE WOGANS OF NEWHALL, AND OF BLACKHALL, CO. KILDARE.





The Wogan Arms.

Dame Anastacia Wogan's Dower.

ON pages 222 or 223 of a volume titled, "Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium" is given, in contracted Latin, the Assignment of Dower to Anastacia, the widow of Sir David Wogan, Knight, of Rathcoffy. It is dated the 24th of February, 1417, and is valuable as showing the possessions of the Wogan family at this early period, as well as for giving Place-names, many of which are now obsolete.

When translated, this Assignment of Dower reads[1] :—

"The Assignment of Dower made to Anastacia, who was the wife of David Wogan, knight, of the lands, &c., which belonged to the said David.

"In the first place there is assigned to her in the manor of *Rathcoffy* the gathous,[2] the 'colthous' on the south side of the said house; further the 'torshous,' the 'logshephyn,' the medylbarne, the great orchard on the north side of the gathous, the third part of the haggard on the west side with free entry and exit to the aforesaid parcels; further the chapel, the kyll, the bawn and the third part of the bakhous on the north side together with the mill therein in common; further there is assigned to her the long schephous in the town of Rathcoffy, one messuage which Thomas Ternan holds therein, one messuage which William Oshell (? O'Sheill) holds therein, one messuage which William Omorgh (O'More) lately held therein; further in the demesne lands of the aforesaid manor, in the first place in the field on the south side of the said town twenty acres of land by estimation, in the east part of the said field; further in the field on the north side of the said town twenty acres of land by estimation in the east part of the said field; further in the field on the west side of the said town twenty acres of land by estimation in the north part of the said field; further the third part of two acres of meadow called the *Nenaghmede*, in the midst thereof; further the *Keppaghlane* in *the Grages;* further the third part of the profits of the court, mill, market and tolls of the town of *Kylcoke;* further at *Maynan* two acres and one stang and the third part of a stang of meadow in the midst thereof; further at *the Parkmede of Courtown* three acres of meadow in the midst thereof; further in the *Culverhousemedde* one acre and two thirds of an acre of meadow in the midst thereof; further in *Croghesmede* the third part of an acre in the midst thereof; further in *Crolemede* the third part of an acre of

---

[1] To Mr. McEnery and Mr. Radcliff, of the Record Office, Dublin, thanks are due for the trouble they took in making the translation, and comparing it with the original.

[2] See note at end for explanation of obscure words.

meadow in the midst thereof; further the third part of *the Feigh* (i.e., wood) *of Rathcoffy* in common; further the third part of the profits of *the warren of Rathcoffy;* further in *the demesne of Maynan* twenty two shillings and ten pence chief rent arising from all the lands and tenements of Roger Penkeston in *Richardstoun* and the services of the said Roger; twelve pence chief rent arising from two messuages of John Ultagh sergeant therein; and the services of the said John; one penny and a halfpenny chief rent arising from one messuage of Richard Howlot therein, and the services of the said Richard; further one penny chief rent arising from the lands of John Rochford therein, and the services of the said John; the rented lands of *Maynan* [viz] one messuage and twenty one and a half acres of land which Adam Omoghern holds to farm and renders yearly twenty one shillings and a penny; further eighteen acres of land therein which William Graunt holds to farm and renders yearly seventeen shillings and four pence; further one messuage and fourteen and a half acres of land which Nicholas Braynoke holds to farm therein and renders yearly fourteen shillings and five pence; further one messuage and two acres which Thomas Smyth holds therein and renders yearly two shillings and eight pence; further two and a half acres of land which John Oltagh holds therein and renders yearly two shillings and sixpence; further three and a half acres of land which David Andrewe holds therein and renders yearly three shillings and sixpence; further *in Mortoun* one messuage and nineteen and a half acres of land and one stang of land therein which John Wisse holds therein and renders yearly eighteen shillings and eight pence; further ten and a half acres of land which John Cam holds and renders yearly ten shillings and sixpence; further two acres and three stangs of land which Philip Orewy holds therein and renders yearly two shillings and nine pence; further of waste land in *Maynan* twenty three acres and one stang of land in *the Mochfield;* further nine shillings and eleven pence chief rent arising from the lands of Richard Losthagh and the services of the said Richard: further the rented lands of *Balytarstyn*, viz., one messuage and fifteen acres and three stangs of land which John Tyrrell holds therein and renders yearly fifteen shillings and two pence; further one messuage and four and a half acres of land which Thomas Tyrrell holds therein and renders yearly four shillings and six pence; further one messuage and two acres of land which John Lang and Robert Lang hold therein and render yearly two shillings; further two and a half acres of land which Nicholas Coenys holds therein and renders yearly two shillings and six pence; further two and a half acres of land which Thomas Rochefort the younger holds therein and renders yearly two shillings and sixpence; further one messuage and three and a half acres and half a stang of land which Nicholas Sagyn holds therein and renders yearly three shillings and eight pence; further one and a half acres of land which Richard Roche holds therein and renders yearly

eighteen pence; further half an acre of land which Richard Barret holds therein and renders yearly six pence; further in *Sagynesplace* one messuage and nine acres of land which Dermicius Obean (Dermot O'Behan) holds therein and renders yearly nine shillings; *Batayles-place* one acre of land which Patrick Odoyng (O'Dunn) holds therein and renders yearly twelve pence; further two acres which Walter Herford holds therein and renders yearly two shillings; further two acres of land which Maurice Herfort holds therein and renders yearly two shillings; further one messuage three stangs and the third part of a stang of land which David Prendyrgast holds therein and renders yearly ten pence; further in *Jalsgrag* one messuage twenty-two and a half [acres] of land which John Folan holds therein and renders yearly eleven shillings and six pence; further three acres three stangs of land which Adoke McTegyn holds therein and renders yearly three shillings and eleven pence; further *Clonfert*, one messuage seven and a half acres of land which Conchour McConcour holds therein and renders yearly seven shillings and six pence; further half a messuage, ten acres and two parts of an acre of land which John Manus holds therein and renders yearly ten shillings and eight pence; *Andrewysplace* one messuage, eleven acres, three stangs of land which Walter Rochefort holds therein and renders yearly eleven shillings and ninepence; *Belrew* one messuage three acres three and a half stangs of land which Cowlam McCarty holds therein and renders yearly three shillings and eleven pence; further one messuage, eleven acres of land which William Okenay holds therein and renders yearly eleven shillings; further of waste land three acres in *Tyrniggham;* further two and a half acres of waste land in *Haghyntrystyn:* further three and a half acres of waste land in *Hagherengan;* further half an acre of waste land in *Loghan;* further in *Balybroke* one acre of land; further of waste land nine acres in *Mayandiesfeld;* further one and a half acres of waste land in *Couldow;* further one acre three stangs of waste land in *Batayleshеys;* further one acre one stang of waste land in *Costynesheys;* further three acres in *Croghgonelew* of waste land; further twenty-two shillings and a half penny chief rent arising from the lands &c of Thomas Bermyngeham in *Boysestown* and the services of the said Thomas; [1] the rented lands of *Kylcoke*, one messuage, six acres of land which Patrick Smyth holds therein and renders yearly eight shillings; further one messuage and eight acres of land which Richard McHugyn holds therein and renders yearly ten shillings; further one messuage and one acre and a third which John Obygyn holds therein and renders yearly three shillings and four pence; further one messuage which Thomas Russell, smyth, holds and renders yearly two shillings and four pence; further one waste messuage therein on the east side towards Meath; *Courtoun* one messuage, ten acres four stangs of land which William Revagh holds therein and renders yearly ten

[1] See note at end.

shillings and nine pence ; further one messuage, eight acres of land which John Stantoun holds therein and renders yearly eight shillings ; further one messuage, ten acres of land which John Ca [ ] holds therein and renders yearly ten shillings ; further one messuage, nineteen acres of land which Peter Walsh holds therein and renders yearly nineteen shillings ; further *Godartesgrage* three acres of land which Thomas Carberagh holds therein and renders yearly three shillings ; *Fortgloriam* one messuage, twenty-three and a half acres and the third part of a stang which Thomas Bretnagh holds therein and renders yearly twenty-three shillings and seven pence halfpenny ; further thirteen and a half acres of land which Edmund McCarty holds therein and renders yearly twelve shillings and six pence ; further one messuage, eleven acres three stangs of land which John Tayllour holds therein and renders yearly eleven shillings and nine pence ; further three acres and one stang of land which Nicholas Smyrte holds therein and renders yearly three shillings and two pence ; further eleven and a half acres of land of the waste land in *Godartesgrag ;* further six acres of waste land in *Kyllyesfeld ;* further two acres of land in *Doncrewy* ; further one acre of land in *Kephagna* of waste land ; *Clonagh* one messuage, sixteen and a half acres of land which David Boygh holds therein and renders yearly sixteen shillings and six pence ; further one messuage, seven acres of land which William McLagh holds therein and renders yearly seven shillings ; further the third part of *the orchard* therein in the south part ; *the manor of Carnalin ;*[1] two-pence halfpenny chief rent arising from the lands &c of John Eustace therein ; and the services of the said John ; further eighteen pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of *the Bishop of Kildare* therein and the services of the said bishop ; further six shillings and eight pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of *the prior and convent of Conal in Baliloy*, and the services of the same ; further six pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of Philip Harbyster therein, and the services of the said Philip ; the rented lands of *Carnalwey*, one messuage, twenty-seven acres three stangs of land which Henry Galle holds therein and renders yearly eighteen shillings ; further one messuage, eleven acres of land which William Kenay holds therein and renders yearly seven shillings and fourpence ; further one messuage four acres and one stang of land which John Obergy holds therein and renders yearly two shillings ; further one acre of land which Thomas Hege holds therein and renders yearly eightpence ; *Miltoun*, nine and a half acres of land and one stang and the half part of a stang which Henry son of Thomas holds therein and renders yearly six shillings and five pence ; further eleven acres of land which Thomas Claverton holds therein and renders yearly eight shillings and four pence ; further four acres of land which James Whitehoud holds therein and renders yearly two shillings and eight pence ; *Ballylug* three

[1] i.e., Carnalway.

acres of land which John Coyke holds therein and renders yearly two shillings; further in *Carnalwey* eleven acres of waste land therein; next in *Loxshspenlagh* one acre next to *Loghspenlagh*, further one acre to *the dyke of Loghspenlagh;* further one acre in *Loghencaryke;* further one acre next to the dyke of the aforesaid Logh: further one acre next to the aforesaid dyke; further of waste land in *Miltoun;* two acres in *Mote of Henryestown;* further one acre of land next to the aforesaid place; further two acres of land next to *Aylmore;* further one acre at the *Cnokys; Balylog* waste land two acres next to *the bridge;* further four acres next to *the Londmeris* therein; further twenty acres of land in *Carmaneshyll*, in the north part: further the third part of *the wood of Rathcoffy*, that is to say, two acres in the south part; further the third part of *the wood of Jakesgrag*, that is to say, half an acre in the south part; further the third part of *the wood of Fernan*, that is to say four acres, in the west part; further the third part of *the park of Courtoun*, that is to say, one acre in the north part; further the third part of *the orchard of Courtoun* in the north part; further the third part of *Loghmeanagh*, that is to say, one stang in the west part; further the third part of *the wood called Loglyoun*, that is to say one stang, in the east part; further the third part of *the wood called Morghlandesgrow*, that is to say, one stang in the west part; further the third part of *the wood called Torraneswod*, that is to say, one stang, in the west part; further the third part of *the wood called Glake*, that is to say, one acre of *Belgrewe*, in the west part; further the third part of *the wood of Loghdere and Loghgore*, that is to say, ten acres in the west part; further the third part of the wood lying between *Belgrewe* and *Loghmor*, in the east part; further the third part of *Sagynesgrowe*, in the north part; further the third part of the wood lying between *Sagynesplace* and *Balytarstyn*, in the north part; further the third part of *Croleswod*, in the north part thereof, that is to say, one stang; further the third part of *the wood of Clongowe*, in the west part therein, that is to say, forty acres; further the third part of the pasture called *Poltgret;* further the third part of the wood next to *Godartysgrag*, that is to say, one stang, on the east side; further the third part of an acre of land and the third part of an acre of meadow next to *Kylcoke*, in the east part; further the third part of the meadow between *Hogeston* and *Balmakeghyn;* further one acre of pasture in *the Gragys* next to Rathcoffy, in the east part of the said pasture; further in *Loghrendyll* one acre of pasture in the east part thereof; further of the pasture of *Avenagh* seven acres, in the north part thereof; further seven acres of moore in *the red moore of Rathcoffy*, in the south part thereof; further in *Fynan*, twenty acres of moore and pasture therein, in the east part thereof; further seven acres of moore and pasture in *the cnaphit moore*, in the south part thereof; further in the great pasture called *Mochmore* next to *Clonshanbowe* twenty acres of pasture in the east part thereof; further in *the Fort* four acres of pasture, in the north part thereof;

further in *Doncrewy* three acres of pasture, in the north part thereof; further in *Garveys in Carbery* thirty two acres of land, on the west side of the said town; further four messuages of the new town in *Maynan* in the midst of the said town on each side thereof.

"Further in *the manor of Kylka* one chamber called the Knyghes-chambre, the botery, with two small chambers in the Whitetour; the third part of the cellar therein, in the west part; *the Newe Orchard* therein; the third part of sclatynbarne, in the north part therein; the kitchen, the chapel, the prison, the kyll, the bakhous, together with the mill therein; the blynprisoun therein; the newewerke next to the bakhous therein and the gatys[1] of Kilka in common therein; further the chamber of the vicar therein; the cowhous with the small chamber next to the longstable therein; the third part of one waste messuage lately called the longstable in the south part of the said messuage therein; one messuage in which Shane Vale abides and renders yearly twenty pence; further one messuage in which Molaghlyn More abides therein; further one messuage in which John Red abides therein and renders yearly twenty pence; further one messuage in which Henry Lowet abides therein and renders yearly twelve pence; eleven and two thirds pence arising from one messuage in which Thomas Nit abides therein; further the third part of the profits of the warren of *Molaghrery*[1] therein and the third part of the profits of the court therein; further of the demesne land in *Kilka* in *the Horistonfeld* twenty two and five sixths acres of land, in the midst of the said field; further in the field called *Molaghrery*, in the north part, sixteen acres next to *the Bathyr* on the east side of the said field; further in the field called *Coulmoghan* therein six acres, on the south side of the said field; further in *the Kylfeld* therein five and two third acres, on the south side of the said field; further in the field called *Tyrchane* therein ten acres next to *the Bathyr* (road) *of Belan;* further in the field called the *Loghbrech* therein fourteen and two third acres, in the east part of the said field; further in the field called the *Heghbrech* therein eleven and a third acres, in the south part of the said field; further in the *Loghcoule* one acre therein of the holding of Henry Ryan; further in the field called *Rathynbecam* one and two-thirds acres in the west part of the said field; further in the *Heghcoull* three acres, in the south part of the said field; further in the east field of *Molaghrery* six and two-thirds acres in the north part of the said field; further in *the Kyngesfeld* seven acres in the midst of the said field; further in *Foranesfeld* eleven and two-thirds acres in the south part of the said field; further in *the Kilfeld* three acres and three and a third stangs, in the north part of the said field; further in the field called *Oxlesewe* ten acres in the south part of the said field; further next to *the Motmede* two acres, on the north side of the said meadow; further in *the Stripis*

[1] ? Mullachreelan.

four and two-thirds acres in the south part of the said field; further in *the Carterisfeld* two acres and one and a third stangs in the south part of the said field; further *the Croftfeld* three and two-thirds acres, in the south part of the said field; further in *the Culverhousheis*, the third part thereof in the north part therein; further in the meadow between Kilka and *Decaneston* two acres therein; further in *the Motmed*, one acre and one stang of meadow, in the north part of the said meadow; further one acre of the meadow next to *the Derneford*, in the west part of the said meadow; further in *Lateraghmore* the third part thereof, in the north part of the said moore; further the third part of the common pasture called *Rayncrogh*, in the west part of the said pasture; further the third part of the common pasture called *Molaghrery*, in the north part of the said pasture; further the third part of *Halheys*, in the south part; further one messuage in which Donald Shevyn abides therein; one messuage in which Nicholas Kenslagh abides therein; further one messuage in which Thomas Dorane abides therein; further one messuage in which Maurice Corbet abides therein; further one messuage in which Patrick Walsh abides therein; further fifty-three shillings and four pence arising from *the burgage of the town of Trystyldermot;* further four pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of Richard Balymore in *Balycolan* therein, together with the lordship and services of the said Richard; further thirty-eight shillings chief rent arising from the lands &c *in Coltoun* near *Trysteldermot:* further four shillings and five pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of John Gytley in *Corbaly* therein, together with the lordship and services of the said John; further thirteen shillings and four pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of John fitzEustace in *Martynestoun*, together with the lordship and services of the said John; further four pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of the heir of Thomas Maghry in *Rathsolby*, together with the lordship and services of the said Thomas; further four shillings and five pence, rent of one carucate of land, arising from the lands &c in *Ivereston;* further sixteen shillings and eight pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of John Noryyn in *the Neuetoun* together with the lordship and services of the said John; further six shillings and eight pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of Sir Edward Perrers knight in *the Bultoun* therein, together with the lordship and services of the said Edward; further four pence halfpenny chief rent arising from lands &c in *Kynnegh* therein; further one clove of spicery for the lands &c of Robert Woddeloke in *Brynestoun* therein; further twenty pence chief rent arising yearly from the lands &c of the heir of Thomas Gytley in *Whitestoun* therein, together with the lordship and services of the said Thomas; further eleven shillings and one and a third pence chief rent arising from the land of the heir of the said Thomas in *Dunfeny* therein, together with the lordship and services of the said Thomas; further twelve pence yearly arising from the lands &c of *Kilmeow* therein, and the services thereof; further four

shillings and five pence chief rent arising from the lands &c of *Deywodeston* therein and the services thereof; further twentypence chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Lytylbalacoyffe* therein and the services thereof; further four shillings and six pence chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Mochylbalacoyffe* therein, and the services thereof; further four shillings and five pence chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Decanestoun* therein and the services thereof; further thirteen shillings and four pence chief rent arising from *a burgage in Kilka* and the services thereof; further seventeen pence chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Herberestoun*, and the services thereof; further twenty pence chief rent arising from the lands &c in the *Stonyloun* and the services thereof; further seven shillings and ten pence halfpenny chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Dovestoun* and the services thereof; further four shillings and five pence chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Carryk* and *Talounestoun*, and the services thereof; further seven shillings and tenpence halfpenny chief rent arising from the lands &c of John Marchall, together with the lordship and services of the said John; further thirteen shillings chief rent arising from the lands &c in *Palmerestoun* and the services thereof; further two shillings and two pence halfpenny chief rent arising in *Duneke* and the services thereof; further thirteen shillings and four pence chief rent arising from the lands, &c in *Carrekyn* and the services thereof; further four marks and thirteen and a third pence chief rent arising from *the burgage of Mone*, and the services thereof; further the third part of the profits of the mill therein; further twenty two shillings and two pence three farthings chief rent arising from the lands, &c in *Glasthely*, and the services thereof; further four pence chief rent arising in *Stabolan*, and the services thereof; further thirteen shillings and four pence chief rent arising from the lands, &c in *Ardy*, and the services thereof; further in *the manor of Berton* four and a half messuages in the south part thereof, as far as *Irystoun;* further two carucates therein on the south side of the said town further nine acres of meadow in the south part therein, towards Kilka; further twenty six acres of pasture in the south part therein; further one stone house therein called *Kyteshous;* further in *Molamast* sixty three acres of land, in the south part of the said town; further in *Irystoun* four messuages in the north and south parts of the said town; further forty three and a half acres of land therein in the west part of the said town; further ten and two thirds acres of meadow therein in the south part of the said town, and the third part of the moor therein in the north part of the said town, and the third part of the pasture therein, in the north part of the said pasture; further in *Balmathoghir* one messuage, in the north part of the said town; further twenty acres of land therein, in the south part of the said town; further half an acre of meadow and one sixth of an acre of meadow therein, in the north part; further two and two thirds acres of moore therein, in the south part; further in *Kynnegh* four messuages and the third part of a

messuage, in the east part of the said town ; further one hundred and forty acres of land therein in the east part ; further three and a half acres of meadow in the east part therein ; further in the *Moretoun* next to Kynnegh five and a half acres of land, in the east part of the said town ; further one acre of meadow therein, in the north part ; further three acres of moore therein, in the east part of the said moore ; further the third part of *the advowson of the church of Kynnegh ;* further in the *Grayebetagh* forty five acres of land, in the west part of the said town ; further five messuages therein, in the east part of the said town ; further six and a half acres of meadow in the north part of the said meadow ; further in *Simonestoun* and *Ramadoyng* one carucate and seven and a half acres of land, in the south part of the said town ; further in *Melonesgrange* one hundred and sixty acres of land in the west part of the said town ; further six and a half acres of meadow in the west part of the said meadow ; further one acre of moore therein in the west side of the said meadow ; further one acre of moore therein, in the west part of the said moore ; further the third part of the weir therein ; further the third part of the profits of the warren therein ; further the third part of a stone house therein, in the south part ; further three messuages and the third part of a messuage, in the west part ; further in *Simondeston* and *Ramaduyn* —— ; further in *Kylpican* sixty acres, in the east part of the said town ; further in *Tancardestoun* next to *Corbally* forty acres, in the east part of the said town ; further in *the wood of Garvagh* one carucate of wood, in the south part of the said wood ; further in *the Justysesfeld* six and two thirds acres, in the north part of the said field.

"Further there is assigned to the said Anastatia the third part of the castle or manor of Clonmor,[1] in the east part, with free entry and exit to the parcels aforesaid ; further the third part of the manor of *Kylpype* and *Kylpole*,[2] in the west part ; further four carucates of land in the west part therein, with free entry and exit to the parcels aforesaid, &c. In witness whereof the seal of office of the Eschaetry of Ireland is attached to these presents. Dated the 24th day of February, 5 Henry V (1417)."

---

[1] The manor of Clonmore in the (?) County Carlow.
[2] The manor of Kylpype and Kylpole in the County Wicklow.

Explanation of Terms used in the Assignment.

Gavelar.—*Gavel* or *gabel* is a Saxon word, meaning rent or tax. The *gavelarius* appears to have been a tenant paying a money rent, not holding by service. His holding differs from a burgage possibly by reason of its not being situated in a corporate town. A paraphrase ("rented lands") has been adopted above in three places to represent this word.

Clyth or *clyt.*—This word appears to represent *cladh* (Irish), a dyke or ditch,

Cnaphit is probably for *cnapach* (Irish), knobby or knotty, connected with *cnap* (Irish), a hillock, and so signifies "rough," "hillocky."

Colthous is probably a mistake in the enrolment for colvhous or colver-house, a dovecote; otherwise it must mean stable.

Torshous is probably a similar mistake for torehous, a tower-house.

Logshephyn is evidently intended for longshephyn, a long sheep-fold.

Bakhous.—Bakehouse.

Blynprisoun.—Blind or dark prison.

Botery.—Buttery.

Gathous.—Gatehouse.

Gatys.—Gates.

Knygheschambre.—Knight's chamber.

Kyll.—Kiln.

Medylbarne.—Middle barn.

Schephous.—Sheep house.

Sclatynbarne.—Slated barn.

Whitetour.—White tower.

The Bathyr (boher).—The road.

The Feigh (fiodh).—A Wood.



The Wogan Altar-tomb, 1616, in the Churchyard at Clane.

THE WOGAN MONUMENT.

Paper read by T. COOKE-TRENCH, D.L., at Clane, September, 1899.

IN the observations which I am about to offer for your consideration, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am merely acting as the mouthpiece of others. I shall freely quote from the published works of the late Bishop Comerford, Father Devitt, Canon Sherlock, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, the last two of whom have kindly placed their notes at my disposal.

I happened to have by me a Paper by the late Dr. George Stokes on Clane Abbey; and when I give you the name of the author, I give you the best possible guarantee that what I shall read to you is authentic as coming from him, and that it contains pretty well all that is to be learned on the subject. The MS. has been for a good many years in my possession; but I do not think that subsequent investigation has brought to light much, if indeed anything, that is not contained in it.

The interesting Paper to which we have just listened from Father Devitt on the Wogan family is the best possible prelude to an inspection of the few memorials of this old and important Kildare family that remain to us, and absolves me from the necessity of saying anything more about them.

If my conjecture is right, the bit of wall before us is not, as has been suggested, a fragment of an old wall, but has been built, probably by one of the family, for the purpose of gathering together and preserving sundry memorials of the Wogans that were in danger of being lost.

The upper tablet bears a plain shield, and the date 1618. I see no reason beyond its present position, which I do not apprehend to be its original one, for connecting it with the Wogan or any other particular family.

The next slab bears date 1716, nearly a hundred years later; it contains the arms of Wogan, with those of O'Neill on an escutcheon of pretence, implying that a Wogan had married an O'Neill heiress; and such was the case, for, at the date of the slab, a Nicholas Wogan was living at Rathcoffy, who had married Rose, daughter and heiress of Sir Neill O'Neill, Bart., of Killileagh, in the Co. Antrim. Lord Walter, to whom I am indebted for the above fact, thus blazons the arms of the two families:

For Wogan: or, on a chief sable, three martlets of the first.

For O'Neill: argent, two lions rampant combatant supporting a sinister hand couped at the wrist, gules; in chief three mullets of the 2d; in base a salmon, maiant, proper.

The lowest tablet bears the inscription in raised letters:

HEAR . LIETH . INTOMBED
THE . BODY . OF . WILLIAM . WOG
AN . OF . RATHCOFFIE . ESQVR
WHO . DECEASED . THE . LAST
OF . DECEMBER . IN . ANN : DO
MINI . 1616 . BEING . OF . THE
ADGE . OF . XXVII . YEARS

The front of the altar-tomb underneath is divided into six compartments, in three of which is a male, and in three a female human figure, with the initials over—

NW . IW . WW . EW . MW . IW.

I am again indebted to Lord Walter for the identification of the owners of these initials. He has unearthed in Ulster's Office a funeral entry, which reads—"William Wogan of Rathcoffie in the County of Kildare Esq deceased the last day of December 1616. He was married to Anne [Plunkett] da. to Christopher [9th] Lo: Baron of Killine, by whom Shee had issue Nicholas James Elizabeth Mary and Jane." These, therefore, are the owners of the initials over the figures, and they are the children of him whose death is recorded on the slab above. One is omitted from the funeral entry—namely, w.w., having, perhaps, died young. He was probably named after his father. On one end of the tomb is a representation of the Crucifixion; the other and the covering slab are plain; and the whole is in a very unfinished state, only one of the figures, a female, being finished, the rest being only blocked out.

CLANE ABBEY.

By the late REV. PROFESSOR GEORGE STOKES, D.D.

(slightly modified.)

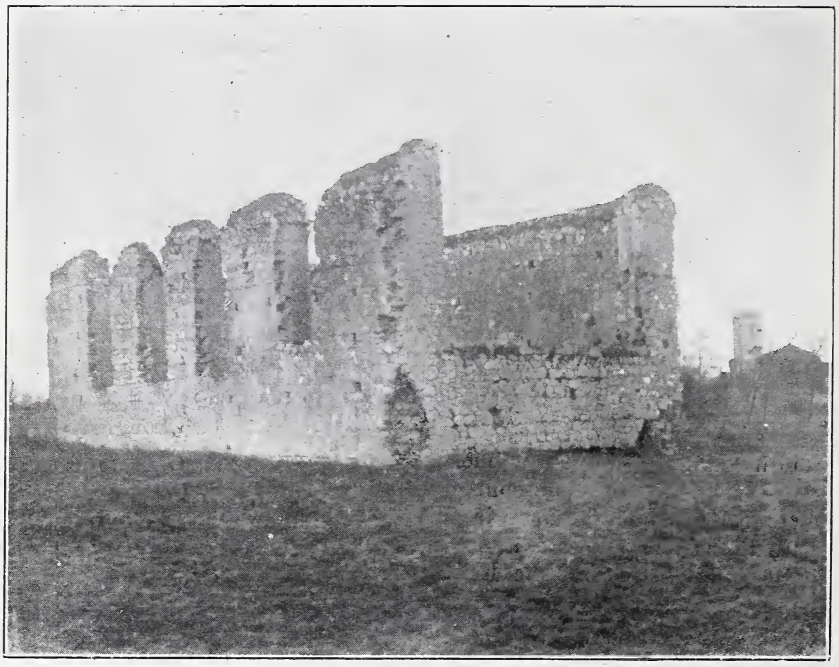
THE Abbeys and Church of Clane have been famous since the first introduction of Christianity into Ireland, though the existing ruins do not belong to the ancient Irish Church, but rather to the Church of the Anglo-Norman period. Let us, however, begin at the beginning. The connection of Clane with Christianity goes back even beyond St. Patrick's time. The Abbey or School of Clane was founded by St. Ailbe, Bishop of Ferns, who is said to have preached the Gospel in Ireland before St. Patrick's time ; and among other buildings founded by him in that year was the ancient Church of Kilroot on the shores of Belfast Lough (Reeves's "Antiquities of Down and Connor," p. 245). This Kilroot Church was, by the way, afterwards the scene of Dean Swift's earliest ministry, and while there he proposed for Miss Waring, as told in his Life by Craik.

Considerable doubt, however, hangs over the actions and labours of St. Ailbe ; and some seem to hold, with reason, that the foundation of Clane by him cannot be placed much earlier than about 520 A.D., which still, however, gives it a very respectable antiquity. We can determine from very ancient authorities what its name at that time was, as used by the Celtic aborigines. The Felire, or Martyrology (i.e., Calendar), of Oenghus the Culdee was composed about the year 800 ; and the Martyrology of the famous Monastery of Tallaght dates from the same period. Now, the documents of the year 800 expressly call Clane Cluain-Daimh, which the great Irish scholar, Colgan, in his "Acts of the Irish Saints," translates, "Pratum Bovum" (i.e., "the meadow of the oxen").

He did not, however, long continue to preside over his disciples at Clane. St. Senchell, a famous saint of the sixth century, belonging to the royal family of Leinster, came along one day looking for a location for himself. He was in all probability at that time an anchorite. The anchorite life seized on the Irish Church like a contagion in the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries. The great desire of all saintly people was to get themselves to a desert, as it was called, like Simon Stylites at the same period in the Eastern Church. Now, St. Senchell probably desired a solitary place where he and, it may be, a few



A Recess in Clane Abbey, in which lies a fragment of the Cross-legged Effigy of the Founder.



Part of the Franciscan Abbey at Clane.
(From a Photograph by the Rev. V. Lentaigne, S.J.)

companions might lead a contemplative life. So St. Senchell came up to St. Ailbe, and asked for a location. And now I must tell the story in the very words of the ancient MS. Life, as given by Colgan: "On March 26th, St. Senchell came up to St. Ailbe and asked for a dwelling, whereupon St. Ailbe said to his disciple, St. Kyenan, 'God has sent St. Senchell to us; let us thereupon give him our dwelling and all that we have, trusting He will give us another place.' So he at once handed over everything to him, and forbade his disciples to remove a single thing. But one of them was covetous, and so he secreted a small brass pot, and carried it away, not regarding the Abbot's command. But when they arrived to a spot a long distance off, the fact of the theft was revealed to the saint. So said he to the boy, 'Why hast thou stolen the pot?' The boy being silent, the saint commanded him at once to surrender the pot. But how to return it was the question. The distance was great. The saint placed the pot down on the ground and meditated. But Heaven came to the holy man's relief, and he had the supreme satisfaction of seeing the pot rising into the air by supernatural power, and peacefully sailing away to its proper owner!" So far Colgan, p. 748. St. Ailbe was the first Abbot of Clane, and St. Senchell the second. We must not, however, confound these early Celtic abbeys with the solid building which now stands before our eyes. The early Celtic abbeys were simply collections of huts of earth, or mud and wattles, or built of loose stones in a bee-hive shape, such as you can still see at Innismurray, in Donegal Bay, or Arran, and along the west coast of Kerry. The loss or change of a monastery did not, therefore, mean any great expenditure of either time or capital. But though the building before you does not represent the ancient Abbey of Clane, the site of it is almost certainly the same as that on which St. Ailbe and St. Senchell planted their early colleges. St. Senchell did not spend all his life at Clane. He moved on, and founded another abbey at Killeigh, a celebrated religious house and chapelry in the parish of Geashill, in the King's County, where he presided over a monastery; where, according to the Felire, he ruled over twelve bishops, most of them Britons; 150 monks, and twelve foreigners, Egyptians and Romans, who had sought the quiet and repose and scholarship which Hibernia then, as always, offered to devout and contemplative souls.

St. Senchell died March 26th, 548. After St. Senchell's day historic darkness settles upon Clane till the eighth century dawns upon us. Doubtless the fame of neighbouring abbeys like Kildare and Clonard threw somewhat of a shadow over the

less pretentious Abbey of the Liffey. But we may be sure Clane took its own share in the great missionary work of the sixth and seventh centuries, and that some of its sons found their way to Iona with Columba, and to Burgundy and North Italy with Columbanus. If Senchell could attract foreigners (as we know he did) by his teaching, doubtless his disciples would in return seek out the pagan parts of Europe, that they might sow the seed he had imparted to them.

The eighth century was also famous for its missionary activity. Men like Virgil or Ferghal bore aloft the reputation of the Irish Church for learning and sanctity. The learning he gained at seminaries, humble in buildings, but rich in knowledge, like Clane, he carried as far as Salzburg and the Alps, where his memory is still famous. A few brief records, however, are all that history tells of Clane at that time. The Four Masters prove that the abbey continued to exist. A battle was fought round it in 732. In 777, they tell of the death of its abbot, Baubhan by name; in which year, too, a fierce battle was fought on the neighbouring Curragh. But the times were darkening for the Irish Church. The pagan Dane was on the seas. About the year 790 the Danes made their first incursion upon Ireland. From that time date the round towers of Ireland, made as places of security against those pirates. Places like Clane would have been much exposed to their attacks but for one circumstance. The Danes were sea-rovers; they were not equipped for long land journeys. Therefore, any place far inland was safe from them; while, on the other hand, abbeys built on the sea or on navigable rivers, like the Shannon or Suir or Boyne, were exposed to a visitation any night. Now, the Danes sailed in very capacious, but very shallow, boats, almost, though not quite, flat-bottomed. They, consequently, could sail up very shallow rivers. They had a settlement at Baldoyle. They could sail up to the North Bull, but the Liffey was too shallow for them, certainly any higher up than Dublin. Clane, therefore, seems to have escaped their ravages till the year 1035, when they plundered it, but were overtaken by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and slaughtered before they could escape to their ships.

Clane again emerges in the twelfth century shortly before the Anglo-Norman invasion. The Roman party were at that time making every effort to enforce conformity to their views throughout Ireland. Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, was the first archbishop who received a pall from the Pope in token of his submission to papal authority. But once embarked on the road, he pursued his way with diligence. He insisted on con-

formity to Armagh in every respect. Clonmacnoise, Clonard, Lismore, Glendalough were famous as schools of learning. But Gelasius called a National Synod, attended by twenty-six of the diocesan bishops, who were now introduced in place of the old tribal and monastic bishops. This Synod met at Clane, 1162, and passed a decree that no one should be admitted a Professor of Divinity in Ireland who had not graduated at Armagh, thus giving the College of Armagh a monopoly in Divinity Degrees, and striking a fatal blow at the old famous schools of Ireland, where some of the old anti-papal spirit still lingered. Then came the Anglo-Norman invasion. Clane, of course, came rapidly within the sweep and scope of the Norman party, situated as it was so close to Dublin. The Celtic abbey, of course, rapidly declined. New men, and new fashions, and new foreign orders became the order of the day. Soon the Anglo-Norman Parliament would pass a law that no mere Irishman should be admitted to any religious house or order. The beginning of the thirteenth century was signalized by the foundation of the two great mendicant orders, the Dominicans and Franciscans, who rapidly became the trusted friends and advisers of all the great nobles. About this year—1260—the Franciscans arrived at Clane, when Gerald FitzMaurice, Lord of Offaly, built there a stately abbey, the ruins of which we now behold. But what, you may say, became of the old abbey? Well, I reply, the usual course in such cases was that the old abbey, and any remaining members thereof, were absorbed into the new foundation, and so we may fairly suspect it happened at Clane, if any of the old Irish monks survived; while the poor huts and slight timber buildings which filled the old site were swept away to make room for the stately Franciscan pile. Gerald FitzMaurice, the founder, died July 18th, 1287, and was buried in this church, where his likeness remained on a marble monument in the choir till the beginning of last century (Archdall's "Monasticon").

The notices of this priory became rather scanty during the period which intervenes between the thirteenth and sixteenth century. The abbey shared the fortunes of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, as they were called. We can imagine them clad in their grey cassocks, chanting their office, and celebrating their solemnities. In the year 1345 a general chapter, and in the following year a provincial chapter, of the same order were held here. In the former it was ordained that the Franciscan monasteries of Kilkenny and Ross should be assigned to the wardenship of Dublin. The priory of Clane must, therefore, have been one of considerable dignity, as otherwise there

would not have been sufficient room to accommodate such a large number of guests as would necessarily assemble on such occasions. This is not the only evidence that Clane was at an early period a place of considerable importance.

From the Rolls we find that on the 14th March, 1391, the King granted to the Provost, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the town of Clane, that for seven years they may take custom of goods coming to the town to build anew a certain bridge of the said town over the water of the Analiffy. Whether this was the bridge that was removed a few years ago to make place for the present structure I do not know; but it was certainly of very considerable antiquity.

The names of the Anglo-Norman Priors are, so far as I am aware, quite unknown. But, judging from analogy, I should say they were drawn from those of the neighbouring gentry. Thus the Wesleys, of Dangan, furnished a Robert Wesley, last Prior of Great Connell, in 1541; and he received a yearly pension of £13 6s. 8d. as such. Walter Wellesley was Prior of Great Connell, Master of the Rolls, and Bishop of Kildare till 1539; while a John Wesley is mentioned as Prior of the same in an inquisition of 1607. Others of the gentry whose names we can still trace took an interest in this Abbey of Clane. According to Wadding, in his "Annals of the Franciscan Order," v. iii, p. 531, the family of Hogan became patrons of this priory in the fourteenth century, or thereabout. Now, mark this name Hogan; for we can connect them with Clane for long enough. In 1253 the Hogans founded the Dominican Abbey of Athy in conjunction with another family, the Boysels. The Hogans and Boysels long continued to dwell together amid the plains of Kildare. In a list of the gentlemen of Kildare, dated 1604, the names of the Hogans and Boysels occur.

But this same name, if I mistake not, occurs still later. At the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's time, the property of this priory was parted by the house to the following persons:—R. Eustace, J. Nevon, Rd. Field, Rd. Roche, and Ed. Browne. Now, Clongowes Wood College was purchased from a Mr. Wogan Browne, who clearly represents the ancient Hogans, quondam protectors and patrons of the Abbey of Clane. These are the Wogans whose monuments we have just been inspecting in the old churchyard of Clane.

THE MOAT AT CLANE.

[Read by T. COOKE-TRENCH, D.L., at Clane, September, 1899.]

I THINK that the best thing I can do to give you what is known or conjectured about the mound upon which we stand is to read to you what Bishop Comerford, quoting from O'Curry, says about it in his "Collections," pp. 98 and 99:—

"The Ford of Clane was in the first century the scene of the tragical death of Mesgegra, King of Leinster, who fell here in single combat with Conall Cernach, the champion of Ulster, who had pursued him hither whilst flying from the siege of Howth. Aithirné, the Ultonian poet, surnamed *Ailghesach*, or the Importunate—so called from the fact that he never asked for a gift or preferred a request, but such as it was especially difficult to give or dishonourable to grant—had been sent to the Court of the King of Leinster at Naas, for the purpose of picking a quarrel with the people of that province. He had been hospitably received by King Mesgegra, and had many gifts bestowed on him; but this only made him the more importunate, and at last he insisted on getting 700 white cows with red ears, a countless number of sheep, and 150 of the wives and daughters of the Leinster nobles to be carried in bondage into Ulster. To these tyrannical demands the Leinster men apparently submitted; but, having pursued Aithirné to Howth, they rescued their women. The Ulster men, however, having been reinforced, the Leinster forces were routed. Conall Cearnach (*sic*), the most distinguished of the heroes of the North, pursued Mesgegra, to take vengeance for the death of his two brothers, who had been slain at Howth. He overtook him at the Ford of Clane, where a combat ensued between them in which Mesgegra was slain and beheaded. Conall placed the head in his own chariot, and, ordering the charioteers to mount the Royal chariot, they set out northwards. They had not, however, gone far, when they met the Queen of Leinster, attended by fifty ladies of honour, returning from a visit to Meath. 'Who art thou, O woman?' said Conall. 'I am Mesgegra's wife,' said she. 'Thou art commanded to come with me,' said Conall. 'Who has commanded me?' said the Queen. 'Mesgegra has,' said Conall. 'Hast thou brought me my token?' said the Queen. 'I have brought his chariot and horses,' said Conall. 'He makes many presents,' said the Queen. 'His head is here too,' said Conall. 'Then I am disengaged,' said she. 'Come into my chariot,' said Conall. 'Grant me liberty to lament for my husband,' said the Queen. And then she shrieked aloud her grief and sorrow with such intensity that her heart burst, and she fell dead from her chariot. The fierce Conall and his servant made there a grave and mound on the spot, in which they buried her, together with her husband's head, from which, however, he extracted the brain. This Queen's name was *Buan*, or the good (woman). After some time, according to a very poetical tradition, a beautiful hazel tree sprung up from her grave, which was for ages after called *Coll Buana*, or Buana's hazel. The Tumulus beside the river at Clane is supposed to mark the grave of King Mesgegra and his Queen."



A Bullaun in Clane, known as "The Wart-stone."

(From a drawing by Miss S. M. Sherlock.)

cross in it. To the other, which stands upon the bank of the stream just opposite the Abbey, Canon Sherlock attributes a pagan origin, the bowl being intended to receive offerings of milk and meal, perhaps for more sinister purposes as well or instead. It was probably on this bullân that the head of Mesgegra was placed after his death.

Canon Sherlock, in his Paper read before the Society in 1892, records the existence, some half-century ago, of what was called St. Bridgid's Chair and Thimble, besides a stone said to bear the impress of her feet. These stood in an old quarry, or gravel-pit, a few hundred yards to the south. He suggests that they may have been an old cromlech. They were ruthlessly broken up and used for road-metal a couple of generations ago.



THE CONOLLY MONUMENT IN THE OLD CHURCHYARD AT CELBRIDGE.
(From a Photograph by Mr. G. Roche, of Dublin.)

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM CONOLLY, SPEAKER OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[A Paper read at the Meeting of the Kildare Archæological Society, at Celbridge, September 12th, 1899.]

By REV. C. I. GRAHAM, B.D., Incumbent of Celbridge.

WE are gathered to-day round the last resting-place of a distinguished Irishman and true patriot. As we stand here, it is fitting that something should be said both about him and about that monument to his memory which you have come to inspect; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, who is the heart and soul of our Kildare Archæological Society, has asked me to say it. It would have been more fitting that he himself should have said it, since he has contributed to the sixth number of the second volume of our Journal an article on "Castletown and its Owners," which is of the most thorough and exhaustive kind, and is excellently illustrated, from which, with Lord Walter's permission, I shall borrow some of my facts.

And first, about the monument. This beautiful work of art was erected by the widow of the Right Hon. William Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, over his vault in this the old churchyard of Kildrought Parish. It is, as you see, of large size, and in front of it there is some handsome iron grill-work, which elicited the most marked expressions of appreciation from our eminent Dublin architect, Mr. Thomas Drew, when he saw it for the first time. The monument, whose sculptor was Thomas Carter, consists of a pediment supported by four pillars, and on its base recline two life-size figures of the Speaker and his wife. His wife's name was Catherine Conyngham, the eldest daughter of Sir Albert Conyngham, sister of Henry, the first Earl of Conyngham. Sir Albert Conyngham was a General of Ordnance in Ireland under William III, and an ancestor of the first Marquess of Conyngham, of Slane Castle in the County Meath.

Hence, in front of the pediment is a coat-of-arms—those of Conolly impaled with those of Conyngham. On the slab in the back of the monument is a long Latin inscription, of which the following translation is given by Lord Walter FitzGerald, taken from Colonel Vigors's Report on the Memorials of the Dead :—

"H.S. William Conolly, who attained as a reward of his merits the highest honours, was for about twenty years a Commissioner of the

Revenue in the reign of Queen Anne and George I, and was a Privy Councillor in the reign of George II. He was twice unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons in the Parliament of this realm, and ten times held the office of Lord Justice of Ireland, being the first to whom both the sovereign and the people entrusted at the same time the protection of their privileges with the happiest result. As a subject he was loyal; as a citizen, patriotic.

"In perilous times he, not once or twice, proved that he served his country without forgetting his duty to his king, and served his king without forgetting what was due to his country. Firm, resolute, just, wise, formed by nature for the life of a statesman, his administration of affairs was crowned with success to the great advantage of the Commonwealth. He made a modest though splendid use of the great riches he had honestly acquired, distinguished as he was alike for the courtesy, integrity, and munificence of his disposition. Kind-hearted to all men, he was loyal to his friends, whom he bound to himself in great numbers, and retained their friendship when once he had gained it. Wishing to do good even after his death, he gave directions by his will that a building should be erected on the adjacent lands for the maintenance and education of the children of the poor, and he endowed it for ever with large revenues. Having lived long enough to satisfy the claims of nature and his fame, he died on the 29th of October in the year of our Lord 1729, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Catherine, of the Conyngham family, has erected this monument to her most worthy husband."

Speaker Conolly rose to wealth and greatness, as so many other Irishmen have done, through his work at the Bar, of which he was a member. As he died at the age of sixty-seven, in 1729, he must have been born in 1662. He lived, therefore, in the reigns of Charles II, James II, William III and Mary, Queen Anne, George I, and George II. I do not know that his birth-place has been traced; though I think I have heard it stated that he came from Ballyshannon. His name, certainly, is Irish; but his nephew, who inherited his property, was a William Conolly, of Stratton Hall in Staffordshire, who married Lady Anne Wentworth, daughter of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Strafford. The Speaker seems to have sat in the Irish Parliament as member for Ballyshannon for the first time in 1727, and previously to that to have represented the County Londonderry from 1703. That the family had a large property around Ballyshannon, and that the Speaker himself represented the borough in Parliament, will prove nothing, I fear, about his birth-place.

In 1661 Sir William Dongan, owner of the manor of Castletown-Kildrought, near Celbridge, was created Viscount Dongan of Clane; and in 1685 Earl of Limerick. This Earl of Limerick fought at the battle of the Boyne in 1690 on the side of King James; and his only son, Walter, was killed in the battle. After the Treaty of Limerick (1691) the Earl and his wife retired to France, forfeiting his great estates. The forfeited

estate of Castletown was purchased by the Right Hon. William Conolly, and he built the present Castletown House in 1725. He was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons from 1715 to 1729, and, as the inscription on his monument states, had been sworn in ten times as Lord Justice of Ireland in the absence of Viceroys.

He was evidently a man of great influence and great wealth in his day. Primate Boulter, in one of his letters, written in 1728—the year before the Speaker died—says: "Mr. Conolly is retired for some time into the country for his health. His indisposition will prevent me visiting my diocese this summer; but as his absence will rob the bankers of one to whom they formerly applied, and on whom they could make some impressions, I believe we shall get the easier through this business for his being out of the way."

In a letter written after the Speaker's death, Primate Boulter observes: "It will require time to bring the several clans which united in Conolly to centre in one another. He left a great fortune, some say £17,000 per annum."

Dean Swift also refers to the Speaker. In his Journal to Stella the Speaker's name is three times mentioned. In September, 1710, the Dean writes: "Conolly is out"—that is, as a Commissioner of Revenue—"and Mr. Roberts in his place, who loses a better here [in London], but was formerly a Commissioner in Ireland. That employment cost Conolly three thousand pounds to Lord Wharton [the Lord Lieutenant]: so he has made an ill bargain in his life"—a passage which throws an unpleasantly lurid light on the capability of Lord Lieutenants being bribed in those days for the bestowal of high Government offices.

In the famous "Drapier Letters," Swift also mentions the Speaker, pointing out the effect which would be caused by the introduction of Wood's halfpence, thus: "They say Squire Conolly has sixteen thousand pounds a year. Now, if he sends for his rent to town, as it is likely he does, he must have two hundred and fifty horses to bring up his half-year's rent, and two or three great cellars in his house for the storage."

But perhaps I can best convey to you the impression which the Speaker left on the Ireland of his day by reading you extracts from two documents which I came across in a collection of pamphlets in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

The first is the published programme of the arrangements made by Sir William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms, for the public funeral of the Speaker.

"All," this document states, "were to go afoot, if weather

permitted, from his house in Capel Street—along Capel Street and the quays to the upper end of Arran Quay, and from thence the corpse will be carried to be interred at Celbridge on Tuesday, November 4, 1729, at 11 in the forenoon." Arrangements were, of course, made for the order in the procession of those who took part in it. The fourth contingent was to consist of poor men in black cloth serge gowns and hoods, in number sixty-seven, according to his (the Speaker's) age, each carrying in his hand a pennoncil, with the letters of his name and years of his age. The members of the Irish House of Commons were present with their Speaker, Sir Ralph Gore, and Wm. Conolly, the Speaker's nephew and heir, as chief mourner. The programme concludes with this remarkable order, which might well be imitated in modern times: "For a publick benefit to the kingdom, all the scarves will be of Irish manufacture." The other document is a funeral ode on the death of the Speaker; and though we cannot say much for its poetry, it shows how deeply the Speaker had lived in the affections of the people. Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, had died in the same year as the Speaker; hence the reference in the second line of these lines:

"Now grave, thy conquest boast, now death thy sting,
Triumphant o'er a Conolly and King.
Great spirit born o'er Senates to preside,
Who now shall stem Oppression's barbarous tide?
Who 'gainst the torrent of Corruption stand,
Like thee, no alien to his native land—
Who shall bid famine cease and plenty smile,
When meagre want dispeoples half our Isle?

. . . . . .

How few like him shall sad Hibernia find,
With heart sincere and dignity of mind,
Where public and domestic virtues blend,
Humble and great, a statesman and a friend.
Self-raised, with independent worth he shone,
Immortalized by merits all his own;
True to his King, and to his country just,
Are titles that outlive the marble bust."

There are at present portraits both of the Speaker and his wife in Castletown House. A small bell formerly belonging to the old church which was destroyed in 1798, and still in use in our new church, bears the inscription: "The gift of the Honble Catherine Conolly to Celbridge, 1734." The obelisk which stands not far from one of the gates of Carton, and which is a land-mark to all the country round, was erected by the Speaker's widow as relief works in the year 1740. She lived to be ninety years of age, and died in 1752.

But perhaps the most pleasing memorial we have of the Speaker is the school founded by money which he bequeathed for the purpose, and originally intended for the reception of forty orphans or other poor children for their maintenance and education in the linen or hempen manufacture, or in husbandry. In 1809 this school was transferred by Lady Louisa Conolly to the Incorporated Society for Promoting Protestant Schools in Ireland, and the funds applicable to its support legally vested in its Board, certain rights of nomination being retained by the Conolly family, which still exist.

Within the last two or three years the buildings have been greatly improved and enlarged by the Incorporated Society. But you can still see carved in stone on the front of the schoolhouse which you will pass on your way to Ardrass the arms of the Speaker, a silent memorial to his goodness in days gone by.

Let me, in conclusion, once more freely express my deep regret that so beautiful a monument as this which you have seen of a man so distinguished in Irish public life as was Speaker Conolly should be hidden away in this graveyard, and only seen by a few. In 1884, when there was a minority at Castletown, an effort was made to induce the Conolly family to allow it to be transferred to the new parish church consecrated in that year, where it could be seen by everyone, and be properly preserved. The proposed transference was then refused. But the minority has now ceased, and the present owner of Castletown, Mr. Thomas Conolly, is only too willing that it should be removed to the new church at the other end of the village. The undertaking, however, is more costly than might be imagined. I hope, however, that such interest may be stirred up by our present meeting about this matter, that it may soon be possible to remove into the light of day the monument of one whose memory should be dear not to the parish of Celbridge only, but to all Irishmen of every creed.

THE PRINCIPAL GENTRY OF THE COUNTY KILDARE IN THE YEAR 1600.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE following list of the gentry in the County Kildare, exactly 300 years ago, has been made up from various sources, though principally from the Elizabethan Fiants, the Inquisitions and the Funeral Entries. In looking through it, it will be at once remarked how few of the old names are now to be found in the present magistrate roll of the county. The Birminghams, the Eustaces, the FitzGeralds (with the exception of the House of Leinster), the Suttons, the Wellesleys or Weslys, and the Wogans—all ancient Anglo-Norman families, who held great possessions in the county—have altogether disappeared, and Elizabethans or Cromwellians now reign in their stead. This extinction of the old names was mainly caused by the Civil War of 1641, a religious war in which the Roman Catholics, fighting for their faith, lost everything. In this, history repeated itself, for, 500 years earlier, these same Anglo-Norman families had overcome and driven out the original lords of the soil—the O'Kearys of Carbury, the O'Byrnes of Offelan, the O'Connors of Offaly, and the O'Tooles of Omurethi—septs whose territories all lay in the present County Kildare, and whose possessions were divided among the families named above—in addition to the Aylmers, the De Herefords, the De Rochforts, De Stantons, De Vescis, De Mohuns, De Riddlesfords, De la Poers or Powers (from whom the Eustaces or FitzEustaces sprang in the fourteenth century), the Flattisburys, and others.

Of our present landed gentry the Archbolds, the Borroweses, the Bourkes, the De Burghs, the Moores (of Moore Abbey), the Wolfes, and the Wogan-Brownes settled in this county during the seventeenth century. The following century saw the arrival of the Colley-Palmers, the Conollys, the Cramer-Robertses, the De Robecks, the Henrys, the Horts, the La Touches, the Lawlesses, the Mansfields, the Medlicotts, and the More-O'Ferralls.

The Principal Gentry of the County Kildare in the year 1600.

Alen :—

Edward fitz Thomas A.	Kilteel.
John fitz Thomas A. (ob. 29th Sept., 1616) ...	St. Wolstan's.

Ashe :—

Edward Ashe	Forenaghts.
Robert Ashe (ob. circa 1608)	Naas.

AYLMER :—
John fitz Thomas A. (ob. 26th June, 1632) ... Courtown.
Sir Gerald fitz Richard A., Bart. (ob. 19th Aug., 1634) ... ... Donadea.
Richard fitz Thomas A. ... ... Hartwell.
Thomas fitz Bartholomew A. (ob. 3rd Nov., 1639) Lyons.

BEE :—
James Bee (ob. 20th May, 1626) ... ... Ballygoran.

BELLINGS (or BEALING) :—
Richard Bellings (ob. 3rd May, 1600) ... Killashee.
Henry Bellings ... ... Surdalstown.

BERMINGHAM (or BRIMINGHAM) :—
Edward Bermingham (ob. 20th Sept., 1608) ... Ballynadrumny.
Edward Bermingham (ob. 20th Sept., 1619) ... Carrick.
William fitz Walter B. (ob. 10th Feb., 1612) ... Clonkeeran.
William fitz Thomas B. (ob. 22nd April, 1601) Dunfierth.
John Bermingham (ob. 20th Dec., 1600) ... Garrisker.
Garrett fitz Redmond B. (ob. 1st Dec., 1636) ... Grange.
Edmund fitz John B. ... ... Irrey.
Thomas fitz Walter B. ... ... Longwood.
Richard fitz William B. ... ... Mucklon.
Meyler Bermingham (ob. 16th May, 1609) ... Rahinelly.
Richard Bermingham ... ... Russel's Wood.

CHEVERS :—
Christopher fitz John C. (ob. 7th Nov., 1640) ... Rathmore.

COLLEY (or COWLY) :—
Sir Henry Colley ... ... Castle Carbury.

DAVIES :—
John Davies (ob. 22nd Sept., 1618) ... ... Kill.

DEVEREUX :—
Robert fitz Walter D., Earl of Essex and Ewe (ob. 25th Feb., 1601) ... ... Monasterevin.

DONGAN (or DUNGAN) :—
Sir Walter fitz John D., Bart. (ob. 21st July, 1626) Castletown.
Thomas fitz John D. ... ... Griffenrath.
Edward fitz John D. ... ... Kiltaghan.
William fitz John D. (ob. 11th Dec., 1622) ... Toberogan.

DURNING :—
Richard Durning (ob. 10th Aug., 1618) ... Castlekeely.

EUSTACE (or FITZ EUSTACE) :—
Oliver fitz William E. (ob. 17th March, 1618) ... Blackhall, Near Punchestown.
Richard Eustace (ob. 20th June, 1613) ... Blackrath.
William fitz John E. (ob. 25th June, 1635) ... Castlemartin.
Maurice fitz James E. (ob. 24th Jan., 1624) ... Clongowes Wood.
Maurice fitz Alexander E. (ob. 31st July, 1619) Colbinstown.
Nicholas fitz John E. (ob. 1648) ... ... Confey.
Nicholas fitz Alexander E. (ob. 1633) ... Cradockstown.

John Eustace (ob. 18th Jan., 1612) ... ... Flemingtown.
Richard fitz James E. (ob. 29th June, 1637) ... Gorteenvacan.
John Eustace (ob. 1623) ... ... Harristown.
Christopher fitz John E. ... ... Kineagh.
Oliver fitz Thomas E. ... ... Mullaghcash.
John fitz James E. (ob. 18th Jan., 1617) ... Newlands.

FAY :—
Meiler, fitz Galfrey F. (ob. 20th Jan., 1629) ... Ballynure, Near Rathangan.

FITZGERALD :—
Gerald fitz Edward, 14th Earl of Kildare (ob. 11th Feb., 1612) { Kilkea. Maynooth. Rathangan.
Gerald fitz Philip FitzG. (ob. 29th Aug., 1611) Allen.
Sir James, son of Sir Pierce FitzG., Knt. (ob. 26th April, 1637) ... ... Ballyshannon.
Pierce fitz Oliver Fitz (ob. 1st Nov., 1616) ... Belan.
Maurice fitz Edmond FitzG. (ob. 20th June, 1610) Birtown.
John fitz Maurice FitzG. (ob. circa 1606) ... Blackhall, Near Clane.
Richard fitz James FitzG. (ob. 1622) ... Booleybeg.
Edward fitz Maurice FitzG. (ob. 10th April, 1636) Brownstown, Near Kildare.
William fitz Garrett FitzG. (ob. *ante* 1640) ... Castleroe.
William fitz James FitzG. (ob. 30th April, 1612) Donore.
Garrett fitz Maurice FitzG. ... ... Duneany.
William fitz Maurice FitzG. (ob. 15th May, 1620) Glassealy.
Thomas fitz Nicholas FitzG. (ob. 1st April, 1628) Kilmeed.
James, son of Sir Maurice FitzG., Knt. (ob. 20th Aug., 1602) ... ... Kilrush.
Thomas, son of Sir Maurice FitzG., Knt. (ob. 20th June, 1611) ... ... Lackagh.
John, son of Sir James FitzG., Kt. ... ... Mullaghmoyne.
John fitz James FitzG. (ob. 11th April, 1620) Narraghbeg.
James fitz Gerald FitzG. ... ... Osberstown.
John fitz Thomas FitzG. ... ... Puncher's Grange.
Redmund oge fitz Thomas FitzG. (ob. 9th Aug., 1624) ... ... Timahoe.
James fitz Redmund FitzG. (ob. 24th June, 1618) { Walterstown and Drinanstown.

FLATISBURY (or FLATSBURY) :—
Christopher fitz James F. (ob. 23rd Jan., 1612) { Palmerstown and Johnstown.

GAYDON (or GEIDON) :—
Nicholas fitz John G. ... ... Irishtown, Near Straffan.

GRAHAM (or GRAEME) :—
Sir Richard Graham, Knt. (ob. 7th Nov., 1626) Grangebeg.

HERBERT (or HARBARTE) :—
John fitz Henry H. ... ... Coghlanstown.
Sir Edward fitz Nicholas H., Kt. (ob. 3rd Oct., 1629) ... ... Jigginstown.

HARRINGTON :—
Sir Henry Harrington, Kt. (ob. 1st May, 1612) Gallmorestown.

KERDIFFE :—
James Kerdiffe ... ... Kerdiffstown.

LATTIN :—
William fitz John L. (ob. 15th Jan., 1616) ... Morristown-Moynagh.

LEIGH (or LYE) :—
John fitz Francis L. (ob. 7th May, 1612) ... Rathbride and Clonaugh.

LONG :—
Bartholomew Long ... ... Daars.

MACKWORTH :—
Garrett fitz Humphrey Mackworth ... ... Bert.

MANERING (or MAINWARING) :—
Richard Manering ... ... Leixlip.

MEYRES (or MEARES) :—
William Meyres ... ... Tullaghgorey.

MISSET :—
Gerald Misset (ob. 13th March, 1621) ... Dowdingstown.

NANGLE :—
Robert fitz Garrett N. (ob. 15th Nov., 1615) ... Ballysax.

O'KELLY :—
? Ferdinand O'Kelly ... ... Cadamstown.

O'MORE :—
Calloghe (Charles) mac Rory "caech" O'M (ob. 1601) ... ... Balyna.

PEPPER (or PEPARD) :—
William Pepper (ob. 24th Sept., 1617) ... Usk.

PLUNKET :—
Oliver Plunket, Baron of Louth (ob. 5th March, 1607) ... ... Killadoon.

PRESTON :—
Jenico fitz Christopher P., 5th Viscount Gormanston (ob. 14th March, 1630) ... ... Naas.

ROE :—
William Roe (ob. circa 1617) ... ... Branganstown.

ST. MICHAEL :—
Nicholas fitz Christopher St. M. ... ... Castle Rheban.

SARSFIELD (or SARSFEILDE) :—
Patrick, son of Sir William S., Knt. (ob. 9th Jan., 1630) ... ... Tully.
John, son of Sir William S., Knt. (ob. 24th Jan., 1615) ... ... Turnings.

SHERLOCK :—
Edward Sherlock ... ... Sherlockstown.

SUTTON :—
Gilbert fitz Gerald S. (ob. 30th March, 1631) ... Ardrass.
Gerald fitz Oliver S. (ob. 19th June, 1616) ... Richardstown.
John fitz William S. (ob. 13th June, 1637) ... Tipper.

TALBOT :—
Sir William fitz Robert T., Bart. (ob. 16th March, 1633) ... ... Carton.

TIPPER :—
Patrick Tipper ... ... Tipperstown.

WALSH :—
James Walsh (ob. 1st July, 1600) ... ... Kilmorebrannagh.
Christopher Walsh ... ... Mooretown.

WELLESLEY (or WESLY)—
Christopher fitz John W. ... ... Bishop's Court.
Richard fitz Gerald W. (ob. 11th March, 1620)... Blackhall, Near Calverstown.
Walter fitz Richard W. (ob. 1st Feb., 1614) ... Narraghmore.
Gerald fitz William W. (ob. 12th May, 1603) ... Painstown.

WHITE (or WHYTE) :—
Sir Nicholas fitz Andrew W., Knt. (ob. 24th Feb., 1654) ... ... Leixlip.
Walter White ... ... Pitchfordstown.

WOGAN :—
Nicholas fitz David W. (ob. July, 1636) ... Blackhall.
Gerald Fitz Oliver W. (ob. circa 1601) ... Downings.
Thomas fitz David W. (ob. 20th May, 1614) ... Newhall.
Nicholas fitz William W. (ob. 13th Jan., 1610) Rathcoffy.

WOLFE :—
Nicholas fitz Arnold W. ... ... Kilcolman.

YOUNGE :—
Gerald fitz John Y. (ob. 23rd Aug., 1613) ... Newtown O'More, Near Tipper.

*THE SONG OF THE SWORD OF CERBALL.**

DALLÁN MAC MÓRE, to whom the following poem is ascribed, was *ollam*[1] or chief bard to King Cerball mac Muirecáin of Leinster, who reigned from about A.D. 885 to 909.[2] Several other poems or fragments of poems ascribed to Dallán have come down to us, all of them relating to the affairs of his royal master and the dynasty of Leinster. In a poem of twenty stanzas he celebrates no less than forty battles fought by Cerball. The beginning is (LL. 47 a):

" Cerball Currig cæm-Life clód catha for Cond,
ra facsin a æbdreche arbath Cnógba Corr."

" *Cerball of the Curragh of the lovely Liffey, victor in battle over Beholding his beautiful face Cnogba Corr did die.*" [3] [*Leth-Cuinn,*

A poem by him on the Battle of Belach Mugna is quoted in LL. 52 b, in the Annals of the Four Masters (F.M.), A.D. 903, and in Three Fragments of Irish Annals (T.F.), p. 216. Lastly, a poem on the death of Cerball is ascribed to him (F.M., A.D. 904, " Three Fragments," p. 220). It is probable that the poem on Cell Chorbbain (LL. 201 b), from which there are quotations in T.F., p. 224, and F.M., A.D. 904, is also by him.

From these poems, as well as from the various Annals, we are in a position to follow Cerball's career from the time of his accession to the throne of Leinster to his death. He was the son of Muricán mac Diarmata, who was slain by Norsemen in 863.[4] His foster-mother was Gelserc,[5] the daughter of Derell, a Frankish king, whom I cannot identify. Cormac mac Cuilennain, the celebrated king-bishop of Cashel, was his foster-brother.

---

[1] Dallán mac Móire ollamh Cerbhaill rí[g] Laighen, T.F., p. 216, 4.

[2] According to the list of Leinster kings in LL., 39 c, he reigned twenty-four years; while in the poem on Cell Chorbbain (LL. 201 b 48) twenty-one years are assigned to him (a secht fo thrí . . . . flathius Cerbaill).

[3] As to Cnogba, cf. the 15th stanza of our poem.

[4] Lochlann*ach* rosmarb, LL., 39 b, domarbadh la gentibh, T.F., p. 154, 3, do mharbadh la Nortmannaibh, F.M., 861.

[5] " Gelsearc inghen Deirill rí[g] Frangc ra ail iad maraoen," T.F., p. 220, 12.

* Reprinted from the *Revue Celtique* by kind permission of the Author, obtained through Miss Stokes.—Ed.

Cerball succeeded his brother Domnall on the throne of Leinster. He was a mighty warrior, and most of his life seems to have been spent on the battle-field, though he was also proficient in the arts of peace, if we may credit his eulogist, who says of him (LL. 201 b 42):

"Ba hollom bérla Féne, ba léignid léire mebra,
ba fáid ba fili forba, ba súi solma na senma."

"*He was an ollave in the old-Irish tongue, he was a diligent reader [of (good) memory,*
He was a seer, a perfect poet, he was a ready master of music."

At one time or another he was at war with all the neighbouring kings, as well as with the Norse invaders, whom in A.D. 897 he succeeded in driving from their stronghold in Dublin.[1] He was the last King of Leinster who held his residence at Naas.[2] In 908 he took part in the Battle of Belach Mugna, in which king Cormac was slain. This battle was fought on Tuesday, the 17th September,[3] and one year and a day and a half after that battle, i.e., on the 19th September, 909, Cerball himself died,[4] of the effects of a wound which he had received in the following manner:—

After the Battle of Belach Mugna, Cerball with a large number of prisoners proceeded to Kildare.[5] There, while riding on a spirited horse[6] through the street called *Srait in Chéime Cloiche*, or of the Stone Step, and passing the workshop of a fuller, his horse shied and flung him on to his own lance, which his Norse gillie Ulfr[7] was carrying behind him. From this wound he never recovered. During the year which he had

---

[1] "Iondarbadh Gall a Hérinn a longphort Atha Clíath la Cearbhall mac Muiregein 7 la Laignibh," F.M., 897.

[2] See F.M. II, p. 572, note o. In Dallán's poems Cerball is styled "ffaith Náis, rí Alend, rí Laigen, rí Gall."

[3] "Hi septdecim Septimber clóiset cath cétaib ilach," F.M., 903. LL., 52 b. T.F., p. 218, 5.
"La Cerball dorochratar dia mairt ar Maig Ailbe," T.F., p. 216, 15.

[4] "Nior bo cian a saoghal-somh a aithle Cormac rocuilledh:
la go leith, ni maoilriaghal, is aoinbliadhan gan fuilledh,"
T.F., p. 220, 24.

[5] T.F., p. 214, 14.

[6] He was a skilful horseman: "marcach ós echaib ána," LL. 201 b 45.

[7] The Irish form of this Norse name is Ulbh (T.F., 222, 18), corrupted into Uille (ib., p. 224, 3). Cf. LL., 39 c: "A gæ féin rosmarb a láim a gillai féin." Of this Ulbh O'Curry, "MS. Mat.," p. 133, makes a leader of the Danes of Dublin!

still to live, and which he spent at Naas (*Cerball i n-othrus in tan sain in Nás*, LL. 52 b 4), he married Gormflaith, the widow of his foster-brother, Cormac, from whom, however, he was soon separated in consequence of a gross insult which he offered to her. (See LL. p. 52 b, and O'Curry, "MS. Materials," p. 132.)

He was buried in the cemetery of Naas, i.e., in Cell Náis or Cell Chorbbain (now Kill, Co. Kildare),[1] "inter patres suos." His successor was Finn, of whom, however, no mention is made in the Annals.

LL. 47 a 50.

1. Mochen, a chlaidib Cherbaill! bát menic i mórenglaim,[2]
bát menic ac cur chatha, ac dichennad ardflatha.

Hail, sword of Cerball! Oft hast thou been in the great woof (of
Oft giving battle, beheading high princes. [*war*),

2. Rapsat menic ac dul chrech il-lámaib rig na robreth,
bát menic ac raind tána ac degríg do dingbála.

Oft hast thou gone a-raiding in the hands of kings of high judgments,
Oft hast thou divided the spoil when with a good king worthy of thee.

3. Bát menic il-láim ragil bail [e] i mbítis Lagin,
bat menic etir rígraid, bat menic im-mórdirmaib.

Oft hast thou been in a white band where Leinstermen were wont to be,
Oft hast thou been among kings, oft among great bands.

4. Mór de rigaib 'ca raba da rachuris chomrama, [chness.
mór scíath roscáltis i tress, mór cend, mór clíath, mór cæm-

Many were the kings with whom thou hast been when thou madest
[*fight,*
Many a shield hast thou cleft in battle, many a head, many a
[*chest, many a fair skin.*

---

[1] T.F., p. 224, note e. Cf. the poem on Cell Chorbbáin in LL., 201 b.

[2] O'Clery has *eanglaim .i. inneach*, "woof;" Lhuyd in his "Archaeologia Britannica," O'Brien, and O'Reilly have *eanglaim*, "a lining." The acc. pl. *englemen* (gl., licia) occurs twice in the Laurentian glosses on the Bucolics, Nos. 68 and 120. It is here used metaphorically for what Gray in his ode, "The Fatal Sisters," calls "the crimson web of war."

5. *Cethracha* bli*adan* can brón robá oc Enna na n-ardslóg
ní rabadaís ríam i n-argg, acht il-lámaib rig rogarg.

Forty years without sorrow Enna[1] *of the noble hosts had thee,*
Never wast thou in a strait, but in the hands of very fierce kings.

6. Datrat Enna, nir breth gand, da mac fadein do Dunlang,
tricha bli*adan* duit'na seilb. do Dunla*ng* tucais-[s]iu theidm.

Enna gave thee, 'twas no niggardly gift, to his own son, to Dunlang.[2]
Thirty years thou wast in his possession, to Dunlang thou
[broughtest ruin.

7. Mór ríg rottecht ar eoch ard co Diarmait rigda rogarg :
bli*adain* ar a cóic déc duit inn airet robá ac Diarmuit.

Many a king upon a high steed possessed thee unto Diarmait[3] *the*
Sixteen years was the time Diarmait had thee. [kingly, the fierce,

8. I n-oenuch Alend ra hed rattidnaic Diarmait dúrgen,
datrat Diarmait in rí nár d'fir Mairge, do Muricán.

At the feast of Allen upon a time Diarmait the hardy-born bestowed
[thee,
Diarmait, the noble king, gave thee to the man of Mairge, to
[Murican.

9. *Cethracha* bli*adan* co tend robá il-láim ardríg Alend,
ní raba bli*adan* can chath ac Muricán mórglonnach.

Forty years stoutly thou wast in the hand of the high-king of Allen,
Thou never wast a year without battle while with Murican of
[mighty deeds.

10. Dotrat Muricán rí Gall i Taig Carmain do Cherball :
níttuc Cerball do dune céin robúi ar bíth bude.

In Wexford Murican, the king of the Foreigners, gave thee to
[Cerball :
While he was upon the yellow earth Cerball gave thee to none.

11. Ropo días derg do días glan i cath Odba na n-óiged :
da farg [b]ais Aed Findliath fóen i cath Odba na n-ardróen.

Thy bright point was a crimson point in the battle of Odba[4] *of the*
[Foreigners,[5]
When thou leftest Aed Finnliath[6] *on his back in the battle of*
[Odba of the noble routs.

---

[1] i.e., Enna Nía.
[2] Dunlang mac Enna Níad, F.M., A.D. 241.
[3] The father of Murican.
[4] A mount near Navan, Co. Meath, ac Odba, LL. 39 c.
[5] Lit., "of the guests." The Norse invaders are meant.
[6] Overking of Ireland from 861-878.

12. Ropo derg th' fæbur, rofess, i mBeluch Mugna ratmess
[i] cath Maige Ailbe inn áig fá ndernad ind immarbáig.

Crimson was thy edge, it was seen, at Belach Mugna thou wast [proved,
In the valorous battle of Ailbe's Plain, throughout which the [fighting raged.

13. Romut romaid in cath cain dia dardáin ac Dún Ochtair,
da darochair Aed garb glé isin leccaind ós Líathmuine.

Before thee the goodly host broke on a Thursday at Dun Ochtair,
When Aed the fierce and brilliant fell on the hillside above [Liathmuine.

14. Is romut romaid in cath [in] lá romarbad Cellach
mac Flannacáin, línib slóig, i Temraig aird úasalmóir.

Before thee the host broke on the day when Cellach[1] was slain,
The son of Flannacan, with numbers of troops, in high lofty [great Tara.

15. Is romut rothráiged tess i cath Boinne na mborbchless,
dar'thuit Cnogba, cleth inn áig, immut fégad ar th'orgráin.

Before thee they fled southwards in the battle of the Boyne of the [rough feats,
When Cnogba fell, the lance of valour, at seeing thee, for dread [of thee.

16. Ropsat fræchda, nirbsat meirb, rapa læchda do lúathfeidm,
dar' thuitt Ailill Frossach Fáil i tossuch ind immforráind.

Thou wast furious,[2] thou wast not weak, heroic was thy swift force,
When Ailill Frossach[3] of Fál fell in the front of the onset.

17. Ní rabadais lá madma ac Cerball na cáemgarda,
nir atluig lugi n-éthig, ni thánic dar a bréthir.

Thou never hadst a day of defeat with Cerball of the beautiful garths,
He swore no lying oath, he went not against his word.

18. Nocho rabadais lá liúin, fúarais mór n-aidchi n-aniúil,
fúarais mór ríg co rath áig, *fúarais* mór cath it chomdáil.

Thou never hadst a day of sorrow, many a night thou hadst abroad,
Thou hast found many a king with grace of valour, many a battle [awaiting thee.

---

[1] Cellach mac Flannacáin tigerna Breg do marbad la Fogartach mac Tolairg i meabhail, F.M., 890.

[2] *fráechda* from *fráech*, "a paroxysm of fury," atá fræch ferci ar Fergus, LU., 16 a 9. ca froech na figed fri feirg? LL., 255 a 34. don treib rochlecht fraech fergi, LB., 124 b 2, ib. 5.

[3] "Ailill mac Eogain an t-airdegnaidh ócc 7 an t-ardsaorchlann," slain in the battle of Mag Ailbe, T.F., p. 210.

19. A chlaidib rig na rolog,[1] na sâil bith for merugod,
fogéba duit th'fer dána, tigerna do dingbála.

O sword of the kings of the great conflagrations, do not fear to be [astray!
Thou shalt find thy man of skill, a lord worthy of thee.

20. Cia fésta forsa mbia seilb,[2] ná chia risa titre theidm?
dín ló dochúaid Cerball ass cia 'ca mbia do lepthanas?

Who shall henceforth possess thee? or to whom wilt thou deal ruin?
From the day that Cerball departed, with whom wilt thou be [bedded?[3]

21. Nichatléicfider sech láim co róis Tech Náis co nertbáig,
bail itá Find [in]na fled, atdérthar ritt is mochen!

Thou shalt not be neglected until thou come to Tech Náis with [strong fight,
Where Finn[4] *of the feasts is they will say to thee Hail!*

KUNO MEYER.

---

[1] *ro-log*, "great fire." See Windisch, s. v. *log*.

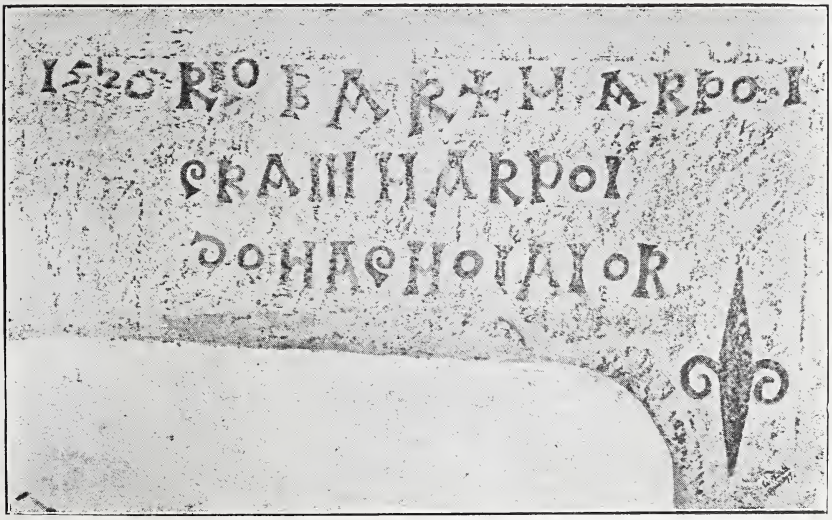
[2] In this construction *bia* is the second person, and *for seilb*, "in the possession" = Welsh, *ar helw*. Cf. Tochm. Emire l. 1, *Rev. Celt.*, XI, p. 442, *atú-sa ar seilb ríg na cross*, LL. 199 a 33. See Windisch, s. v. *selb*.

[3] *lepthanas*, "bed-fellowship," formed from *lepaid*, like *comthanas*, "companionship" ("Book of Fenagh," p. 180, 2), from *comaid*.

[4] Cerball's successor. The only other reference to him I can find is in the poem on Cell Chorbbáin (LL. 201 b, 11), where he is mentioned as being buried among the Kings of Leinster.

Miscellanea.

The Shrule Castle Lettered Stone.—On the Queen's County side of the Barrow, opposite to the south-western extremity of the County Kildare, stand the ruins of the square Castle of Shrule, which was built by the Hartpoles in Elizabeth's reign. The ground-floor consists of a double row of vaulted cellars. A narrow stone staircase leads from the main entrance to the first floor, which contains large windows (now built up), narrow spike-holes, recesses, and small chambers in the thickness of the walls. The principal fireplace on this floor is a flat arched one; the upper portion is of three blocks of limestone, the centre acting as a dove-tailing key-stone. The left-hand stone has no inscription; but the



right-hand one bears the following letters, cut in low relief, and in a very unworkmanlike fashion. This reads:—

1576:—ROBART HARPOL
GRAIN HARPOL
DONAGH O'LALOR

This Robert Hartpole was Constable of Carlow Castle, Sheriff of the County Carlow and of the Queen's County. He was granted a lease of the Manor of Catherlagh (or Carlow) in 1570; the lands

of Shroule (or Shrule) in 1575 ; and in the same year the Grange of Kilmagobock, alias Monk's Grange, in the Queen's County. He died in September, 1594, and was buried in the Parish Church in Carlow, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary ; a sketch of his effigy and tomb is given at p. 134, vol. iii, of Colonel Vigors' "Reports on the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland."

Robert Hartpole's wife was Grany O'Byrne. In a document, dated 1574, it is stated that "Hartpoole, constable of Carloe, is matched with a Coltyonean. The Coltyoneans, alias Byrnes, are notable rebels."* The Castle of Monk's Grange stands close to the Barrow by the side of a small stream, called "the Gaillig," a mile to the north of Shrule ; it is now so modernized as to be unrecognisable as an old castle. Formerly over the ancient doorway there was (and may still be) a mural tablet with the date 1588, and below it the initials, "R. H.," and "g. b."—standing for Robert Hartpole, and his wife Grany O'Byrne.

On the Shrule Stone the "Donagh O'Lalor" may have been the name of the mason employed in the erection of the castle.

The Hartpoles (also written Harpolls, Hartpolles, &c.) were a Kentish family, the first of whom in Ireland appears to have been the above-described Robert ; his descendants continued to possess Shrule and Monk's Grange till they became extinct in the male line during the first half of this century.

W. FitzG.

---

* *Vide* p. 447 of Brewer's "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1601-1603."

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Journal K.A.S.

Sir,—I wonder whether any of your correspondents can throw any light upon the name of "Millicent," either as to derivation or time of application? In the "Down Survey" it is named "Newtown," and there are constant references to "Newtown of Clane." Thus in 1533 it is recorded that Walter Dalle was seized, *inter alia*, of 4a. in the Newtown of Clane. In 1542 Henry VIII granted to Robert Eustace and others, to the use of Sir Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, in consideration of £88 11s. 8d. paid, and a like sum to be paid, the site of the Monastery of the Friars Minors or Grey Friars of Clane, and the lands of Clane, *Newtown of Clane*, Muchrath, Fleshtown, and Langstown, and lands in Co. Dublin, to hold by service of 20th part of a knight's fee and 9s. 4d.; and in 1587 there is a grant to Thomas Challoner of lands of Newtown of Clane, and a grove of ash there, part of the lands of Edmund Eustace attainted, 40th part of a knight's fee, and rent £3 15s.

I believe that it was subsequently again confiscated, and granted to the Duke of York, afterwards James II, and that on his abdication in 1689 it was once more confiscated, and granted to one Harman, my predecessor in title. All this appears to have been done under the name of Newtown. In 1768 the Rev. Cutts Harman, Dean of Waterford, made a lease for ever of Millicent, under this name, to Michael Keating, represented in 1798 by Captain Griffith, who commanded the Clane Yeomanry, and did good service to the Royalist cause in that year.

As my conveyances are all from the Landed Estates Court, there are, of course, no recitals in them.

Newtown is, no doubt, an English name. Can anyone tell what the old Irish name was, or when or how the name was changed from Newtown to Millicent? As shown above, it must have been between 1689 and 1768; but further than that I have been unable to obtain any information.

Thomas Cooke-Trench.

Notes.

A Bronze Celt.—Last year (1898), a good specimen of a "Winged Celt" was discovered by John FitzGerald, in a square rath on his farm at Stephenstown, near Naas; it was sent up to the Royal Irish Academy, who purchased it from the finder. The sides of this Celt were ornamented with a broad herring-bone pattern.

The term "Celt" is used to designate those metal weapon-tools in the shape of axes, hatchets, adzes, and chisels, which, fastened to a wooden haft, were used as weapons of offence or for carpentering and other purposes. The name is derived from the Latin "celtis"—a chisel. Though in size and form these Celts vary greatly, yet they have been classed under three heads:

1. *The Simple flat Celt;* which was a plain hatchet-shaped piece of metal which passed into, and probably through, its wooden handle.

2. *The Winged Celt;* which mutually received and was received into the handle.

3. *The Socketed Celt;* into which the handle was inserted.*

W. FitzG.

Three disused Townland Names in the South of the County Kildare.—*Rahdroo*, *Dun-fin-yeen*, } Barony of Kilkea and Moone.
Corally, Barony of Narragh and Rheban West.

1. "*Rahdroo.*"—This was the name of a small circular rath which stood by the roadside between Birtown cross-roads and Malone's cross-roads (in the Kilkea direction) on the present townland of Nicholastown. The remnant of it stands on a farm of a man named FitzPatrick; a former tenant, John Butler, the last sovereign of Athy, demolished it. According to Dr. Joyce, Rahdroo means "The Druids' Rath." A County Kildare Chancery Inquisition mentions it at the end of the sixteenth century as belonging to the Manor of Nicholastown, near Athy, then in the possession of Sir Pierce FitzGerald, Knt., of Ballyshannon (Co. Kildare), who was slain on St. Patrick's Day, 1593, by the O'Byrnes of Ballinacor in the County Wicklow.

2. "*Dun-fin-yeen*" (written as it is pronounced).—This rath is shown on the six-inch Ordnance Survey Sheet, No. 37 of the County Kildare, in the right-hand bottom corner, though it is not named thereon; it is situated on the large townland of Hallahoise.

---

* *Vide* Sir William Wilde's Catalogue of Irish Antiquities.

In an Inquisition taken in Athy on the 6th of September, 1621, it was found that a portion of the Manor of Kilkea belonging to the Earl of Kildare, consisted of "Halleheise, Donfinnine, and Whitston, 30 acres." A wide oval entrenchment, enclosing a small artificial hillock (said to be chambered), is still traceable.

3. "*Corally.*"—This was a square rath containing "a cave," which was levelled years ago by a Scotchman named Maxwell. It stood on the townland of Clogorrah, which forms a portion of the southern bounds of the Monavullagh Bog. Amongst the MSS. at Carton there is a copy of two feoffments made between the Earl of Kildare and the Wolffes of Bewford (i.e., Bert), one dated 1506 and the other 1518. In the former "Corally" is written Corhaliagh, and in the latter Coralyagh.

W. FitzG.

Sixteenth-Century Tombstones in the Ballynadrumny Churchyard.—Two or three of the earliest unsculptured tombslabs, with inscriptions in incised lettering, that I have so far met with in the County Kildare, lie in the churchyard at Ballynadrumny, not far from the Moyvalley Railway Station, in the Barony of Carbury.

The three inscriptions given below, copied from these slabs, are all but illegible, and required fistfulls of young, juicy elder-leaves rubbed into them to make the letters stand out at all decipherable.

The first inscription is on a slab lying inside the (now demolished) walls of the old church, and reads as follows:—

SEPULCHRUM RICHᴰᴵ FILII
MALACHIE DALY DE
BALYNEDRIMNY GENE
ROSI RAPARATORIS—
HUIUS ECCLESIE —
ANNO DOMINI 1554

The late Father Denis Murphy, S.J., recovered the word "Raparatoris" for me, as only a letter here and there in it could be distinguished; he also translated the Latin thus:—"*The burial-place of Richard, son of Malachy Daly of Ballynadrumny, the noble-born restorer of this Church, in the year of the Lord* 1554."

The next inscription is taken from a slab lying a short distance to the south of the church ruins; it is—

SEPULCHRUM DOMINI
PATRICII SHERLOCK DE
BALINEDRUMNY
GENEROSI ET FAMILIÆ
ANNO DOMINI 155 *

Lying close beside the last-mentioned stone is a similar slab, possibly of the seventeenth century (the date is gone), as the inscription is in English, portions of which are quite worn away; the remainder reads:—

THE BURIAL PLACE
OF THOMAS ASHE WHO
WAS MARRYED UNTO
DOROTHY WHYTE
DAUGHTER UNTO
IAMES WHYTE OF
T DSTOWNE
ESQ BY WHOM HE HAD
ONE S TERS
MARRYED CATHERIN
PLUNKET DAUGHTER
UNTO PLUNKET
OF S BY
WHOM HE HAD 2
SONS DAUGHTERS
ANNO DOMINI —
I * * *
Also Thomas Ashe of Kilen
agh Disceased June the 4th
1792. Aged * * years.

The last three lines of the inscription are in a different lettering from the remainder, and appear to be of a far later date; in it the name "*Ashe*" formed a clue to the surname in the second line, which was illegible. The first-mentioned Thomas Ashe appears to have been twice married; his first wife may have belonged to the Whites of Pitchfordstowne (as I believe the place-name on the stone was originally intended to read), in the Parish of Cloncurry, and Barony of Ikeathy.

According to the County Kildare "Book of Survey and Redistribution," 1655, a Patrick Plunkett, of Longwood, owned, in the Barony of Carbury, 348 acres in Ballynakill (granted to one George FitzGerald), and 180 acres in Derryluggs (granted to one Michael Plunkett); this may be the other missing place-name on the above slab.

W. FitzG.

C. W. Gibbs & Son, Printers, Dublin.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 24th January, 1900, in the Court House, Naas, which had been kindly lent by the High Sheriff.

The Earl of Mayo, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council of the Society were present:—Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor;* Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer;* Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries.*

In addition, the following Members, and Visitors introduced by Members, amongst others, were present:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sweetman, Miss Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. George Wolfe, Mr. Nicholas Synnott, Rev. W. Elliott, Miss Culshaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Brown, Rev. J. Gilmore, Mrs. Cooke-Trench, Rev. T. Morrin, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Maguire, Mr. Staples, &c.

The Minutes of the previous General Meeting in January, 1899, having been read and confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, *Hon. Secretary,* read the Report of the Council for the past year, which was adopted, on the motion of Mr. George Wolfe, seconded by Mr. N. J. Synnott.

The Hon. Treasurer then read his Report for the year 1899, and submitted the Balance Sheet of the Society, showing a balance of nearly £28; and the thanks of the Members were voted to him, on the motion of Mr. Edmund Sweetman, seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars.

Mr. George Mansfield and Rev. E. O'Leary, being the Members of the Council retiring by rotation, were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society :—Mr. G. H. Elliott, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast; Mr. Frank R. Shackleton, Colonel Richard Greene, and Mr. A. Thunder. In addition, the elections at the September Meeting of the following were confirmed :—Rev. Walter MacDonald, D.D., Librarian, Maynooth College; Mr. John Field, C.C., Mr. F. Minchin, Mr. Bertram Barton, Mr. R. W. Manders, Sir George FitzGerald, Bart., Miss Culshaw, and Rev. Lionel Fletcher.

Some discussion ensued as to the most desirable place at which to hold the Excursion Meeting in September, 1900; after many places had been suggested by Members, it was ultimately decided, on the motion of Canon Sherlock, seconded by Lord Walter FitzGerald :—

"That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing session of the Society take place at Ballymore-Eustace and district in September."

A programme of the places and objects of interest which it was proposed should be visited was sketched out by the President.

The following resolution was proposed by Sir Arthur Vicars, seconded by the Earl of Mayo, and unanimously passed :—

"That the thanks of the Kildare Archæological Society are hereby tendered to the Rev. M. Devitt, Vice-President of the Society, for his hospitable reception of the Society at Clongowes Wood College; to Mr. Cooke-Trench, for his kind reception of the Members at Millicent; likewise to Mr. Barton, for having facilitated the inspection of Ardrass Chapel, on his property, on the occasion of the Excursion Meeting in September last."

The following Paper was read :—

"The FitzGeralds of Ballyshannon, County Kildare." By Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary.*

A considerable number of objects of antiquarian and historical interest were exhibited.

The Earl of Mayo showed two prints of matches run off on the Curragh of Kildare in September, 1751, and April, 1815, the former between Sir Ralph Gore's "Othello, or Black and All Black," and the Earl of March's "Bajazet," for 1,000 guineas, and won by the former; the latter between Captain Gore's "Oak Stick" and Mr. Daly's "Narcissus," also for 1,000 guineas, and won by the former.

Lord Mayo also exhibited an Elizabethan farthing, dug up in the garden at Palmerstown.

Sir Arthur Vicars exhibited, from the Office of Arms, a finely emblazoned pedigree of the Duke of Ormonde of the seventeenth century; an emblazoned pedigree on vellum, 1605,

of the Windesor family; and the original grant of arms to Sir William Petty, by Sir Richard Carney, Ulster, in 1656. He also showed, from his private collections, the following:— Original Roll of Arms, on vellum, of the sixteenth century; original Funeral Roll of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1578; the funeral procession of William III, 1702, in a series of sixteen engraved plates; and a MS. (*circa* 1485), entitled "Court Ceremonies of Henry VII."

Votes of thanks having been passed to those who had kindly lent exhibits for the Meeting, to Lord Walter FitzGerald for his Paper, and to the High Sheriff of the County for the use of the Court House, the proceedings were brought to a close.

Report of Council for Year 1899.

The Council of the Kildare Archæological Society beg to report to the Members that the progress of the Society has been fully maintained in the past year. Although they cannot claim that much practical work has been done in the way of restoration of ancient monuments within the district, nevertheless they feel that a good deal of useful work has been done, both in the literature supplied through the medium of The Journal, and in the very enjoyable Summer Excursion Meeting.

Although death has removed one or two Members this past year, yet the Society has not so materially suffered as it has on former occasions in the loss of any active Members.

The loss last year of our Auditor, Mr. Sutcliffe, has been supplied by our Member Mr. Warmington having kindly offered his services; and we think our Treasurer's Report will show that the financial condition of the Society is satisfactory.

The Roll of Membership now amounts to 156, of which number fourteen are Life Members, and one Hon. Member.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Court House, Naas, kindly lent by the High Sheriff, Major St. Leger Moore, on the 18th of January, at which Papers were read, and the usual routine business of the Society transacted.

The Excursion Meeting in September last took place at Ardrass, Rathcoffy, Clongowes Wood College, Clane, and district, which we think may be characterized as one of the most successful and enjoyable Excursion Meetings we have had, both in regard to the attendance and in the places of interest visited.

The Council feel that all the Members will join with them in tendering the thanks of the Society especially to our Vice-President (Rev. M. Devitt) and to Mr. Cooke-Trench, who

entertained us all with such hospitality, besides contributing most interesting Papers on the district.

While the popularity of the Annual Excursion Meetings seems to be on the increase, it is a matter for regret that the attendance at the January Meetings seems to be on the wane; and the Council would earnestly urge Members to assist them in their endeavours to get every Member to contribute his quota to The Journal, to make which a lasting depository of historical and archæological research connected with the district, is the first aim and object of the Society.

We regret to report the death of Sir Thomas Deane, Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who did much work in preserving the ancient monuments throughout Ireland.

Two Members of the Council, Mr. George Mansfield and Rev. E. O'Leary, retire by rotation, according to Rule VI, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mayo, *President.*

Walter FitzGerald, Arthur Vicars, Ulster, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

January 24th, 1900.

Excursion Meeting, 1899.

The Annual Excursion Meeting took place on Tuesday, the 12th September, 1899, at Ardrass, Rathcoffy, Clongowes Wood College, Clane, and the neighbouring district.

Owing to the different times at which the various trains arrived at Hazlehatch Station—the starting-point of the excursion—some difficulty was experienced by the organizers of the excursion in the arrangements.

As the Dublin contingent arrived earlier than the rest, Lord Walter FitzGerald conducted that party to Celbridge, where an opportunity was afforded them of seeing the handsome eighteenth-century Conolly Monument, and listening to an interesting discourse on the monument, and the Conolly family, by Rev. C. I. Graham, Rector of Celbridge. Thence they proceeded to the Charter School, outside the village, where the rest of the members and friends, forming the major portion of the excursion, joined the party, under the conductorship of Sir Arthur Vicars, and a move was made for Ardrass Chapel, where a Paper was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Much interest was centred in this quaint little building, with its stone roof, which bore evidence of careful restoration by the late Major Hugh Barton, of Straffan, in 1888.

Passing St. Patrick's Holy Well, and the ruins of Barberstown Castle, the Society entered the park of Rathcoffy House in a long string of vehicles, and formed an imposing assembly, to listen to the interesting Paper on the Wogans, who formerly possessed Rathcoffy Castle.

After an inspection of the buildings, the company drove, by the now grass-grown avenue, to Clongowes Wood, to view a portion of the ancient defence, called "the Pale," situated just outside the College grounds. Here the Rev. M. Devitt read a Paper, giving a complete history of this historic earthwork from its formation.

A short drive brought the members and their friends to Clongowes Wood College, where they were received by the Rector, Rev. M. Devitt, Vice-President, and where some 120 were hospitably entertained to luncheon by him. After luncheon, the Rector and Masters conducted those present over the interior of the College, the Library, with its MSS. and treasures, forming a great attraction to the visitors. The members of the Society and those present afterwards adjourned to the Lecture Hall to listen to an exhaustive Paper on the history of Clongowes Wood by the Rector of the College.

The next place on the programme was the site of the ancient Church of Clane. Mr. Cooke-Trench here read an interesting account of the history and antiquities of Clane, including the Wogan altar-tomb in the churchyard, the Franciscan Abbey, the Moat of Clane, and the Holy Well.

Two miles further on the beautiful modern Church of Clane, built by Mr. Cooke-Trench, was reached. This church, although not an object of antiquarian interest, yet affords one of the most perfect modern specimens of interior Celtic ornamentation, which was described by the Vicar, Canon Sherlock.

The last stage of a most enjoyable day was reached at Millicent, the fine park of Mr. Cooke-Trench, where the Society was received by Mrs. Cooke-Trench, and invited to tea. A collection of antiquities and objects of archæological and historical interest was on view in the drawing-rooms; and this, with the fine interior of the house, much interested those present.

The members and their friends then drove to Sallins Station on the return journey home, after having spent a most instructive archæological day of excursion, in weather that left nothing to be desired.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER in Account with THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Year ending 31st December, 1899.

Receipts.			£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1898, . .			31	0	2
,, Subscriptions:—					
1 Life Member, . . .	£5	0 0			
119 Annual Members, . .	59	10 0			
15 ,, ,, in arrear,	7	10 0			
			72	0	0
			£103	0	2

Expenditure.				£	s.	d.
By C. W. Gibbs & Son—						
Printing and Publishing Journal, Vol. II, No. 7, ...	£24	6	2			
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same	5	9	6			
				29	15	8
,, C. W. Gibbs & Son—						
Printing and Publishing Journal, Vol. III, No. 1, ...	21	8	6			
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same	5	5	6			
				26	14	0
,, C. W. Gibbs & Son—						
Printing and Publishing Index to Vol. II, ...	8	19	6			
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustration for same	1	0	0			
				9	19	6
,, C. W. Gibbs & Son—						
Miscellaneous Printing, ...				2	15	3
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, cars for Reporters on Sept. 12, 1899, ...				1	4	0
,, Griffin & Co., for "Year-book of Scientific and Learned Societies,"				0	7	6
,, Stationery, Postage, Cheque Book, &c., . .				4	10	0
,, Balance to credit, December 31st, 1899, . .				27	14	3
				£103	0	2

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify that they are correct.

July, 1900. ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Auditor.*

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

(*CORRECTED TO 1st JULY*, 1900.)

President:

THE EARL OF MAYO, P.C.

Vice-President:

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council:

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

THOMAS COOKE-TRENCH, ESQ., D.L.
GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.
THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
THOMAS J. DE BURGH, CAPT., D.L.
AMBROSE MORE-O'FERRALL, ESQ., D.L.
THE EARL OF DROGHEDA.

Hon. Treasurer:

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor:

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries:

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, C.V.O., F.S.A., *Ulster*, 44 WELLINGTON ROAD, DUBLIN.
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor:

THE REV. CANON SHERLOCK, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN, SALLINS.

Members:

Officers are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk(*).]

Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.
Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.
Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.
Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.
AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.

*Barton, Hon. Mrs., Luttrellstown, Clonsilla.
*Barton, Bertram, Straffan House, Straffan.
Beard, T., M.D., Glebe Crescent, Stirling.
Bird, Rev. John T., 2 Connaught-terrace, Rathgar.
Blake, J. R., 22 Morehampton-road, Dublin.
Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.
Brooke, J. T., Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.
Burke, Very Rev. E., P.P., Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow.
*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
Byrne, Very Rev. M. J., O.P., College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

Cane, Major Claude, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
Carroll, Frederick, Moone Abbey, Moone.
*Clarke, Mrs., Athgoe Park, Hazlehatch, Co. Dublin.
Clements, Colonel, Killadoon, Celbridge.
*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.
Coady, D. P., M.D., Naas.
Cochrane, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar.
Colley, G. P. A., Mount Temple, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.
Conmee, Rev. J. F., S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.
Cooper, Austin Damer, Drumnigh House, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
Coote, Stanley, V., Carrowcoe Park, Roscommon.
Cowell, Very Rev. G. Y., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.
Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Cullen, Rev. John, Adm., Carlow.
Culshaw, Miss, Johnstown, Straffan.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.
Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.
Darby, M., M.D., West End, Monasterevan.
Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., 3 Sydney-place, Cork.
Dease, Colonel Sir Gerald, C.V.O., Celbridge Abbey, Celbridge.
DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Captain, D.L., Oldtown, Naas.
DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., *Vice-President*, Rector of Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
DROGHEDA, THE EARL OF, Moore Abbey, Monasterevin.
Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevin.
Duggan, Rev. William, C.C., Athy.
Dunne, Rev. John, C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Dunne, Laurence, Dollardstown House, Athy.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.
Elliott, Rev. William, The Manse, Naas.
Engledow, Mrs., Burton Hall, Carlow.
Engledow, C. J., M.P., Burton Hall, Carlow.

Field, John, Kilcock.
ffrench, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.
*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Lord Henry, 1 Sloane-court, London, S.W.
*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Sir George, Bart., Killybegs, Sallins.
Fletcher, Rev. Lionel, The Rectory, Straffan.
Fogarty, Rev. M., Professor, The College, Maynooth.
Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.
Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Ganly, Rev. C. W., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
Gargan, Right Rev. Monsignor Denis, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
Glover, Edward, 19 Prince Patrick-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
Graham, Rev. C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.
Greene, Colonel Richard, Stoneylands, Dedham, Essex.
Greene, Thomas, LL.D., Millbrook, Maganey.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.
Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.
Higginson, Lady, Connellmore, Newbridge.
Hopkins, Mrs., Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
Hobson, C. J., 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New York.

Jesson, Rev. J. L., The Rectory, Kilkea, Co. Kildare.
Johnson, Miss, Lancaster House, Ballinasloe.
Joyce, Patrick Weston, Lyre na Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Kennedy, Rev. H., St. David's Rectory, Naas.
Keogh, Surgeon-Major T. R., Castleroe, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
Kilkelly, John, LL.D., 46 Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

La Touche, Mrs. John, Harristown, Brannoxtown.
Lentaigne, Rev. Victor, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Long, Miss A. F., Woodfield, Kilcavan, Geashill, King's County.
Longfield, Robert, 19 Harcourt-street, Dublin.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.
M'Gee, Rev. S. R., The Rectory, Dunlavin.
Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.
Mahony, David, D.L., Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Mahony, George Gun, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.
Manning, C. S., Bank House, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.
Mayo, Dowager Countess of, 20 Eaton-square, London, S.W.
MAYO, The EARL OF, P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.
Minchin, F., Mooretown House, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.
Molloy, William R., M.R.I.A., 78 Kenilworth-square, Rathgar.
Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.
*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.
Morrin, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Naas.
Murphy, The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael, P.P., St. Brigid's, Kildare.
Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Naas.
Nolan, Rev. James, C.C., Kilmeade, Athy.
Norman, George, 12 Brock-street, Bath, England.

O'Brien, The Lord, Lord Chief Justice, Kildare Street Club, Dublin.
O'Dea, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D., Vice-President, The College, Maynooth.
*O'FERRALL, AMBROSE MORE-, D.L., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John Canon, P.P., 3 Leahy's-ter., Sandymount, Dublin.

O'Kelly, Robert, M.D., Landenstown, Sallins.
*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Leary, Rev. Patrick, The College, Maynooth.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., Rahan, Edenderry.
Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Pratt, Mrs., Glenheste, Manor-Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

Robinson, John, M.D., Johnstown-bridge, Co. Kildare.
Roper, C. E. A., B.L., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.
Ryan, Very Rev. John C., O.P., College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge.
Rynd, Major R. F., Blackhall, Sallins.

Shackleton, Frank R., Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
SHERLOCK, Rev. Canon, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlockstown, Sallins.
Skuse, Rev. Richard D., Ballykean Rectory, Portarlington.
Somerville-Large, Rev. W., Carnalway Rectory, Kilcullen.
Staples, William, Naas.
Strangeway, W. N., Breffni Villa, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook, Dublin.
Supple, K., D.I.R.I.C., Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.
Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.
Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.
Swinton, The Hon. Mrs., 82 Cadogan-place, London, W.
Synnott, Nicholas, Furness, Naas.

Taylor, Mrs., Golden Fort, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Taylor, Mark, Golden Fort, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Thunder, A., Hibernian Bank, Naas.
TRENCH, THOMAS COOKE-, D.L., Millicent, Sallins.
Trench, Mrs. Cooke-, Millicent, Sallins.
Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, P.P., Newbridge.
Tyrrell, Garrett C., Ballinderry House, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, C.V.O., F.S.A., Ulster King-of-Arms, *Hon. Secretary*, 44 Wellington-road, Dublin.
Vigors, Colonel P. D., Holloden, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow.

Wall, Colonel J., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Wall, Mrs., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.
Weldon, General, Forenaughts, Naas.
Weldon, Captain Sir Anthony A., Bart., Kilmorony, Athy.
Weldon, Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.

White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
Willis, G. de L., 4 Kildare-street, Dublin.
Wilson, Colonel W. F., The Vicarage, Clane.
Wilson, Mrs. R. M., Coolcarrigan, Kilcock.
Wilson, Miss R. Dupré, Coolcarrigan, Kilcock.
Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
Woollcombe, Robert L., LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.
*Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., Secretary R.I.A., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.

Hon. Member:

Miss Margaret Stokes, Carrig Breac, Howth, Co. Dublin.

The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.

The National Library of Ireland, Kildare Street.

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of six Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

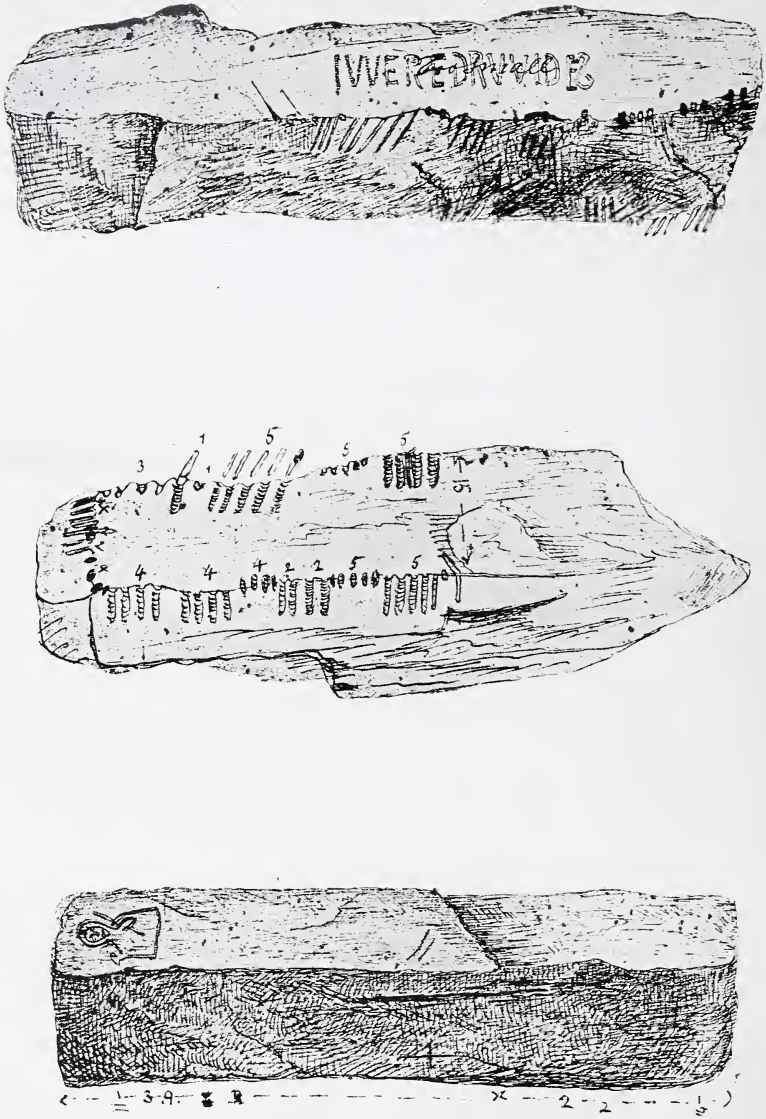
IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a Journal of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive The Journal whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.



THE KILLEEN CORMAC OGHAM STONES,

From original drawings by the late Father J. F. Shearman.

KILLEEN CORMAC.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

[Read on the 16th September, 1897.]

KILLEEN CORMAC is the name of a burial-ground still in use, which is situated in the middle of a large field, a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the railway station at Colbinstown, in the townland of that name, and in the County Kildare. It is remarkable for two reasons—1st, because it is a pagan cemetery adapted to a Christian use; 2ndly, because it is the only place in the County Kildare where Ogham-inscribed stones are known to exist, though close by, in the Dunlavin district in the County Wicklow, Oghamed stones have been discovered.

The name "Killeen Cormac" means "Cormac's little cemetery," or "keel."

Keel, Killeen, Killuragh, are all names originally applied to those unconsecrated burial-grounds of pagan origin, in which at the present time still-born or unbaptized children and suicides alone are buried, as none such are admitted into consecrated ground owing to the belief that they are beyond the pale of future bliss.

The late noted Oghamist, Richard R. Brash, did not consider that the present Irish word for church, "cill," was derived, as is supposed, from the Latin word "cella," a monk's cell, but from the Celtic word "ceal," meaning a concealment, a death; hence the pagan Irish called their graves and cemeteries "keels;" later on, when Christianity was introduced, the converts forsook the pagan cemeteries, and were buried in consecrated ground; thus "God's Acre," together with the primitive church, became known under the one term, "kill."

The preservation of the numerous keels after they were abandoned in Christian times is due probably to the superstitious reverence of the peasantry for the mysterious dead.

A tradition, still told in the neighbourhood, accounts for the man's name, Cormac, in connection with this Killeen. He is said to have been a king of Munster, on whose death a great dispute arose as to the place of his burial, as two powerful clans each wished to inter the body in its own territory. At last, to prevent bloodshed, it was agreed that the bier containing the body should be placed on a waggon, yoked to a team of seven

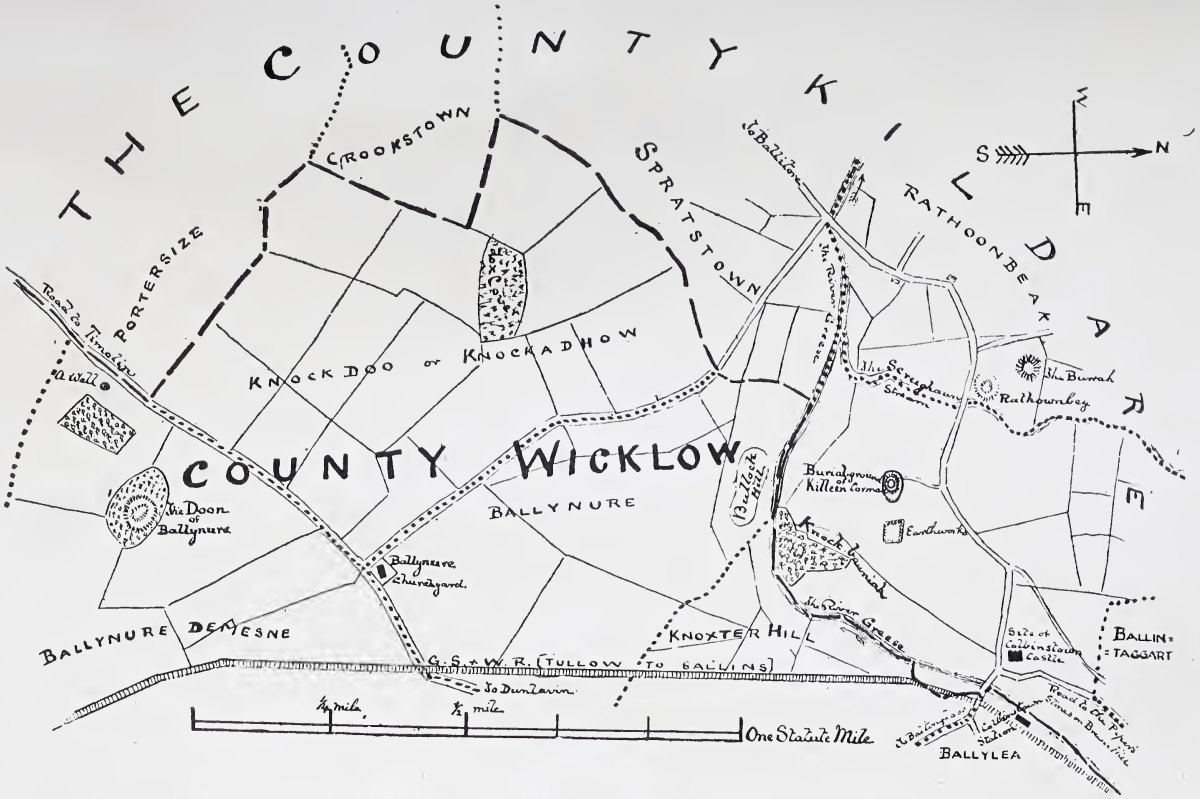
unbroken bullocks, which was allowed to follow its own instincts in conveying the body to a cemetery. After travelling a long distance, the team came nigh to the Doon of Ballynure, from the Timolin direction. Here the bullocks became exhausted from thirst; but, on pawing the ground, a spring of water gushed forth, which is to be seen to this day by the roadside, to the south-west of Ballynure Church, and which is said to cure colds. After slaking their thirst, the team proceeded a little further, and, descending the high ground, came to what is now called "Bullock-hill." Here a hound that lay on its master's bier made a leap forward, and landed on the Killeen, leaving the impression of one of his paws on a standing stone. The team of bullocks, proceeding on, crossed the river Greese, reached the Killeen, and refused to go further. Thus was the spot for the burial of King Cormac decided on. When the body was removed from the waggon, the team commenced its return journey; and in crossing the boggy ground by the river near Knockbauniah it became engulfed, and waggon and all disappeared for ever from view.

Killeen Cormac and its Oghamed stones were first brought to public notice in the year 1860, by Father Shearman, then C.C. of Dunlavin. He thus describes the Killeen as it then was:—

"The site of this old cemetery [he writes] is in a valley of the most picturesque character: the river Greese flows through it, separating at Killeen Cormac the Counties of Kildare and Wicklow, and the Dioceses of Leighlin and Glendalough. In this valley also are many isolated mounds and eskars, retaining names connected with the legends and history of the locality. On the left bank of the Greese is a long eskar, called '*Bullockhill*.' On the opposite bank of the stream is another eskar, called '*Knockbauniah*' (? i.e., the hill of the cow or heifer). To the west of this is another elevation: the highest of the group, on its summit, is a rath of large proportions; at its base flows a small rivulet, known as the '*Scrughaun*' (i.e., a streamlet), which joins the Greese west of Killeen. This hill is called '*Rathownbeg*' (i.e., the rath of the little river).[1]

"Between this and Knockbauniah is another eskar of oval shape, measuring in circumference 230 paces; its major axis lies nearly east and west; the western end is the highest, and is fashioned into a tumulus, the sides of which show the remains of three terraces. The first terrace on the ground-line was carried round the whole eskar; the second and third can be traced on the south-western side of the mound; the whole enclosure is occupied with graves; and on the summit is an oblong depression—the site of the primitive church. A quantity of large stones lying scattered about plainly indicate the former existence of some structure of primitive design and architecture. This is *Killeen Cormac*. The terraces are now in a very ruinous state; but sufficient indications remain to

[1] This rath-crowned eskar is at the present time being demolished by road contractors for the sake of its material.



KILLEEN CORMAC AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

discover their original design and mode of construction. On the south-east side, the middle terrace is better preserved: it is faced with cyclopian slabs, set against the bank forming the terrace, so that before the effects of time, and the still more destructive agency of the gravediggers, caused their dilapidation, the entire structure, triple-terraced, and crowned by a primitive church, must have presented an imposing appearance. . . . Between the cemetery and Knockbauniah there are some indications of a square structure, in the centre of which are the remains of a circular building; there is no appearance of stones above the surface. A slight grassy elevation marks most distinctly the ground-plan of the building.[1] . . . On the east side of the middle terrace a stone remains *in situ*. It is about three feet high, and it appears to have been one of the jambs of a door, or opening, leading to a central cave under the tumulus; the side of the stone is grooved, and its opposite jamb was made in the same manner, so as to let in a thin slab to close the external entrance. . . . . .

"About 1830, Killeen Cormac was enclosed with a stone wall, and trees were planted about the mound (by John Bonham, Esq., of Ballintaggart, who died in 1844). Within the enclosures, lying on the terraces, are some inscribed pillar-stones with Ogham inscriptions; one of these is bi-lingual, with a Latin epigraph and Ogham inscription. A companion pillar-stone has at its top extremity a very antique incised bust of the Redeemer. A third has a well-defined Ogham inscription carried around its top and sides. There are also some other pillar-stones with short cryptic Ogham inscriptions, and some of the slabs in the terraces have undefined Ogham scores on the edges. On the lowest side of the mound there is another pillar-stone. In its top surface there is a mark supposed to represent a hound's paw. Excavations were made around this stone to seek for Ogham digits, but none appear to have been inscribed on it. Local tradition, with a view, perhaps, to account for the name of this cemetery, tells that this stone marks the grave of 'Cormac, King of Munster.'"

In November, 1870, Mr. Richard Rolt Brash, the author of "The Ogham Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Islands," paid a visit to Killeen Cormac, and was greatly struck with the terraced appearance of this Killeen; but he differed from Father Shearman altogether in his supposition that the tumulus had once been the site of a primitive church. He writes:—

"There is at present no evidence of there ever having been a church on this site; the confined and irregular space at the top would be singularly unfavourable for that purpose: there are no squared stones, no trace of a wall or foundation, no pieces of mouldings, mullions, or carvings; neither any of those certain indications which we so constantly find when all traces of the original walls have disappeared. An artificial mound would be a very unsafe site for a church; and if Father Shearman's surmise is correct—that there are chambers in the tumulus—the mound would be a still more unsafe site. I have seen a great number of

[1] According to Butterfield, the herd, these earthworks are the site of a castle which was thrown down years ago for the sake of the stones; but according to the Ordnance Survey Maps, the castle formerly stood near Colbinstown railway station.

ancient churches, of all dates, throughout Ireland, but never met with one built on an artificial tumulus like that of Killeen Cormac.[1] If ever there was a church in this locality—and it is quite possible that such may have been the case—it must have been erected somewhere at the foot of this keel, which at the same time was consecrated, and probably a cross set up to encourage its use as a Christian cemetery. It is quite evident that it has been so used, as traces of many modern interments and gravestones are to be found there."

Before describing the Oghamed stones (one of which is destroyed), a few words on the Ogham character may not be out of place here.

The term "Ogham" is used to describe a species of writing in use in very early ages, the letters of which were formed by a combination of short lines and points, on or at both sides of a middle or stem line. These strokes, which vary in number from one to five, according to the letter they represent, are of four different kinds: (1) Groups of lines to the right; (2) others to the left; (3) another group obliquely; and (4) small notches on the stem-line itself. The letter they correspond with is shown in the table given below:—

	To Right.	To Left.	Obliquely.	On Stem line.
1 Stroke	B	H	M	A
2 Strokes	L	D	G	O
3 Strokes	F	T	NG	U
4 Strokes	S	C	ST	E
5 Strokes	N	Q or CU	ZR	I

Besides these twenty characters, there are five others, which occur very seldom, and are used to denote diphthongs. Each letter was named after a tree in Irish, and the Ogham alphabet itself was known in old Irish as "Beth-luis-nion,"[2] being so called from the first three letters—B L N—which it formerly commenced with. The word "alphabet" itself is formed in the same way, being composed of the first two Greek letters—Alpha and Beta.

The Ogham writing has no divisions between the words: it is read, when found on a pillar-stone, from the base upwards—that is, from left to right; the edge of the stone forms an imaginary stem line for the strokes. The inscription almost

[1] Which he describes as 'a low, irregularly shaped oval mound, about 70 ft. by 55 ft., the longer axis lying east and west; its greatest height above the level of the surrounding field is about 18 feet.'

[2] I.e., Beth—a birch-tree; Luis—the mountain ash; and Nion—an ash-tree.

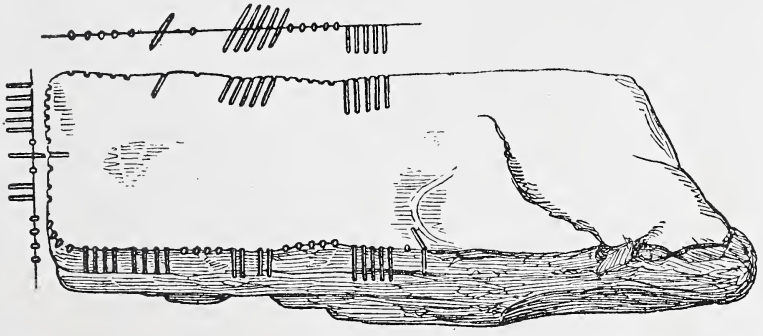
invariably consists of proper names, the sentence usually running thus: "So-and-so, son of so-and-so." The first name is always in the genitive case, as the words "the stone of" were supposed to be understood.

In a fourteenth-century manuscript, known as "The Book of Ballymote," is an ancient treatise on Ogham. This MS., there is reason to believe, was originally written in the ninth century, and copied into this book from some older volume; yet, in spite of this guide, the early attempts made to decipher Ogham inscriptions made no progress; and it was not until Dr. Graves, the late Bishop of Limerick, worked out a theory of his own, by which he discovered that in most Ogham inscriptions a group of strokes occurred which he identified as reading "Macqui" (the ancient genitive form of Mac—a son), that a clue was found which made sense of the translated Ogham. It was not long after this discovery of Dr. Graves that some bi-lingual Ogham inscriptions were brought to light in Wales, which proved the correctness of his reading; these bi-lingual inscriptions were in the Ogham and Roman characters, the one being a translation of the other.

Experts in Ogham are still greatly divided as to the use and age of this class of writing. Some have proved to their satisfaction that it was only intended to be read by the initiated, and belonged to a distant pre-Christian age; others, again, argue that the writing is not cryptic, and that the lettering was invented by persons having a grammatical knowledge, and acquainted with alphabets of the ordinary kind, and, consequently, Ogham is no older than the period of the earliest introduction of Christianity into Ireland. I myself believe that the Ogham alphabet was in use in Ireland long before the Roman alphabet (on which the Irish letters are founded) was introduced by St. Patrick, that it overlapped the Christian period, and that it was no more intended to be cryptic than the contracted "black-lettered" Latin inscriptions on the tombs of the middle ages. Oghamed pillar-stones as a rule were of a sepulchral nature. Some may have been used as boundary stones in the same way as, at a later period, crosses were set up to define the mearins of church property. Many Oghamed stones have been, even in ancient times, put to a use they were never intended for: they have been discovered among the roofing-stones of rath-caves; they have been found acting as lintels in primitive churches; and in recent times they have been used as gate-posts and cattle scratching-posts by farmers on whose land they stood. Some, too, stand *in situ*, with the Christian symbol carved on them, showing that they have been adapted to a Christian purpose; this, and

the fact that their inscriptions bear no pious formula, such as "pray for," so much used on Irish inscribed slabs, tend to prove the very early and pagan character of this class of monument.

The name "Ogham" itself, according to "The Book of Ballymote," is derived from the inventor, Ogma mac Elthan, brother of Breas, King of Ireland, who reigned close on 1,900 years before the Christian era, as estimated by "The Annals of the Four Masters."



The Oghamed stone known as "the Decedda Stone," from a name on it, has for several years disappeared; and it has been ascertained[1] that it was broken up by a mason to repair the wall surrounding this churchyard.[2]

Mr. R. Brash, who examined it in 1870, thus describes it:—

"Its length is 4 ft. 9 in.; dimensions towards the bottom, 15 in. by 9 in.; at the top, 13 in. by 6 in. It is an undressed pillar of hard, compact greenstone, and lies on the ground just inside the gate at the base of the Killeen, a few yards from another Oghamed stone. The inscription commences at 2 ft. 1½ in. from the lower end, as usual, on the left-hand angle, runs across the head and down the right-hand angle of the same face; it is boldly cut; the consonantal scores are long; and, with one or two exceptions, the characters are quite distinct and legible, and read as follows:—



Inscription on "the Decceda" Stone.

"The twelfth character, A, is scarcely traceable; the two last dots of the sixteenth are missing, owing to an injury at the angle; all the rest are in good condition, and the reading is obvious:—'(The stone of) the son of Ddecced, son of Marin.'"

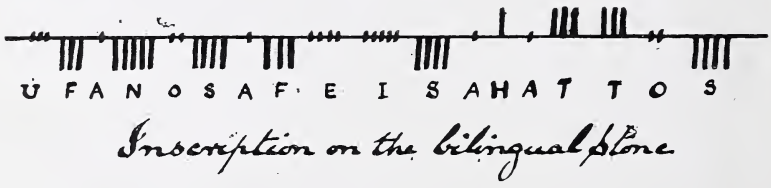
[1] *Vide* p. 206, vol. ii, of THE JOURNAL.
[2] *Vide* p. 380 of the 1895 volume, R.S.A. of Ireland.

The late Sir Samuel Ferguson also gives the same reading. A cast of "the Decedda Stone," which formerly belonged to Sir Samuel, is in the possession of R. A. Stewart MacAlister, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.



The second Oghamed stone is very remarkable, as bearing two inscriptions, one in Ogham and the other in Roman characters, both apparently of the same age. Mr. Brash gives the following description of it :—

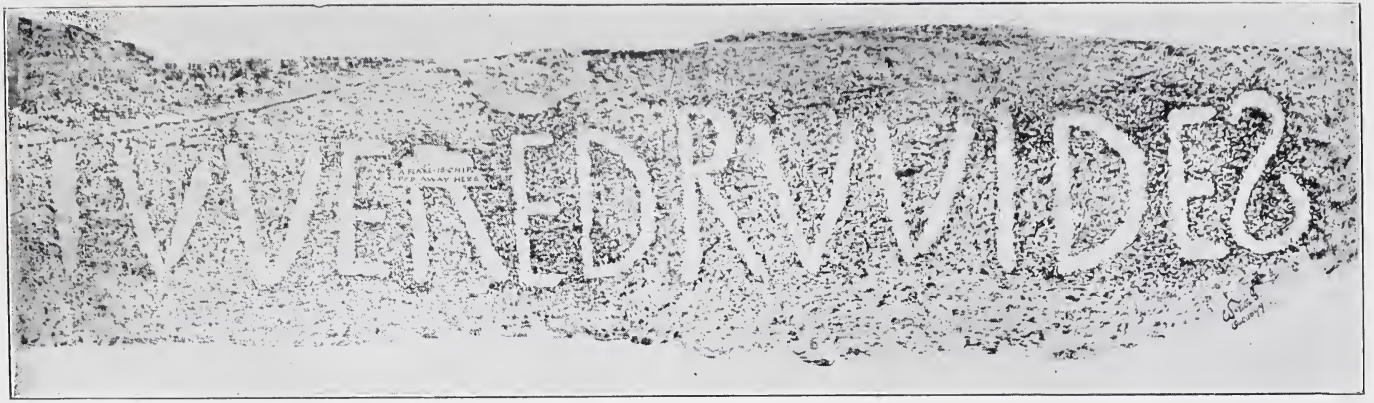
"This is a rough pillar of hard, compact greenstone, 6 ft. 4 in. in length, 12 in. by 11 in. at the bottom, and 11 in. by 10 in. at the top. The inscription is, as usual, on the left-hand angle of one of the broader faces, commencing at 2 ft. 4 in. from the lower end, running across the front angle of the head and down the opposite angle of the same face. The arris upon which the characters are cut is very rough and irregular, particularly towards the top, where there is a large flake off; this, however, must have been an original injury, as the inscription follows the present course of the angle. The characters were originally broadly and deeply cut, the scores being of unusual length; they have an appearance of long weather-wear, but, with few exceptions, are quite legible. . . . . The Ogham inscription I propose to read as follows :—



Inscription on the bilingual Stone.

i.e., 'Ufano, Safei, Sah, Attos.'

"I apprehend we have here the 'Four true Druids' of the Roman legend, which is in fair preservation; the letters are from 4½ to 5 in. high, and appear to have been originally well cut, both broad and deep; but the weather-wear of ages has worn down the surface of the stone, though we can still trace the letters; one only is injured, the R in VERE. I think that there are no grounds for asserting that the legends were cut at different periods; certainly there is nothing in their appearance that



The Latin Inscription on "The Bi-lingual Oghamed Stone" at Killeen Cormac.

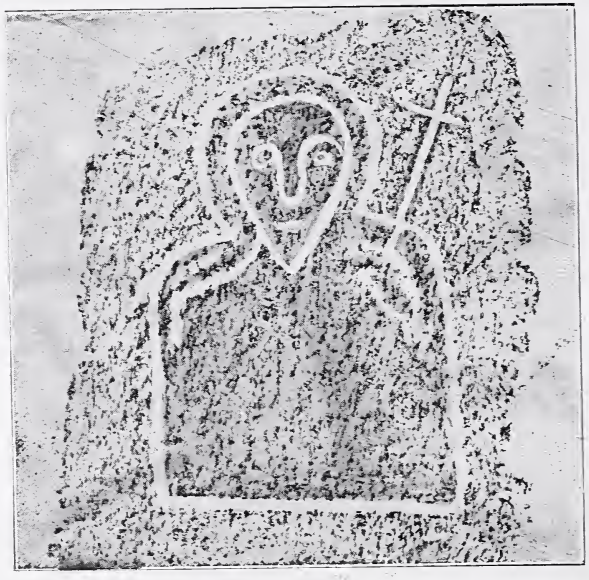
would justify it. The mode of forming the characters appears to be the same; and they have the same appearance of age and weather-wear. This monument was evidently erected in the pagan age; the absence of any sacred emblem or pious formula—such as we find on the earliest of our Christian memorials—all evidence to its pagan character. It is a monument to its four members of the Druidic order, probably priests, whose names are given in the Ogham legend, whose profession—that of True or Just Druids—is given in the Roman letters: IV VERE DRVVIDES."

In conclusion, Brash sums up thus :—

"The inscribed monuments at Killeen Cormac are of exceeding interest. Firstly, as having been found in a part of our island hitherto supposed to have been destitute of this class of our national antiquities; secondly, as having been found *in situ* in what was evidently a pagan cemetery of the prehistoric period; thirdly, as presenting us with the only Irish example of an Ogham-inscribed stone bearing also an inscription in Roman letters probably of the same date."

Sir Samuel Ferguson writes :—

"There can be no doubt that the word 'Druids' forms part of the Roman epigraph; and this being the only instance of the mention of Druids on any known lapidary monument anywhere, the double inscription cannot but be regarded with extraordinary interest."



Close beside the last described pillar-stone is another bearing no inscription, but having an incised outline of a bust of our Lord (?), very rudely carved, which Father Shearman describes

in 1860 as having been cut very slightly; it now appears fresh and sharp, and differs slightly from Father Shearman's illustration of it. This I believe to be the handiwork of an old man named John Whelan (locally known as "Whelan the Poet"), of Ballinroan, Kiltegan, who used to go about renewing inscriptions, traces of whom I have come across in neighbouring churchyards.[1] This pillar-stone is of the same class as the other two; it measures 6½ ft. in length, from 7 to 10 in. in breadth, and 14 in. at its thickest part.

The Killeen in every direction is dotted over with modern head-stones, as well as ancient green-flag slabs (removed from the terraces to be used as head-stones) and pillar-stones of granite and green-flag, some square and others round, all deep sunk in the ground.

Among the ancient monuments that are well worthy of notice are two cross-inscribed slabs, one grooved pillar-stone, two socketed cross-shafts, and four or five rough pillar-stones; these will be described, and the measurements given of each :—

The cross-inscribed slabs.—Both of these slabs are of green-flag. One stands at the head of a grave on the east summit of the Killeen; on it, in relief, is a plain cross, 23 in. long and

---

[1] For instance, on the slab for resting the coffin in the boundary wall (there is no gateway) of the Killelan Churchyard, are cut some hieroglyphics, which I ascertained from John Whelan, "the poet," were cut by him, and represent his name in Hebrew letters; some professor at his request had supplied him with the information. As Whelan may have cut his name in like manner in other localities, and as they may be mistaken for Irish by the ignorant, I annex a rubbing of these hireoglyphics.



18 in. across the arms. The slab stands 4 ft. above the ground, is 2 ft. in breadth, and about 5 in. in thickness.



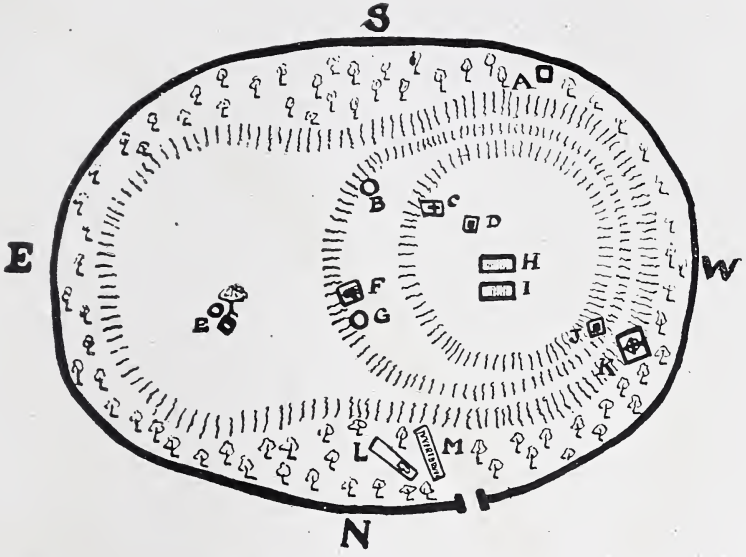
The other slab lies flat on the west slope of the Killeen; a cross in relief, 16½ in. long and the same across the arms, with a ring or circle joining them, occupies the upper end. Its full length is 5 ft., and it is 2 ft. 4 in. at the broadest part. In both cases the workmanship is very rude.

The socketed cross-shafts.—Both these cross-shafts are of granite. One stands 21 in. above the ground, on the west summit of the Killeen, a short distance above the ringed cross slab: it has a socket at the upper end 7 in. by 9½ in., and 5 in. deep for the insertion of the missing portion.

The second cross-shaft stands on the south-east slope of the Killeen: it is 2 ft. 8 in. above the ground, and the socket measures 7 in. by 8 in., in depth 5 in.

In both cases one side of the socket is broken away. The cross-shafts are roughly squared pillar-stones.

The grooved pillar-stone.—This pillar-stone is of granite: it stands upright on the south-east slope of the Killeen, 32 in. above the ground; in breadth it is 15 in., and 11 in. in thickness. It has two grooves, one on either side; one



Plan of the Killeen-Cormac Churchyard

A. A square green-flag Pillar-stone.

B. The grooved granite Boulder.

C. The green-flag slab with a plain Cross in relief.

D, and J. Socketed granite Pillar-stones.

E. A granite Pillar-stone, with Ogham scored slab.

F. A green-flag Pillar stone impressed with a Hound's Paw.

G. A granite Pillar-stone.

H, & I. The Eustace tomb-slabs.

K. The green-flag slab with a ringed Cross in relief.

L. The Pillar-stone bearing an incised Human bust.

M. The bilingual Ogham-ed stone.

measures 10½ in. in length, 2½ in. in width, and about 2 in. in depth; the other groove is 11½in. long, 2 in. wide, and 2 in. deep.

Though I cannot explain the object of these grooves, I do not believe Father Shearman's theory, that this is a door-jamb, and that a slab slid into the grooves of this and an opposite jamb, to close an entrance into a cave. The grooves are not long or wide enough, besides which they only commence 7 in. and 2 in. from the top of the pillar-stone.

The pillar-stones.—Of the granite boulders, one lies flat at the west base of the Killeen, near the ringed-cross slab: it measures 4 ft. in length, with sides of 15 in. and 13 in. Another lies flat near the thorn-tree, at the east end of the Killeen; in length it is 6 ft., with sides 18 in. and 19 in. broad. A third rounded boulder stands 3 ft. 3 in. above the ground, also at the eastern end of the burial-ground.

Of the green-flag pillar-stones, one stands at the foot of the Killeen on the south side: it is 4 ft. above the ground, with sides of 18 in. and 14 in. at the broadest part. A second pillar-stone, 2 ft. 9 in. in height above the ground, 11 in. thick, and 18 in. wide, stands at the east end of the Killeen, near the thorn-tree. This is the pillar-stone alluded to in the legend as the one on which the hound lit when it leaped from "Bullock-hill." On the top of the stone is a deep indenture shaped like a dog's paw. The water that lodges in it is said to cure warts.

About the centre of the summit of the Killeen lie two flat inscribed slabs: they mark the burial-place of the Eustaces of Colbinstown Castle, which stood a short distance to north-east, but which many years ago was demolished, and a farm-house was erected from the stones thus supplied.

One of the slabs is quite undecipherable in places; but what can be read of the inscription is as follows:—

Pray For y^e^ Soul of M^rs^ Iane
Eustace Wife of Christopher (?)
Eustace of Gr(angeCon ?) Esq^r^. Who Was
Here Interred y^e^ Nineteenth Day
Of July 1729 Aged 42 (?) years.

The other slab is legible, and the inscription runs thus:—

Here lies the Body of Row
land Eustace Esq^r^ who departed
this life the 23^rd^ September 1761
Aged 68
Also Nicholas Eustace, Esq. his father
And Margaret Eustace, alias Wicombe,
his Mother.

The Colbinstown Eustaces were descended from Alexander, a younger son of Sir Thomas Eustace, 1st Viscount Baltinglass. A County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, taken at Naas in 1591, found that:—

"Janet Eustace, widow of Alexander Eustace of Colbinstown, died on the 19th April, 1586. That Sir Thomas Eustace of Kilcullen, late Viscount Baltinglass, enfeoffed Patrick White of Naas, and Edmund Eustace of Ballymore in the lands of Colbinstown and Crokestown, to the use of the said Janet and Maurice her son. That the said Maurice Eustace, son and heir of the said Alexander and Janet, was aged 30 years and married at the time of his mother's death. That the said Sir Thomas Eustace at the time of his death on the 30th of July, 1549, was seised of the town and lands of Colbinstown."

ON THE DIFFERENT DEPOSITS OF THE RIVER LIFFEY.

By THOMAS COOKE-TRENCH, D.L.

THE rhododendrons did it.

I remember as a boy watching, with that mild interest that belongs to an onlooker, the efforts that were made to grow rhododendrons at Millicent. Beds were dug out and filled with turf-mould, in which the shrubs were planted. For a year or two they throve; but the moment their roots got to the bottom of the turf-mould, and touched the native soil, they turned yellow, refused to blossom, and were thrown out as failures. It became an acknowledged axiom that rhododendrons could not be grown at Millicent.

When I became owner, and from an onlooker was converted into the responsible person, I long acquiesced in this verdict. At length, having ascertained that it was only to the presence of lime in the soil that they objected, I resolved to try the place round, and see if I could not find some spot that was free from lime.

The test of lime is probably familiar to most members of this learned Society; but, in case there should be any who are ignorant of it, I may state that if a few drops of muriatic acid are let fall on a soil containing lime, or on a bit of limestone rock, it will at once boil up vigorously. If it behaves as so much water would, you may then be sure that the soil is free from lime.

I, accordingly, issued forth one morning, accompanied by a man with a spade, and armed myself with a bottle of muriatic acid. All about the house, and right away up to the church, the acid, dropped upon an upturned sod, boiled like mad.

Now, there is to the south-east of the place an alluvial-looking, triangular flat of perhaps twenty acres, bounded on two sides by the river, and on the other by a bank of rapidly rising ground. The general lie of the ground conveys the impression that the river had originally run at the foot of this rising ground, and that it had, after its fashion, gradually shifted further and further away, depositing soil as it shifted. To my no small surprise, this flat proved free from lime. I planted my rhododendrons there; and they are now vigorous bushes of ten feet high, requiring constant cutting back to keep them in any sort of order.

I say to my surprise, for, if anyone will examine one of those beds of gravel that the river now forms, they will find it largely, if not mainly, composed of limestone. The flat I speak of was evidently an aqueous deposit. If it was deposited by the river, how came it that its deposit at that time was so different from what it is now rolling down? My surprise was a good deal increased by the following circumstances: I lately enlarged the rhododendron ground, and, wishing to make assurance doubly sure, I excavated beds to four feet deep, and filled in with turf-mould; but at one spot, and one only, at that depth I came upon a bed of limestone gravel, much such as the river is now bringing down. Wanting the gravel, I followed it till all was exhausted. In the thickest it was only two feet thick, and extended over an area perhaps twelve feet square. I should suppose it to have been a glacial deposit. It had evidently never been disturbed, lying in layers slightly differing from one another. It contained bones, which must have been deposited with the gravel. These I have, and will be glad to submit them to anyone competent and willing to examine them. I wrote a history of the case, and submitted it to the best authority I could think of. He wrote hurriedly, as he was just on the point of starting on a scientific expedition to the South Pacific. He suggested that in some prehistoric time the drainage of the Wicklow Hills may have come by a much more direct course, thus avoiding much of the limestone district through which it at present runs. This was not satisfactory, because there is no course by which it could have avoided some miles of limestone, sufficient to add a considerable amount of this to its gravel. I then prepared a Paper, setting forth the facts for this Society, in hopes that some member might be able to offer an explanation; but, before reading it, I thought it only respectful to you to make quite sure of my facts; so I travelled over the same ground again with the muriatic acid. Now it happened that in one spot, where a back eddy had collected some fine sand (not gravel), the gardener had raised this to the high bank for potting purposes. This I tested, expecting to find it full of lime; but, to my surprise, there was no reaction. I then went to an island which has grown up entirely by deposits from floods within my memory, and found it free from lime. The whole mystery was solved; I had no longer any doubt as to what had taken place.

If anyone will look at a geological map of the district through which the Liffey flows, they will find that it passes through three distinct geological formations. The Wicklow Hills, in which it rises, are altogether granite. The soil, where it is not turf, is nothing but powdered granite. There is an idea that granite is

a very hard and durable stone. The granite that comes from deep down in the quarry is a hard stone, though not really so much so as limestone. This will be seen in ancient buildings, both here and abroad. The sharp edges of the granite (I speak of the ordinary grey granite) are weathered and rounded off, while the limestone shows the mark of the chisel to this day. The sculptures on the temples of Egypt, which are limestone, are as sharp and clear to-day—where they have not been purposely defaced—as when they were cut, three thousand years ago; but the surface-granite is extremely friable, and utterly useless for building purposes. Hence, it results that when the rain or melting snow is of sufficient volume to run off the surface, it carries with it much of the powdered granite which constitutes the soil. This, being in the form of a fine powder, remains suspended in the water while the latter is agitated; but, being mostly quartz, rapidly subsides anywhere that the water is comparatively still, especially if there be any sort of vegetation to catch it.

If anyone will take a tumblerful of the turbid water of the Liffey in flood, and allow it to settle, which it will very quickly do, examining the sediment under the microscope, he will find it to consist of quartz, mica, and, less apparently, felspar, the three constituents of granite.

When the Liffey leaves the granite country between Blessington and Three Castles, it enters a lower silurian district, and leaves this again just below Castlemartin, where it enters the limestone, through which it flows for the remainder of its course. The limestone and silurian are both hard stones. They get rubbed and rounded as they roll along, but do not get powdered up like the other. The slight amount which the limestone loses by abrasion is not sufficient to enable either the muriatic acid or the rhododendrons to detect it in the deposit.[1] The consequence is, that the pebbles of all three formations are rolled along the bottom of the river, forming the gravel-banks so frequent in its course; but the two are not held in suspension like the finely powdered granite. When the river overflows its banks, it deposits this powdered granite, sometimes to the extent of several inches deep in a single flood, on the overflowed meadows, where the water is comparatively still.

[1] Indeed, if there be a sufficiency of carbonic acid gas in the water, as there usually is in such water, a large part, if not the whole, of the lime would pass from a state of mechanical mixture to one of chemical combination with the water, and so would necessarily pass away with the subsiding water, leaving no trace behind.

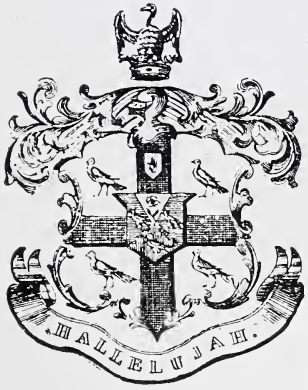
We now know why the deposits on the banks of the river differ in composition from those in its bed.

It is not in Millicent alone that this is the case. Mr. Mansfield found many years ago that rhododendrons would grow freely along the river banks at Morristown Lattin, and in many places bricks are or have been burned—a process to which the presence of lime would be fatal. A specimen which I took from about ten feet deep showed considerable cohesion, and had apparently made some progress towards re-conversion into sandstone.



DONADEA CASTLE.

From a drawing by Miss Sherlock.



DONADEA AND THE AYLMER FAMILY.[1]

DONADEA CASTLE is situated in the parish of the same name, which lies in the Barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in North Kildare, on the western side of the Bog of Allen. Donadea is variously spelled—Donadea, Donada, Donagheaha, Donaghdea. The Irish word "Domnach," which signifies "a church," and also "Sunday," is from the Latin *Dominica*, "the Lord's Day." It is said that all the churches that bear the name of "Domnach," or, in the Anglicised form, "Donagh," were originally founded by St. Patrick, and were so called because he marked out their foundations on a Sunday. Shearman, in his "Loca Patriciana," gives the name of the place as "Donagh Caoide," "the Church of Cadoc, or Catanus," who was called "St Patrick's Chaplain."[2] Donadea lies in the route that St. Patrick would take from Meath by Kilcock to Clane; so that there is no improbability in the supposition that he may have founded the church.

---

[1] For the general history of the Aylmer family see Vol. I of the Society's JOURNAL. The present Paper contains some notes on Donadea, with the history of the Aylmers connected with that place, mainly taken from an account drawn up by Hans Hendrick Aylmer, Esq., of Kerdiffstown, and kindly placed at my disposal. This has been supplemented by information given me by Miss Aylmer, of Donadea Castle.—

W. SHERLOCK, *Ed.*

[2] St. Cadoc is said to have been buried in Killeen Cormac; but his relics were removed, and preserved for some time in Innisfail, County Wexford.

Of the early history of Donadea there is no record. Even when we come down to the English invasion, little is known of it, except that it seems to have been part of the possessions of the Berminghams. Of this family Peter de Bermingham is the first recorded member. He was steward to Gervase Pagenal, Baron of Sudley, of whom he held nine knights' fees in the reign of Henry I. His son owned the town of Bermingham, from which the family was called, and which they held as late as the reign of Henry VIII. Robert de Bermingham attended Strongbow in his invasion of Ireland, and received from him Offaley, part of "O'Connor's country."[1] Sir John de Bermingham, of "Donaghdea," Knt., was possessed of the place in 1356, and twenty years later Meiler, his son, was styled of Donaghdea; but in 1392 the Berminghams forfeited it.

A patent of 1392 discloses the connection of the Crown with this locality, and of John Bermingham's title herein, as the same had been held in capite of James le Botiller, then late Earl of Ormonde, on knight's service, and was forfeited for treason by him committed; "whereupon the King granted the whole manor to James, the present Earl of Ormonde, for life, with liberty to aliene the same, saving and excepting the church there, which was specially reserved to the Crown."[2]

"Foster's Baronetage" (1881) says that Donadea came to the Aylmers by the marriage of John Aylmer with Helen Tyrrell, it being originally the property of the de Herefords, with whom the Tyrrells were connected.[3] This marriage occurred about the year 1470. Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, owned it before 1553.

Donadea was bestowed by Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, on his third son, Gerald.[4] He was a lawyer, and took a prominent part in the affairs of his time. His first wife was Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Travers, of Monkstown Castle, County Dublin, Master of the Ordnance, by his wife Genet Preston. This marriage was one unlikely to bring him favour with the Government; for this lady was widow of that James

---

[1] For the history of the Bermingham family in Ireland see Vol. II of the Society's JOURNAL. Their arms were, per pale, indented, or and gules. At Dunfierth, near Donadea, is the effigy of Sir W. Bermingham, on the slab of an altar-tomb. Ob. 1548.

[2] Burke's "Visit. of Seats and Arms," second series.

[3] This appears doubtful, in view of the fact that the Berminghams held in capite from the Butler family. No doubt, a considerable part of the Aylmer property belonged at one time to the Herefords; but I have nowhere found that they held lands at Donadea: and it is probable that it came to the Aylmers in some way from the Butlers.

[4] The Donadea Aylmers are the third branch of the family in point of seniority.

Eustace, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass, who was attainted for heading a formidable rebellion against Queen Elizabeth; and Gerald Aylmer spent his life in seeking to obtain for his fellow-subjects the abolition of arbitrary taxation, and freedom of conscience.

Lord Baltinglass was attainted in 1585, and in 1589 his widow petitioned the Privy Council for some grant or annuity to relieve her necessities, caused by loss of position and dower by the attainder; and Gerald Aylmer is recorded as offering to give a bond for the truth of the statements in her petition. Perhaps his intervention was attended with success; but, whether from love or from gratitude, certain it is that the lady subsequently married him. Gerald Aylmer's first appearance in London was in 1582, when he went over as the bearer of a letter from Sir H. Wallop (Lord Treasurer of Ireland) to Walsingham, the Queen's Secretary of State. The letter commended him for his deportment in the "Pale Rebellion"—whence it appears that he had not taken any active part in that movement. The following year (1583) he went over again, this time without licence of the Lord Deputy. The reason of his journey to England appears in a Commission given March 31st, 1583, by the noblemen and gentlemen of Meath to Patrick Bermingham to levy 4s. on every ploughland to give to Mr. Aylmer to be their solicitor to Her Majesty for redress from the intolerable charge of "Cess."[1] From this it is evident that the chiefs of the Pale determined to send an agent to the Court of Elizabeth to lay before her the grievances for which they could obtain no hearing at home. For this Gerald Aylmer was their accredited agent, and with him were afterwards associated Sir Patrick Barnewall and Burnell, all three being lawyers.

The imperious Tudor Queen was not likely to receive with much favour arguments that taxation without representation was unconstitutional; and accordingly Gerald Aylmer was committed to prison. There is a petition[2] of his, dated June 14, 1588, from the Marshalsea, and addressed to the Lord Treasurer, setting forth his grievous imprisonment for ninety days, and praying that he may be referred over to Ireland for further punishment if it be needful that he suffer further. In

[1] Cess was a right which the Crown asserted as part of its prerogative to impose on the country a certain proportion of victuals and provisions of all kinds to be delivered at what was commonly called "the Queen's price." It was objected to as (1) unconstitutional, being taxation without the consent of Parliament; and (2) oppressive, because the "Queen's price" was far below the ordinary market price.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, 1586-8.

another petition he seeks licence to return home, and offers to take many oaths of dutifulness to Her Majesty.

Notwithstanding this imprisonment, Aylmer was not deterred from a second political mission to England, and this time also without leave. The occasion of this mission was an endeavour to obtain a removal of the grievances under which the Roman Catholics laboured.

On June 14, 1591, the Lord Deputy and Council wrote to the Privy Council of England, dwelling on the great contempt of Mr. Garrett Aylmer in departing without licence, and that when he was under a bond of £40 to hear a sermon to be preached by Archbishop Loftus on June 13. There is a general revolt of the Irish to Popery. Aylmer has gone over to solicit their cause.

It appears from a letter of Burnaby Ryche to Secretary Burghley that Aylmer had given the Lord Chancellor's son a horse, in order to get leave for his going to England. It is remarked, as an aggravation of his offence, that "two years since Her Majesty bestowed gifts on him worth 1,000 marks, but that he has never said Amen when he has heard Her Majesty prayed for."

Gerald Aylmer could not have been many days in London before he was arrested. Sir George Carew, writing to Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, on July 20, 1591, says: "Gerald Aylmer, my landlord, is close prisoner in the Marshalsea. I think that the rest of that stubborn crew that are enjoined as he is will shortly be sent for."

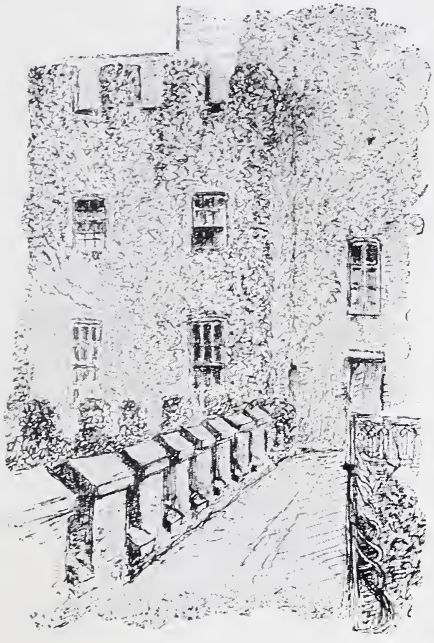
"Her Majesty's gift" to Gerald Aylmer is explained by Mr. Hans H. Aylmer as consisting of a lease in reversion to him of lands to the value of £40 English, in consideration of a sum of £758 8s. 8¼d. due by Her Majesty to Sir Richard Aylmer, his father, who was victualler of the forts of Leix and Offaley, which, as he remarks, was rather "the payment of a debt than a gift."

Nothing is known of the part taken by Aylmer in the transactions of the next seven years; but in 1598 he was knighted by the Queen. At this time, and probably previously, he was resident at Donadea.

Under James I, Sir Gerald Aylmer continued the long controversy which had lasted for over twenty years regarding the Cess; and he appears, as agent for the chiefs of the Pale, at last to have come to some arrangement with the Government. A compromise was effected, by which a lump sum was to be paid as Cess by each of the counties of the Pale.

In 1608, Sir Gerald Aylmer was again committed to prison

with "two other Irish lauer [lawyers] about the petition they presented to the Council about tolleration of religion and other matters." Notwithstanding this, King James created him a Baronet, Jan. 25, 1621.



PART OF DONADEA CASTLE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

From a drawing by Canon Sherlock.

Sir Gerald's first wife, the Dowager Lady Baltinglass, dying without issue in 1610, he married, secondly, Julia, daughter of Christopher Nugent, 14th Lord Delvin, by Mary, daughter of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare. She also predeceased him in 1617, leaving one son, Andrew, and two daughters, Mabel and Julia; the one afterwards married to Sir Oliver Tuite, Bart., of Sonnagh, Westmeath, and the other to Sir Christopher Barnewall, Bart., of Crickstown Castle. Sir Gerald himself died in 1634, his son, Andrew, being then a minor under the guardianship of Thomas, Earl of Ossory.

Sir Andrew married, just before his father's death, Lady Ellen Butler, sister of the first, or great, Duke of Ormonde. This lady was a person of great energy and courage, and

defended the Castle of Donadea, 1641, when it was besieged at the time her husband, Sir Andrew, was prisoner in Dublin Castle. Sir Andrew was one of a number of well-known gentlemen who were suspected by the Government, and had been arrested, confined as prisoners in Dublin for twelve or fourteen months, tortured, and indicted for high treason. In this he fared no worse than others of the family, notably Gerald Aylmer, of Balrath, whose house was sacked and pillaged, and he himself imprisoned and tortured.

Sir Andrew Aylmer probably thought he had had enough of politics, for after his release from prison he took no active part in public life, in spite of the following appeal made to him by the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics:[1]—"His Majestie being brought to a sadd condition by the rebells of England, and their knowen resolution being such to extirpate the Roman Catholique Religion and the professors of it out of His Mejestie's dominions as their oath of covenant doth manifest, and now that the Lord Lieutenant either doth intend to join actually with the said malignants or to surrender the Citty of Dublin and the other seaports and holts in his Lordship's power to their hands, we cannot imagine that you will hould it fitt or consistent with your safety to keepe yrselfe any longer at the accustomed distance as hitherto from the rest of the nation, and therefore wee, who are intrusted by the Confederate Catholiques for the government of their affairs, wishing well to your preservation, and assuring ourselves you are involved in the same danger with the Confederate Catholiques, have thought it convenient by these to invite you to the union of the Confederate Catholiques, and to lett you know that wee will not be wanting on your application to us, and uppon your taking of the Oath of Union, to give all furtherance to your preservation. We shall be glad this timely admonition take place with you, and if not, wee shall have this comfort hereby that wee have expressed our affections to the preservation of all Catholiques indifferently, and declared how much we desired to be found your loving friends."

In any case, it is plain that Sir Andrew was recognised as a friend to the Royal cause, for in the Act of Settlement, 1662, his manor, castles, towns, villages, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the County of Kildare, were confirmed to him, with such title therein as he had in 1641. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Elizabeth, Sir Andrew's daughter, married her cousin, Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons. Sir Andrew outlived

[1] Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War in Ireland," vol. vi, 1646-8.

his eldest son, Gerald, who died on the 20th of December, 1663,[1] having married Jane, daughter and heiress of Philip FitzGerald, of Alloone (Allen) and Culduffe, in the County Kildare.

By a Patent of February 9, 1662, "All the Estate of Jane FitzGerald, of Alloone, and that of her uncle, Maurice FitzGerald, were granted in fee simple to Sir Gerald in consideration of the especial favour and regard the King had of the many good and faithful services, as well at home as abroad, performed by him, his relations and kindred, and pursuant to an agreement made upon his marriage with his Father-in-law."

In addition to this, the next Baronet, Sir FitzGerald Aylmer, received in 1666 (being then a minor about three years of age) a further grant of lands from the Crown; and in 1670 "a specific grant of 9,000 acres of land, in Kildare, and 1,600 in Sligo."

Sir FitzGerald studied and travelled on the Continent till 1681, when, at the age of seventeen, he married Lady Ellen Plunkett, daughter of Luke, 3rd Earl of Fingall. He only lived till 1685, dying of smallpox at the early age of twenty-two, and leaving a son, Sir Justin, the 4th Baronet, then very young. When the Revolution of 1689 broke out, his mother, Lady Ellen, being a strong Jacobite, was attainted. She fled to France with her son, who was also outlawed for high treason; but the outlawry was reversed the next year. In 1702, he married Ellen, daughter of Sir Gerald Aylmer, 2nd Baronet, of Balrath, and died in 1711, aged thirty. During his lifetime, a considerable portion of the Aylmer property in the County Kildare was sold in order to pay off debts. His son, Sir Gerald, the 5th Baronet, was only eight years old when he succeeded his father. He married Lucy, daughter of Admiral Sir John Norris,[1] of Hempstead, Kent, and Deal Castle, and died, aged thirty-four, 1736, at his house in Jervis Street, Dublin.

His only son, Sir FitzGerald Aylmer, 6th Baronet, was born the year of his father's death. Being brought up under the sole care of his mother and her relations, who were all Protestants, and strong supporters of the House of Hanover, he naturally followed them in his religious views. He was High Sheriff of Kildare in 1761, and sat in the Irish House of Commons for Old Leighlin, County Carlow, from 1769 to 1775; he was also M.P. for Harristown in Grattan's Parliament, 1790-93. He died in 1794. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Fenton Cole, of Silverhill, County Fermanagh, of the noble house of Enniskillen.

---

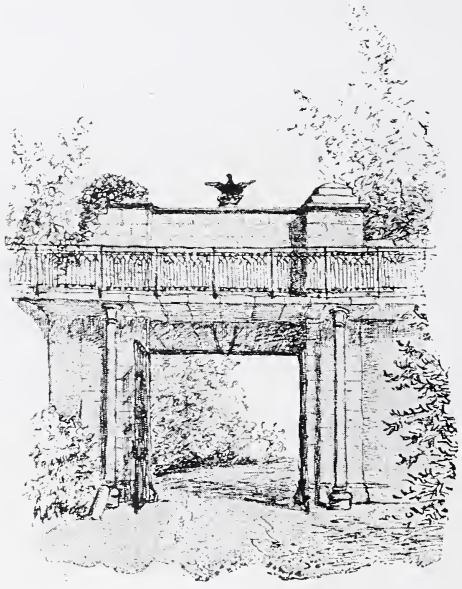
[1] *Vide* vol. x, p. 87, of the Funeral Entries.

[2] For an account of this distinguished officer see Campbell's "Naval History," vol. iv.

By her he left, besides three sons, one daughter, Margaret, who married Sir John Hort, Bart.

The three sons were: Sir Fenton Aylmer, and his twin brother, Lieut.-General John Aylmer, and Lieut.-General Arthur Aylmer.[1]

It is a singular coincidence that the twin brothers, Sir Fenton and Lieut.-General John Aylmer, married, one a lady called Jane Grace, the other a lady Grace Jane; and the ladies



GATEWAY, DONADEA CASTLE.

From a drawing by Canon Sherlock.

were cousins. The wife of Sir Fenton was Jane Grace, daughter of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., and sister of the 6th Lord Carbery. The wife of General John Aylmer was Grace Jane,

[1] Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Aylmer m. in 1807 Anne, d. and heiress of John Harrison, of Walworth Castle, County Durham, and was the first of that branch. His son, John, who married Rosamund, d. of Admiral Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart., was killed in a terrible railway accident at Abergele, in Wales in 1868, together with his eldest son, Arthur. His two younger sons—Gerald Percy Aylmer, now of Walworth Castle (High Sheriff of County Durham, 1887), and Edmund Aylmer, of 19th Hussars—represent this family.

daughter of William Evans, brother of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart. He died without issue.

Sir Fenton, the 7th Baronet, was High Sheriff of Kildare in 1795. The part he took against the rebels in 1798 is noticed in Musgrave's History of the Rebellion. It is said the rebels who burnt Courtown would have done the same to Donadea if they had not known that their friends had lodged many valuable articles in it for safe custody. Sir Fenton, with a body of fourteen dragoons, had, a month later, a narrow escape of being cut off by an ambush of the rebels near Clane under William Aylmer, of Painstown, the "Rebel General." In 1804 he purchased from Squire Conolly, of Castletown, the pack of foxhounds which the latter had been the first to introduce into Kildare. He hunted them till 1814. It was during his mastership that the catastrophe so well known to foxhunters occurred whereby the pack was destroyed in pursuing a fox down the Poulaphouca Waterfall.

Sir Fenton died in 1816. He was succeeded by his second son, Gerald George, the 8th Baronet, born in 1798, a lieutenant in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. He married, in 1826, Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Col. Hodson of the E.I.C.'s service, and granddaughter of Sir Richard Hodson, of Carlisle.

Owing to the extravagance of his predecessors, Sir Gerald succeeded to a much-encumbered property. He made it his first duty to free the estate of heavy mortgages, and gave up his commission in the army, that he might live on his property, and devote himself entirely to his duty as a landlord. It may be mentioned that he, in conjunction with the 3rd Duke of Leinster, was mainly responsible for the drainage-works which have done much to reclaim the tracts of land in the Rathangan district of the County Kildare. His interests were entirely centred in his property; and he built the first stone cottages for labourers in his immediate district, and made part of the road from Prosperous to Donadea at his own expense, and also the first footpath in the neighbourhood. He had a great taste for building, and modernized, not too wisely, much of the house at Donadea. He was also considered a good sportsman. For his last ten years he lived the life of a recluse, and died in 1878, in his eightieth year.

He was succeeded by his only son, Gerald George, the 9th Baronet, born in 1820, who had been educated principally at home and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In deference to his father's wishes, however, he did not take his commission in the regular army, but came back to reside at Donadea, and married, in 1853, Alice Hester Caroline, daughter

of Conway Dobbs, Esq., of Castle Dobbs, County Antrim. By her he had issue, Caroline Maria, born in 1856, and Justin Gerald, born in 1863.

Sir Gerald only held the Baronetcy five years, during which time his ill-health prevented his taking an active part in county or other affairs. He died in June, 1883, and was succeeded by his only son, Justin Gerald, the 10th Bart., who was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Sir Justin died suddenly, through an accident, while in residence at Cambridge, only five months after attaining his majority.

Of him it may be truly said, all lay in a promise which was not permitted to be fulfilled. He was working for the Mathematical Tripos, and had done such good preliminary work that it was expected by those at Cambridge who supervised it that he would take a high place among the Wranglers. He was devoted to his property, and was keenly anxious to fulfil his duties regarding it.

He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his great-uncle, who thus became Sir Arthur Percy Aylmer, 11th Bart.; but, being in a dying condition when he succeeded, only held the title about six weeks. Certain property settled by Sir Gerald Aylmer, 9th Bart., went with the title; but the entailed estates, including Donadea, passed to Maria, Sir Justin's only sister, who now holds them.

Sir Arthur Percy Aylmer was succeeded by his grandson, Arthur FitzGerald, who thus became the 12th Bart., and is still alive. He is an invalid, and childless; and the heir presumptive to the Baronetcy and the property held with it is his only brother, Colonel Fenton John Aylmer, R.E., V.C., born in 1862, and lately D.A.A.G. at Bangalore. Colonel Aylmer's record is that of a very brave soldier; and he is also credited with great ability in the technical part of his profession.

PEDIGREE OF THE AYLMERS OF DONADEA.

(Extracted from the Aylmer Pedigree drawn up by Dr. Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford. Supplied by Miss Aylmer, of Donadea Castle)

1. Sir Gerald Aylmer, founder of the Donadea family. Created Baronet 1621. 1st Baronet. = 1. Mary, d. & c.-h. of Sir H. Travers. 2. Julia Nugent, d. of the 14th Lord Delvin, by Mary, d. of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare.

2. Sir Andrew A., 2nd Baronet. = Hon. Ellen Butler, d. of Viscount Thurles, & sister of 1st Duke of Ormonde. | Letitia. = Sir Christopher Barnewall. | Mabel. = Sir Oliver Tuite.

3. Sir Gerald A., 3rd Baronet. = Jane, d. & heiress of Philip FitzGerald, of Allen, Co. Kildare. | Thomas A. | Elizabeth. = Thos. Aylmer, of Lyons.

4. Sir FitzGerald A., 4th Baronet. ob. 1685. = Lady Helen Plunkett, 1681, d. of Luke, 3rd Earl of Fingall.

5. Sir Justin A., 5th Baronet. aged 3 at his Father's death. ob. 1711. = Ellice, d. of Sir Gerald Aylmer, of Balrath.

6. Sir Gerald A., 6th Baronet. ob. 1736. = Lucy, d. of Sir John Norris, of Hempstead Park, by his wife, d. of the 1st Baron Aylmer. | Peter Justin A.

7. Sir FitzGerald A., 7th Baronet. Born Posthumous. High Sheriff of Kildare, 1761. ob. 1794. = Elizabeth, d. of Fenton Cole, son of Sir M. Cole, M.P. for Enniskillen. | Lucy. | Elizabeth.

8. Sir Fenton A., 8th Baronet. H. Sheriff of Co. Kildare. = Jane Grace, d. of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., by Eliz., d. of Arthur Gore, Earl of Arran, & sister of 6th Baron Carbery. | John A., Lieut.-Genl., twin with his brother, d.s.p. = Grace Jane, d. of W. Evans, son of Hon. John Evans. | Arthur A., Lieut.-Genl., Walworth Castle, Co. Durham. ob. 1857. = Anne, d. of John Harrison, of Walworth Castle. | Margaret. = Sir John Hort, Bart., of Hortlands.

9. Sir Gerald George A., 9th Baronet. ob. 1878. = Maria, d. & c.-h. of Col. Hodson, of Carlisle.

12. Sir Arthur Percy A., 12th Bart. ob. 1885. = Martha, d. of R. Reyncll, of Killynon, Co. Westmeath. ob. 1887.

Wm. A., in Holy Orders. = Frances, d. of Rev. H. Bailey, of Ballyarthur, Co. Wicklow.

John Freke. ob. 1874. = Anne, d. of R. Parish.

Margaret = John Aylmer, of Courtown.

Anne = Capt. Heffernan.

10. Sir Gerald A., H. Sheriff, 1854. 10th Baronet. ob. 1883. = Hester Caroline, d. of Conway Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, Co. Antrim.

Justin A. = Caroline, d. of Rev. W. Slatten. | Justin A. | 4 drs.

Wm. A. = Henrietta Martin. | Percy A. | 3 drs.

Cath. = Jas. Rattrey.

Selina = Richard Westenra.

11. Sir Justin A., 11th Baronet. ob. 1885. | Helen. ob. 1869. | Caroline Maria, now of Donadea.

Fenton John A., Capt. in Army. ob. 1865. = Isabella, d. of J. Darling, of Fenberry Tower, Northumberland.

John Evans Freke A., Capt. in Army, late M.P. for Maidstone. = Frances, d. of Jas. Thompson, of Gibraltar.

Richd. Reynell A.

Harriet. = Eaton Travers.

Geraldine. = Rob. Hall.

Josepha. = R. Townsend.

4 other drs., Jane. Eliz. Angelina. Catherine.

13. Sir A. P. F. A., 13th Baronet. | Fenton John A., Captain R.E. | Helen Cecilia.

Gerald Arthur A., b. 1869. | Henry Evans Freke A., b. 1873. | Amy Geraldine. | Nina Florence. = Arthur Marson. | Dora Gertrude. | Grace Marion. | Elfrida Fenton.

Dorothy. | Kathleen.

County Kildare Folk-lore

ABOUT ANIMALS, REPTILES, AND BIRDS.

By OMURETHI.

UNDER this heading it is to be hoped that some of our members will contribute notes on this and kindred subjects. The old-world beliefs and sayings are being fast forgotten, as, unfortunately, the younger generation have been educated above such harmless and homely ideas; so that before it is too late, efforts should be made to collect from the old people such stray fragments of folk-lore as still exist in this county.

Legends and "enchanted tales," that to the ignorant only appear to be childish and worthless, to the learned in such matters are greatly valued for comparison with the folk-tales of other nations.

The attempt to collect folk-lore is well within the reach of such of our members as have neither the time nor opportunities for consulting the scattered sources of information required for putting together a Paper on the history of a place or family; their notes, too, in this line would be a welcome addition to our Journal.

The scraps of folk-lore which follow form a part of a collection made by me at various times and places, the result of conversations held with old men in this county. Should any member follow my example, it is very important that he should only record what he picks up from hearsay, and not quote any folk-lore that he has met with in books, or other printed sources.

Animals.

Horses.—A horse or mare foaled at Whitsuntide is sure to turn out vicious; if kept, it will cause the death of its owner.

If the exact spot in a field or paddock where a mare drops her first foal be closely searched, a four-leafed shamrock will be found; and this, as is well known, is a sure charm to the wearer against any witchcraft or "pisherogues."

A horse or mare entirely of one colour is not lucky; but if it bears a splash of white on the face, or has a white stocking, it is all right.

A horse or an ass's shoe, found accidentally, should be brought home and nailed, heel upwards, above the doorway to a dwelling on the outside; this will prevent the ill-effects of witchcraft or the evil eye. If the shoe is not brought home, it should be spat on and thrown over the left shoulder for luck.[1]

The Ass.—Previous to our Lord's ride on one into Jerusalem the ass had no stripe on its shoulders; but, in commemoration of that event, it has since been marked with a cross.

The Goat.—One of these animals being always allowed to graze with cows or bullocks, will prevent the herd from taking diseases.[2]

A black Sheep.—It is lucky to keep a black sheep with a flock of white ones.

The Hare.—It is a bad omen if a hare crosses your path when proceeding on a journey or starting for a fair; the only thing to be done is to postpone your business, and remain at home.

If a woman who is *enceinte* sees a hare close to her, unless she at once stoops down, and tears a rent in her skirt, her child will be born with a "hare-lip." The sight of a dead hare will have the same effect, unless its scut has been previously intentionally cut off to prevent such a deformity.

Witch-women are said to have the power of assuming the form of hares for the purpose of sucking the milk from cows. A story is told of how once on a time a man with a couple of greyhounds at his heels while passing through some cows that were lying down, put up a hare in the midst of them. After giving it a fair start, he slipped the greyhounds at it; after a long course, one of the greyhounds, as the hare turned, gave it a

---

[1] In connection with the number of white feet a horse or mare may have, I have been told the following rhyme; but I cannot say for certain if it is an Irish superstition or not:—

"With four white feet sell it if you can;
With three white feet lend it to your man;
With two white feet give it to your wife;
With one white foot ride it all its life."

[2] A farmer's daughter (Co. Kildare), being asked if they used the milk of the goat they kept, replied "no," that they kept the goat "for luck." They gave the kids away for the same reason. It would be unlucky to sell them. Query: Does the goat eat plants which would be injurious to other cattle?

wound in the shoulder; however, by twisting and doubling, the hare baffled the greyhounds, and, through a gap in the hedge, was seen to jump through the window of a thatched cabin occupied by a lone woman long suspected of being a witch. The man followed, and entering the cabin saw the old woman panting for breath as she crouched over the fire, and holding a bloody rag to her shoulder; but there was no sign of the hare. The man immediately left the house, and told the neighbours what he had seen; they went and reported what had occurred to the parish priest, who was the means of making the witch-woman quit the district.

The Hedgehog, or Gran-yeoge.—This harmless little animal should never be hurt or molested, as on one occasion, overhearing the Blessed Virgin Mary express a wish for some apples, it at once went hotfoot off to a neighbour's orchard, rolled itself among some fallen apples, and bore them away sticking to its quills to the Virgin's house, where, having entered it shook them off at her feet. During the night, however, a Deel, or devil's coach-horse, took a bite out of each one that was unconsumed, and tainted them so that they were unfit to be eaten, for which mean act it is killed whenever met with, both by the Granyeoge and by human beings.

The Weasel.—It is said to be unlucky to molest or kill a weasel, as its relatives will assemble, and either decimate his hen-roost, or will cut and suck the throat of the person that has injured them. The following incident will also show their revengeful nature. A man who was ploughing along a headland saw an old weasel bolt from a hole in the ditch: he stopped the horses, and with a bit of iron tore open and followed up the hole, till he came to a nest of young weasels, which he destroyed. At midday his dinner, consisting of slices of buttered bread and a can of buttermilk, was brought by one of his children, and placed on the ditch; whilst it was waiting there for him, another labouring hand saw a full-grown weasel go up to the little can, dislodge the lid, and spit into it. When the ploughman eventually came up, he was about to take a drink of the buttermilk, when the other man advised him to leave it down, and related what he had seen happen. The ploughman took his advice, and put down the can, thinking to throw the milk to the pig on his return home. In the evening, when his day's work was over, he took up the can to proceed home, and then noticed that the buttermilk had turned as blue as a thrush's egg. Concluding that this was the handywork of the weasel, he thanked

the Almighty for his escape from a death by poisoning, threw can and all into the gripe, and never meddled with a weasel again.

Reptiles and Insects.

The Lizard, or Dartlookar.—It is the common belief that it is possible for a Dartlookar to slip down the throat of a person who falls asleep in the open, and, unless it is evicted, it will in time be the cause of death. I have been told more than once of a case in point, and in each instance the cure was the same:—During harvesting operations one of the labourers after his mid-day meal fell asleep against a stook of oats; presently he awoke with a start, feeling far from comfortable, but continued at work till evening; that night and the following day he was no better, and thought he had caught a chill, but as days went on he grew worse, and the internal pains increased; at last he consulted the dispensary doctor, who prescribed for him, but brought no relief; his appetite increased, but his food did him no good, and he got thinner and thinner, his strength failed, the pains were unabated, and he was wasting away. As a last resource he went to a local bone-setter, and explained his symptoms; the bone-setter ordered him to eat nothing but salted fish, and not to touch a drop of fluid of any description, in order to create a great thirst; and when that had taken place, he was to return to him. In a couple of days the poor man came back more dead than alive, and in great agony. The bone-setter then filled a gallon full of water, and instructed the sufferer to kneel beside it, and keep his head open-mouthed over it, but on no account to move a muscle, no matter what spasms might seize him, until permission was granted. This he did, and before long a Dart-lookar, after almost showing itself two or three times, at last issued from the man's throat, and plunged into the gallon; it swam for a bit, and then uttered a few chirrups, on which a couple of young ones speedily followed it; the bone-setter then told the man to rise, and with careful treatment he soon was restored to health.

Frog-spawn.—During the winter months one will occasionally, when out partridge- or snipe-shooting, come across a heap of white, jelly-like substance lying in a field, or in boggy bottoms; this, the country people invariably tell one, is the remains of a fallen star. It is in reality the half-formed spawn of a frog which had been trampled on by cattle.

The Clock and the Deel.—These two insects, the Clock or black beetle, and the Deel (Daw-deel and Darriga-deel) or devil's coach-horse, are always killed when met with, for the following reason:—When our Lord was being pursued by the Jews and Roman soldiery, He passed along a road by the side of which a farmer was sowing some black oats in a field. On the following morning, when the farmer went out early to scare the crows and woodquests from his freshly sown oats, he was amazed to find that the crop had sprung up, and was in full ear. Whilst standing stupified at this miracle, a band of armed men hurried down the road, and inquired of him if he had seen such-and-such a man (describing our Lord) pass that way. The farmer replied that the man they wanted had passed along at the time he was sowing the oats; the soldiery on hearing that were about to turn back, and give up the pursuit, when a Clock and a Deel crawled out from under a stone beside the farmer, and called out "neeay" (which is the Irish for "yesterday"); but before they could say any more the farmer had rubbed his foot through the two of them; however, the soldiery had heard enough to determine them to continue the pursuit in this direction; and hurrying on they overtook our Lord, and brought Him back with them a prisoner. This occurred on Spy Wednesday.

It is said to be all the more creditable to kill a Deel before it has time to cock its tail over its back, as it immediately does when alarmed, for defensive purposes.[1]

Birds.

Barn-door Fowl.—A crowing hen is very unlucky; it should be at once caught, decapitated, and the head and the body buried.

On St. Martin's Day (11th November) a cock used to be killed in an out-house, and while bleeding the body was brought into the dwelling-house, and the blood allowed to fall in the four corners of the building, so as to ensure a prosperous year. It was then cooked and partaken of by the whole household.

On old box- or altar-tombs a cock standing up in a three-legged pot is often represented, the idea being that when our Lord was under examination before Pilate, St. Peter was warming himself over a fire at the other end of the hall; and, on his third denial of our Lord, a cock that was being boiled in a skillet, stood up in the pot and crowed, thereby fulfilling our Lord's prophecy.[2]

[1] See also the tradition in connection with the Hedgehog.

[2] An instance of this occurs on the Eustace tomb in the New Abbey Churchyard, near Kilcullen.

The Magpie.—To see one magpie is unlucky; but two or more there is no harm in meeting. On seeing the first magpie, you should cross and bless yourself, and touch your hat (or curtsey) to it, before it is out of sight. It is said to be unlucky to destroy their nests, as in revenge the relatives will assemble, suck the chickens' eggs, or carry off their chicks.

The Swallow.—On no account should the swallow or its nest be molested; if the one was intentionally killed or the other robbed, the owner's cows would either run dry or milk blood.

The Water-wagtail.—The "willy-wagtail" is said to have three drops of the devil's blood in its tail; for each one you kill with stick or stone you break three of the devil's ribs.

The Robin.—It is the height of ill-luck to kill a robin, and anyone who wilfully does so will sup sorrow. It is said that previous to the time of the Crucifixion the robin was a plain little brown bird, with no red plumage on the breast; but that when our Lord's side was pierced with the spear, a pair of robins tried to plaster up the wound with leaves, and their breasts became stained with His blood, in commemoration of which they bear the honourable traces to this day.

The Cross-bill.—Of this little bird, too, it is said that on the same occasion with its then straight beak it struggled to draw away the thorns from our Lord's brow, and in striving to do so its beak became dislocated, and would not close as it used. This, too, was in consequence destined to become an honourable distinction for ever.

The Cratioch (or Creeper?).—One of the oldest breeds of birds in the world is the little "Cratioch," whose long wing-feathers cross themselves over the back. One day when our Lord, then a boy, was accompanying His parents, St. Joseph remarked as they walked along how strange it was that wherever they went a flock of little Cratiochs always preceded them. "That's because," replied our Lord, "they are birds of my feather." "How is that," asked His mother, "when you have no feathers?" "Wait, and in time you shall see," replied our Lord. Years then passed; the Crucifixion had taken place; our Lord had risen; and on next meeting His mother He reminded her of the little Cratiochs of His childhood, and explained how their crossed wing-feathers formed a symbol of His martyrdom.

The Phillapeen (Pee-wit, or Green Plover).—Phillapeens are the wariest birds in the world; they were strangers to this country till Brian Boru introduced them from abroad; he then tamed and trained them to give the alarm if an enemy approached his camp.

The Woodquest or Wood-pigeon.—There is no more conceited or ignorant bird than the woodquest. It is well known on what few twigs it will lay its two eggs. The magpie, on one occasion, is said to have taken pity on it, and commenced to show it how to build a proper nest; but as each stick was placed, the woodquest would say, "Shure, I know how to do that myself," so that at last the magpie called it an ungrateful omadhaun, and flew off in a rage. From that day to this the woodquest has never learnt to make more than the foundation for a nest.

The Wren.—In the verse repeated by the wren-boys on St. Stephen's Day, this wee bird is called "the king of all birds," for the following reason:—Long ago, at a meeting of all the birds for the election of a king, it was decided that whichever bird flew the highest should be chosen king. The eagle, of course, soon outdistanced them all, and when he could soar no higher, he proclaimed himself the winner; but a wren, which had hid itself in the eagle's crest, now flew out, and went a few feet higher still; on claiming the kingship, its appeal was granted by the other birds.

THE LATTIN AND MANSFIELD FAMILIES, IN THE CO. KILDARE.



The Lattin Arms.

1. The Lattin Family.[1]

THE family of Latton—variously spelled Latin, Latyn, Latoun, and Lattin—is said to have sprung from the House of Estouteville, of Upper Normandy. After the Conquest the Stutvilles were Barons of Lydedale, in Cumberland. One of them—Walter—is said to have taken the name of Latton, retaining the Stutville arms. The principal families of the Lattons were settled in Berkshire at least as early as 1325; but Wilts seems to have been their original home in that district, and from the North Wiltshire Lattons of Latton it is probable that the Irish branch came: at least such is the statement of Ashmole,[2] according to whom they settled in Ireland in the reign of King John, and obtained from him grants of land at Morristown Lattin, in Kildare.

William Latoun's name appears in the Irish Records in 1386. John Lattin, *b.* 1469, *m.* Alson Eustace, of the Castlemartin family. John Latton was a merchant in Naas at the close of the sixteenth century. He married Alson Ash, daughter of another Naas family. Among the petitioners of the gentry of the Pale to the Lord Deputy in 1605 was N. N. Latyn; and Stephen Latyn was a member of the Naas Corporation at the same period. In 1590 William Lattin, of Morristown, son of the above John, and his wife, Anne Luttrell, of

[1] From "Notices of the Family of Lattin," by John M. Thunder, "Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland," Nos. 71, 72 (1887).

[2] "Antiquities of Berkshire."

Luttrellstown, founded at Naas an alms-house for poor women. Several members of the Lattin family bequeathed small sums in perpetuity for the support of its inmates; and there is at present a charge on the Lattin property of £20 per annum for that purpose. According to the author of the Paper on the Lattin family, from which these notes are taken, "this alms-house was *twice pulled down* [*sic*]—first in 1787, to widen the street, and again in 1798, during the Rebellion, to enable the artillery to put their gun in position." The original inscribed stones were, however, preserved and placed in the new alms-house. In vol. ii of our JOURNAL, at p. 270, is given the inscription. William Lattin was M.P. for Naas in 1613, and Nicholas Lattin in 1639. At St. David's Church, Naas, there is a Lattin tomb-stone, with the following inscription:—"Gulielmus Lattin de Morristown, Anna Luttrell de Luttrellstown, quorum miserere Deus—me fiere fecerunt—S. P. Q. S. Domum eternam. The former stone, erected by W. Lattin and Anne Luttrell, of Morristown, in the year 1660, being broken, this was fixt by Patrick Lattin, and Jane Alcock of the same place, Anno 1719. Here lyeth the body of John Lattin,[1] eldest son of the above Patrick Lattin, who departed this life the 19th day of June, 1732, in the 64th year of his age. Also the body of his son George Lattin, L. Lattin, Esq., who died 8th July, 1773, aged 59. Also the body of his wife, Catherine O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, who died November 12th, 1800, aged 66 years."

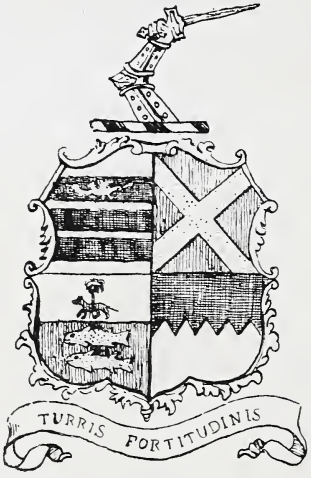
John Lattin in 1641 was seized of Morrishtown, Moynagh, 400 acres; Lowstown, 30 acres and 4 tenements; Westowne, 80 acres; the Castle of Molestown and 30 acres; Rathash, 22 acres; the grazing of 12 cows and bull upon the Common of Newtown, in the Barony of Naas, with a castle and 4 tenements in Craddockstown, and 1 castle and 8 tenements; also house and backside in the town of Naas.

Patrick, the last male of the Morristown Lattins, was born in 1762. He was educated at the College Henry IV, Paris, and at the University of Turin; was a captain in the Irish Brigade, and A.D.C. to General Count Dillon. He married, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Snow, of Drum-downey, County Kilkenny, and had issue—Paulina, who married, 1817, Alexander Mansfield, of Yeomanstown, County Kildare. He was a man of high intellectual attainments and

[1] Known as Jack Lattin, of whom the old rhyme said—

"Jack Lattin, dressed in satin,
Broke his heart of dancing:
He danced from Morristown
To Castle-Brown" [Clongowes Wood].

brilliant wit. Lady Morgan, who knew him well, declared that in his presence "Sheil was silent, and Curran dull." Thomas Moore, the poet, and Lord Cloncurry bear equally strong testimony to his wonderful social talents. He died in Paris in 1836.



THE MANSFIELD ARMS.
1. Mansfield. 2. Eustace.
3. Woulfe. 4. Power.

2. THE MANSFIELD FAMILY.[1]

The Mansfield family—a branch of which is now settled in the County Kildare at Morristown-Lattin—belong to the County Waterford. The first of the family who came into Ireland from Nottinghamshire, in the reign of Henry II of England, was Sir Rodolphus Mansfield, Knt. and Banneret. He had an estate granted to him in the Counties of Armagh and Derry, and also in Waterford, Cork, and Limerick. He himself lived at Killongford and Ballinamultina, in County Waterford, where his descendant, Richard Mansfield (born 1642-3), was living in 1707. The Irish form of the name is Monvile.[2] There is reason to suppose that Mandevill is another form of the name, for we find in the Pipe Roll of King Edward III, about 1378-9, a process issued against a Sir Walter Mandevill, of

[1] From notes kindly supplied by Colonel Eustace Mansfield, of Landscape, County Waterford.

[2] The name of Mansfield in Co. Waterford is still called *Monvile*, or *Moonveel*, and Moonveelagh (*plural*), by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of the county; pronounced Moonveal.

Ballymultyn, and other lands; and the name Mandevill was fairly common in those parts of Waterford in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but seems to have disappeared in the following century, when the Mansfield name again becomes frequent in the records.

The senior or Killongford house of Mansfield became extinct for want of male issue. Margaret,[1] the heiress of that house, was married to—

1. Walter Mansfield, of Ballinamultina, in 1599.

2. His son Edmund, *b.* 1600, *m.*, 1621, Elenor Nugent, and was succeeded by—

3. His son Walter,[2] *b.* 1622, *m.* d. of Nicholas Power. He was transplanted to Connaught in 1653-4. He was one of the "'49" Officers, and his son Richard received £250 on that account. His Waterford property was confiscated when he was transplanted, but part was recovered after the Restoration.

4. His son Richard *m.*, 1681, Dorothea Hore. He held a commission as Captain in Colonel Bagnoll's Regiment of Infantry in the army of King James II, and was present at the Battles of Boyne and Aughrim.

5. His son John *m.* Jane Eustace, d. of James Eustace, of Yeomanstown, County Kildare; *b.* 1683; *m.* 1722; *vivens* 1752.

6. His son, Alexander Mansfield, *m.* Anne Power.

7. His eldest son John[3] *m.* Elizabeth Woulfe, and obtained half of the Eustace property in County Kildare.[4]

---

[1] Margaret's only sister, Katherine, *m.* Nicholas D'Alton, brother of Sir Roger D'Alton, of Knockmoan.

[2] In the register of persons transplanted he is described :—"The said Walter Mansfield, freeholder, aged 24 years [an error], being of low stature, browne haire, hath six cows, ffortie sheepe, eighteene garrons and mares, twelve acres of wheate and beare."

[3] The daughters of James Eustace* being co-heiresses of the Yeomanstown property, on the death of their brother Alexander in 1783, the representatives of Jane Eustace and her sister, Catherine Byrne, were John Mansfield and George Bryan, who divided that property between them about 1800. The house, offices, and demesne of Yeomanstown fell to Bryan, but John Mansfield rented them from him.

[4] Walter Henry Mansfield, second son of John Mansfield and Elizabeth Woulfe; *b.* 1788; served in 18th Hussars till marriage, in 1813; inherited the Woulfe property; *m.* Frances MacDermott. He had issue—1. John Alexander, *d.s.p.*, 1860; 2. Walter, *d.s.p.*, 1873; 3. Owen; 4. Octavian, *d.s.p.*, 1890; 5. Edward; 6. Eustace; *b.* 1829; of Landscape, Kilsheelan, Co. Waterford; Colonel of the Kildare Militia, from whose notes this Paper has been compiled; and several daughters.

---

* James Eustace was Captain in Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment, King James II. There is a portrait of him at Morristown-Lattin. In the Rebellion of 1798 some rebels broke into the house at Yeomanstown, and, seeing the red coat in the picture, took it to represent an English soldier, and drove a pike through it.

8. His eldest son Alexander *m.* Pauline, only d. and heiress of Patrick Lattin, of Morristown-Lattin ;[1] *b.* 1786; *m.* 1817; *died* 1842.

9. He was succeeded by his eldest son, George Patrick Lattin Mansfield, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1851, who *m.* Mary Frances Constantia, d. of George Bourke O'Kelly ; *b.* 19th December, 1820; *m.* 30th November, 1843; succeeded by his son ; *d.* January 12, 1889.

10. George Mansfield, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1874; *b.* February 19, 1845; *m.*, 2nd August, 1877, Alice d'Audebard de Férussac, eldest d. of the Count d'Audebard de Férussac, of Paris, and has issue—

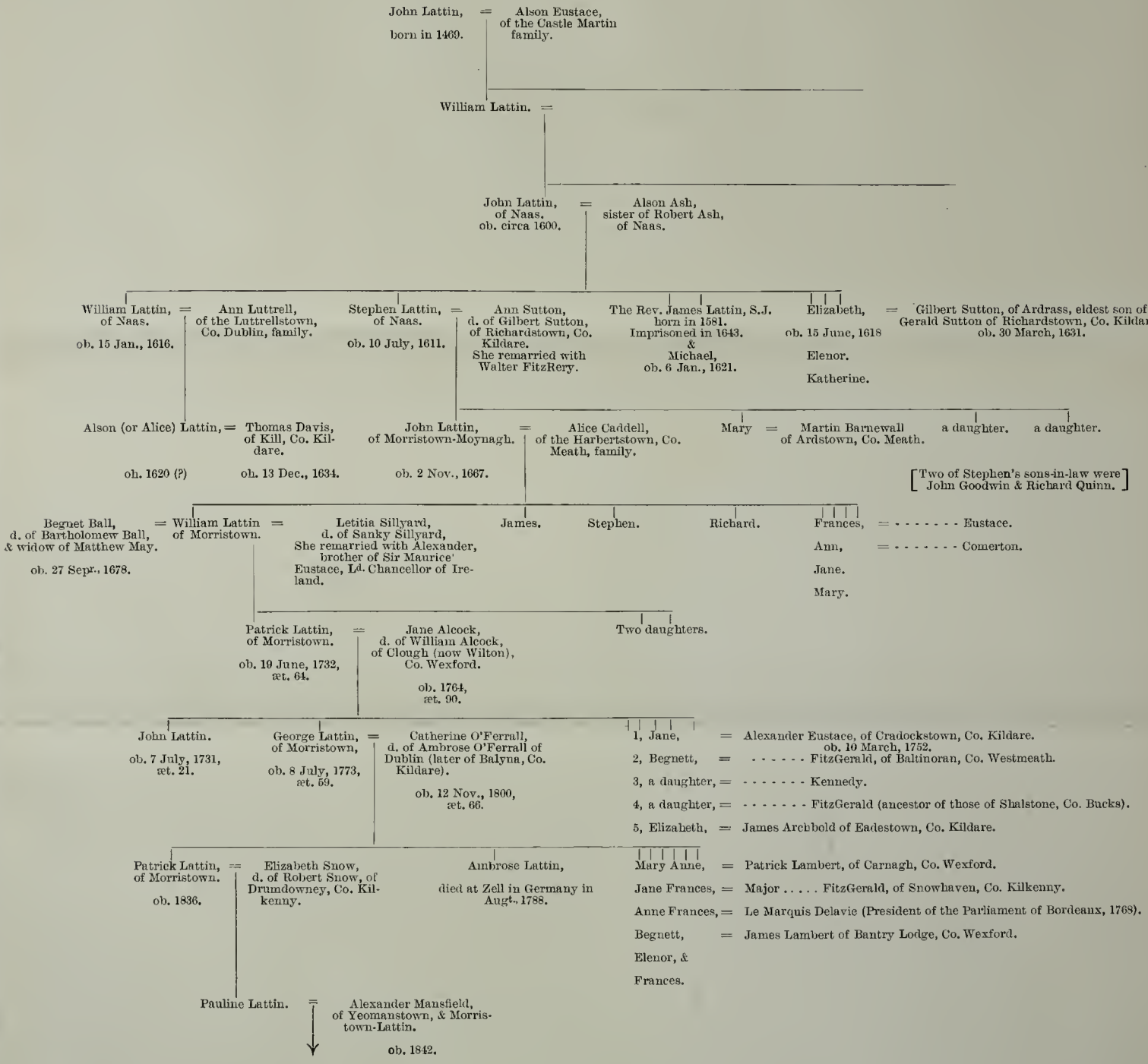
(1) Eustace Lattin Mansfield ; *b.* 1879.
(2) Henry Marie Lattin ; *b.* 1881.
(3) Alexander Lattin ; *b.* 1882.
(4) Bertrand Lattin, *b.* 1885 ; *d.* 1887.
(5) Tirso Louis Mark Lattin ; *b.* 1888.
(1) Mary Alice.
(2) Marguérite Cecilia.

The Mansfields thus settled in Kildare in possession of the Eustace property about 1783 ; and in possession of the Lattin property, 1817 : in each case by marriage.

---

[1] Issue of the marriage of Alexander Mansfield and Pauline Lattin, d. and heiress of Patrick Lattin, of Morristown Lattin. Date of marriage, 1817. A son, John; 1. George Patrick Lattin Mansfield ; 2. Alexander John, of the English Bar, *m.*, 14th July, 1863, Maria, eldest d. of Sir John Howley, Q.C., H.M. First Sergeant in Ireland; 3. William Henry, Captain 44th Regt., *d.* of wounds received before Sebastopol, 1855 ; 4. Richard Walter, late Major Kildare Rifles, *d.* 1893 ; 5. Edmund Alexander, late Major Co. Dublin Militia ; 1. Eliza Pauline, *m.*, 1837, George, youngest son of Patrick Thunder, of Lagore, Co. Meath. Mr. George Thunder *d.* in 1877 ; Mrs. Thunder *d.* in 1878—leaving issue.

THE LATTINS OF MORRISTOWN-MOYNAGH (*ALIAS* MORRISTOWN-LATTIN), CO. KILDARE.



Miscellanea.

The Core-ally.—The name, as given in The Co. Kildare Journal,[1] was never used without the definite article. It was invariably called "the Coreally." It was about an Irish acre in extent, not a perfect square, as the northern and southern sides were somewhat longer than the eastern and western. An embankment, thickly covered by bushes and trees, surrounded it. Outside this was a fosse, from ten to twelve yards wide, always full of water, and well stocked with eels, although there was not a stream within half a mile of it. The only entrance gap was on the south side; and in spring and summer time the place presented as pretty a sight as anything of the sort in Ireland. The green, smooth sward was then thickly studded with primroses, violets, cowslips, and other wild flowers; while the blossoms of the blackthorn, hawthorn, quicken-tree, wild cherry, and crab formed a pleasing back-ground. The cave ran diagonally across it from the south-east corner. Only one end was, to my knowledge, opened. This was composed of stonework, but was very much defaced and obliterated by searchers after crocks of gold. There were a few gold pieces found there from time to time; when a child, I saw one of them. The diggers always worked in daylight, as no one had the courage to enter the place after dark. I also saw some spear-heads which were found in an adjacent field. Tradition says that the Coreally was used as a place of retreat or refuge by the monks of Kilart and Kilberry. Kilart lies near the bog edge, midway between the Coreally and Kilberry. I once asked the late Professor Hennessy what was the meaning of the word "coreally," and, without knowing anything whatever of the place, he said the word was Norman-French (*couralé*), meaning an underground fortification. If this be correct, some of the monks must have visited Normandy, and, on their return home, carried the name to the confines of Monavullagh bog. It may, perhaps, also be derived from "corr," an enclosure or dwelling, and "Rally, or "Rahilly," a name still common in the South of Ireland. The trees which formed the old forest here are said to have grown so close together, and the branches to have so interlaced, that the monks used to travel from place to place by paths formed on the boughs. The old story of the betrayal of the monks by the woman who supplied them with provisions in their retreat has been referred to this place. This woman (by the way, she was red-haired) agreed with the priest-hunters to drop peas on her path to the hiding-place,

[1] *Vide* p. 133, vol. iii.

but the birds were so numerous that they devoured all the peas before the track could be followed. She then made a trail of flummery, which could not be so easily removed; and by this means the last of the monks here were discovered and exterminated. Maxwell, the Scotch vandal who levelled the Coreally, did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his labour, as he died a few months afterwards; from which event the people about drew their own conclusions. Many years ago, an old man named Redmond, a basket-maker, told me that one day, when getting materials for his trade in the Coreally, he noticed in one corner some fresh clay lying about, and the surface cut in the shape of a grave. Raising the loose sod, he saw the dead body of a respectably dressed man, "in top-boots, riding-breeches, and blue body-coat," lying underneath. He replaced the sod, and discreetly held his tongue. Some days afterwards he examined the place again, and found the grave empty. This was in the reign of the Whitefeet. Another old man told me that he heard from his father that the latter, when a young man, often saw a woman who lived in a wild state for some years in the Coreally. She wore scarcely any clothing, and her body was covered with a large crop of hair. She lived in the autumn on wheat and wild fruit, and in winter and spring on food left for her in convenient places by the neighbours. I do not remember what her ultimate fate was.

M. Darby.

Irish Pearls.—It may be of interest to give some account of Irish pearls, a specimen of which was found, set in an old gold ring, in the garden at Furness in May, 1898, and afterwards exhibited at a meeting of the Society (see Journal, vol. iii, No. 1, p. 57).

This pearl (as appears from the inscription on the ring) came from the Slaney; but the Slaney was only one of the many Irish rivers in which the pearl-mussel was found. Harris, in his notes to "Ware's Antiquities,"[1] speaks of them as found in the River Bann, in the County of Down, and in several rivers in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; and he adds that in 1094 a present of an Irish pearl was made to Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, by Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick.

Colonel Solomon Richards, of Wexford, writing in 1682,[2] says that the Slaney "oaught to preecede all the rivers in Ireland for its pearle fishing, ... for muscles are daily taken out of itt about fowre, five, and six inches long, in which are often found pearles for lustre, magnitude, and rotundity, not inferior to orientall, or any other in the world. They have lately been sold by a merchant that dined this day with me for 20s., 30s., 40s., and three

[1] Vol. ii, p. 172.
[2] "Kilkenny Arch. Journal," 1862-63, p. 91.

pound a pearle, to the goldsmiths or jewellers of London. He sould twenty lately for twenty broad pieces of gould, and a parcel of small ones for 40 pounds."

A writer in the "Dublin Penny Journal" (vol. i, p. 389), speaks of a sum of forty guineas being offered for a Donegal pearl in 1832.

Thomas Dineley, who visited Carlow about 1680 (see "Kilkenny Archæological Journal," vol. iv, N.S., p. 46), writing of the River Burren, near Ballynunnery Castle, says :—"There are also found quantity of good Pearle, not unlike Scotch Pearle, which y^e^ Lady of the Castle hath to shew."

Coming to later times, it is stated that the Duchess of Ormonde offered £80 for an Irish pearl; and P. L. Simmonds, in his work on "The Commercial Products of the Seas," further states (I know not on whose authority) that Her reigning Majesty paid 40 guineas for a Scotch pearl.

There is no doubt that for many centuries the Scotch river pearl fishery was an extensive and lucrative industry, especially in the Spey, Tay, and Esk rivers.

British pearls are mentioned by Pliny and Tacitus; but from the first the Romans seem to have recognised that they lacked the lustre and "water" of the oriental pearls.

An early ordinance of the Parliament of Paris prescribed that British pearls were not to be set in conjunction with oriental pearls, except in certain specified cases, as "in a bishop's mitre"—a choice example of paternal legislation.

An attempt was made to revive the Scotch pearl fisheries in 1860 by a German; but the success was spasmodic, and over-dredging seems to have brought it to an early end.

The industry still flourishes in Bavaria and Saxony, where German thoroughness has provided a code of regulations, and, needless to add, the best books on the subject.

Dublin jewellers still exhibit specimens of the Irish pearl; but such as I have seen are very small, and hardly deserve the patriotic commendation (quoted above) of Solomon Richards of Wexford.

Though there is not anything like a systematic fishing industry, pearls are still found in the Slaney. From information I have procured through residents, it appears that the pearl mussel is chiefly found in the northern parts of the river, above the tidal waters, in the neighbourhood of Newtownbarry, where many fine specimens of pearls have been found in recent years.

Nicholas Synnott.

Notes and Queries.

Who was the father of the Right Hon. William Conolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons?—Neither the Paper on "Castletown House," which appeared in our Second Volume, nor the Rev. C. I. Graham's Paper on this celebrated man, in the last number of THE JOURNAL, gives us any information as to William Conolly's parentage; nor have I come across any work that does. I have seen it stated in that interesting little book Handcock's "History and Antiquities of Tallaght," that—

> "William Conolly, who rose to be 'the first gentleman' in this kingdom, was a self-made man. His father was an innkeeper in the North of Ireland, probably in the County Donegal, Of his education nothing is known; but the profession which he adopted was that of an attorney."

If the above extract is true, it is a puzzle to know how he acquired his enormous wealth. His nationality is doubtful. If he was one of the Irish Connollys, one would not have expected to find him a Protestant; that fact favours his being an Englishman, as well as the difference in the spelling of his surname; and his heir, too (another William Conolly), hailed from Stratton Hall, in Staffordshire.

W. FITZG.

Miss Stokes's "High Crosses of Ireland."—Our readers will be glad to hear that the Royal Irish Academy have in hands the publication of the second number of this valuable work. The coming part will contain our Moone Cross; the Cross at Killamery, in the County Kilkenny; the Drumcliff Cross, County Sligo; and the Cross at Termonfeckin, in the County Louth.

Oil Paintings of Lord Edward FitzGerald.—On p. 382 of the Second Volume of our JOURNAL appears a list of portraits of Lord Edward. One more replica by Hamilton, similar to those numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, has come to my notice; it belongs to Sir Guy Campbell, Bart.

W. FITZG.

A Pagan Sepulchral Kist in the Dublin Science and Art Museum.—There is deposited on view in the Royal Irish Academy's Collection of Antiquities, an antiquarian object of the greatest possible interest. This consists of a case containing a

Kist, or pagan slab-lined grave, with its accompanying sepulchral urns. The Kist has been raised, with some feet of the natural surrounding clay, bodily from the ground. The whole mass measures 3½ by 3 feet, and weighs about three tons. One side of the Kist is removed, to show the formation of its slab-lined sides, top, and bottom; roughly speaking, it is 2 feet in length, 18 inches in width, and about 20 inches in height; the depth of the covering slab below the surface was about 2 feet.

The Kist contained three burial urns of various sizes, and ornamented with different designs; the largest urn covered the smallest, which rested on a heap of burnt human bones; the remaining urn was placed alongside, mouth upwards.

The find took place in the month of August, 1898, at Greenhills, near Tallaght, in the County Dublin.

As this is the only example in the British Isles of the removal of a Kist in its entirety, great credit is due to Colonel G. T. Plunkett, the Director of the Dublin Science and Art Museum, and his staff, for having undertaken the excavation, and for having so successfully carried out a most difficult task.

W. FitzG.

Davidstown, near Castledermot.—This name, through course of time, has undergone a peculiar change. In a Carton manuscript volume of copies of leases, &c., is mentioned a feoffment made on the 6th of February, 1543, by Anthony St. Leger to David Sutton of Tully and of Kildrought, of, amongst other lands, the townland of Daviestown, alias Davies Vennocke, alias Ballyday-Vennocke, near Tristelldermot." In an Inquisition taken in Athy in 1621, it is called Ballidavisenocke, and formed part of the Earl of Kildare's Manor of "Castledermot, alias Tristelldermot, alias Disertdermod." This townland is situated to the south of Castledermot, and is now divided into two;—Davidstown Lower, and Davidstown Upper.

W. FitzG.

Bases of Crosses at Carragh.—At the cross-roads just above the village of Carragh is a rough granite base of a cross, known as "the Wart Stone;" it is almost invisible, as it is sunk deep in the ground by the roadside near the ditch facing the road leading to Barretstown.

Further along the last-mentioned road, about a quarter of a mile from the cross-roads, is another large rough granite cross-base, which lies near the road, but on the other side of the hedge, looking north. A small farmer of the name of M'Cabe lives near it. When I visited the place in 1896, an old man belonging to Carragh, named Kane, informed me that he remembered seeing the

cross standing on the base; but that some fifteen years ago it was dislodged by treasure-seekers, who excavated under the base, and so overturned it: a heavy storm of thunder and lightning came up while they were at work, and they fled in terror from the spot. The cross itself is now either lost or removed; but a portion of the fractured dowel still remains in the socket, which is 16 inches long and 9 wide.

The first-mentioned cross-base is marked down on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map; but the second is unrecorded.

W. FitzG.

Philip Flatsbury, a Kildare Historian.—In the village of Johnstown, near Naas, lived Philip Flatsbury. At the request of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, he wrote a History of Ireland, which he brought down to A.D. 1517. However, it was never printed, and the manuscript is still preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and classed B 55. It is little better than a transcript of Pembridge's and Marlborough's Annals, published by William Camden in his "Britannia." Holinshed's "Chronicles of Ireland" are taken from Flatsbury's History and from Henry of Marlborough.

John Canon O'Hanlon.

Antiquities at Kilkea Castle.—The antiquarian objects shown on the opposite page were all found at or near the castle a good many years ago; they consist of:—

Fig. 1.—A flint arrow-head dug up in Kilkea churchyard in 1871.

Fig. 2.—A portion of a stone celt, or battle-axe, found on the hill of Mullachreelan in 1854.

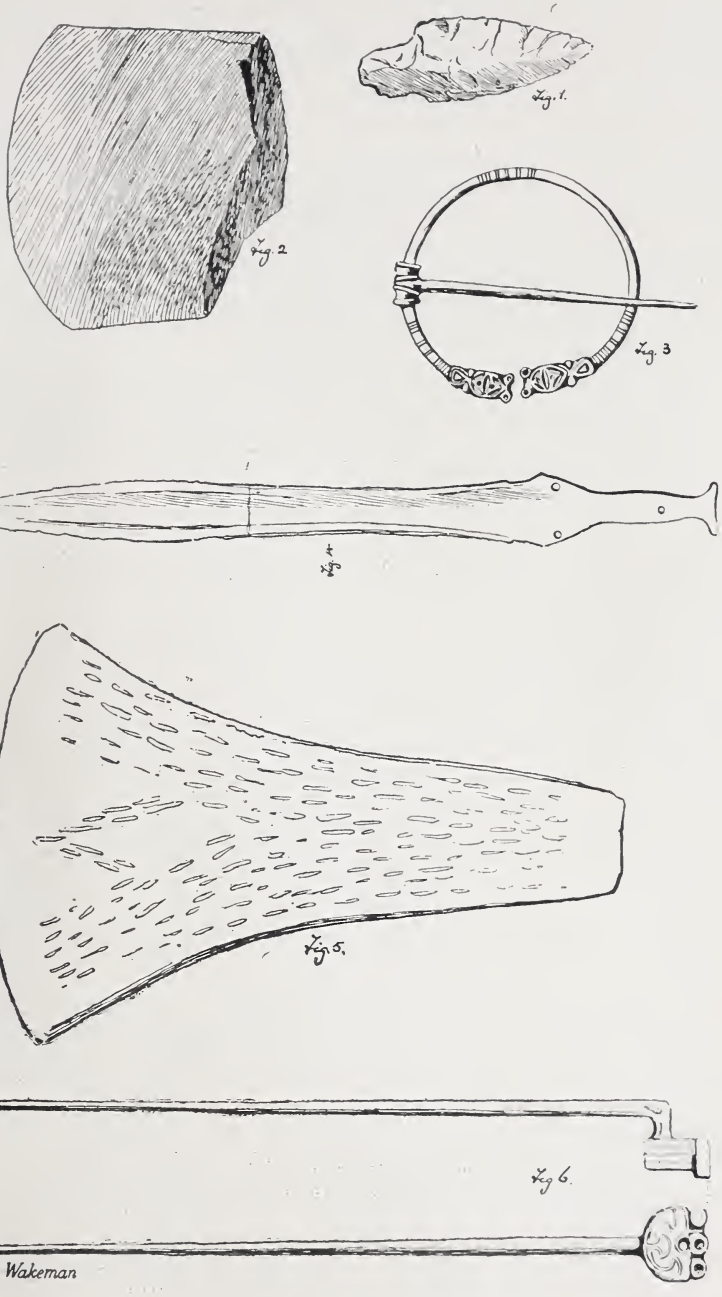
Fig. 3.—A small ring-brooch found in the bed of the river Greese when sinking for the foundations of "Kildare bridge" near the castle, in 1854.

Fig. 4.—A sword found in the bed of the Greese, below the weir at Kilkea bridge, in 1846. (Length, 17¾ inches.)

Fig. 5.—A bronze celt (6⅛ inches long, and four inches broad at the cutting edge) found in the Greese at Kilkea in 1846.

Fig. 6.—A bronze pin found near the pagan burial-moat at Kilkea in 1854.

W. FitzG.



Antiquities at Kilkea Castle.

Review.

"The History and Antiquities of Tallaght, in the County of Dublin," by W. Domville Handcock, M.A. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd., 3s. net.

Miss Mary Butler White has published a second edition of her uncle's excellent little History of Tallaght. In this revised and enlarged edition she has been assisted by Mr. F. Elrington Ball; the Rev. W. Reynell, B.D.; Mr. Edward Blackburne, Q.C.; and Mr. M'Sweeny of the Royal Irish Academy.

The work is an excellent example of the good work that may be done by an educated man, even though he may have no special archæological knowledge, in preserving and recording all that can be gathered of the history and antiquities of the neighbourhood in which he lives.

The name "Tallaght," otherwise "Taimleacht," is said to mean "the plague monument," or the place where a number of persons cut off by pestilence were interred together. In the year 769 A.D., according to Bishop Reeves, a monastery was erected on this spot by St. Maelruain. The ancient Martyrology of Tallaght, written in Irish, was compiled at the Monastery by SS. Maelruain and Aengus the Culdee. In this monastery was also preserved the Bell of St. Tigearnach, used when solemn oaths were administered. In 1179 Pope Alexander III confirmed Tallaght with its appurtenances to the See of Dublin; and from 1340 to 1821 Tallaght was a country residence of the Archbishops of Dublin. In 1573, during an incursion of the Irish from the mountains, a nephew and some servants of Archbishop Adam Loftus were slain at the gates of the Palace.

What became of the ancient Palace does not appear; but in 1729 Archbishop Hoadly pulled down great part of the Castle of Tallaght, and with the materials built another Archiepiscopal Palace for the See of Dublin. Within less than a century this building had fallen into such a state of decay, that in 1821 an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the Archbishop of Dublin of Tallaght as a Palace; and shortly after it was demolished.

Besides this history, the little book contains an interesting account of the Castle of Tallaght, and of various seats in the neighbourhood, with particulars of former inhabitants—the Griersons (well-known printers), the Lundy Foots, Speaker Conolly, and others. There is an illustration of the ancient Castle, and also one of the Palace built by Archbishop Hoadly.



THE LATE MISS MARGARET STOKES SKETCHING THE HIGH CROSS OF MOONE, CO. KILDARE.

(From a photograph by W. FitzG., July, 1897.)

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

In Memoriam.

MISS MARGARET STOKES,

Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy; the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland; the County Kildare Archæological Society; and Associate of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries.

THE 20th of September, 1900, was a black day in the annals of Celtic Art. On that date, Miss Margaret Stokes passed peacefully away in her picturesque home on the Hill of Howth; and two days later she was laid to rest in the old churchyard of St. Fintan's, a spot endeared to her as being the last resting-place of those relatives she loved so well.

Not only will she be mourned by her kinsfolk and friends, but her loss is a national one; and many European savants will deeply regret that her labours in the cause of Celtic Art have ceased for evermore.

Her long life was devoted to the Ireland of the past. Never again will ancient Irish Art have a truer or more painstaking historian; and never again can any other pen so faithfully illustrate the glorious remains of pre-Norman Ireland.

Miss Stokes was unrivalled in her knowledge of Christian Ireland's former greatness. She was untiring in copying from the originals the beautiful and intricate Celtic designs to be found in the famous Book of Kells. She made facsimile drawings of the Processional Cross of Cong, the unmatched Ardagh Chalice, the Shrine of St. Moedog, and several other interesting relics of the Irish saints.

Many ancient cross-bearing sepulchral slabs, with Irish inscriptions, were carefully drawn by her. The primitive churches,

with their accompanying holy wells, together with the quaint legends of their patron saints, had for her a peculiar charm; and not only did she search the historic localities in Ireland, but she went far afield into the mountains and plains of France and Italy, in order to find traces of and put on record the labours of those holy Celts who became voluntary exiles from their native land in order to spread the light where, till then, the darkness of Paganism alone prevailed.

The great work of Miss Stokes's life, which unfortunately was never finished, was her description and drawing of the sculptured High Crosses of Ireland. No one, except those who actually lent her their aid, can conceive the amount of time and trouble she took to reproduce on paper faithfully, panel by panel, the Celtic patterns, and the religious subjects and symbols sculptured on those wonderful memorials of a long by-gone age. Before her end came, she had the satisfaction of knowing that the second part of her grand work was in process of being brought out; but is there anyone to take her place, or capable of continuing this, the great scheme of her later years?

Some idea of the variety and extent of her labours in Ireland's cause can be gathered from the list of her works which is appended below—works that have made for her a name that will place her in the forefront of that devoted band of Irish scholars whose aim has been to prove to the world that there existed in ancient Erin a civilization, and a skill in working metals, unequalled at that age in Europe.

Would that we had more like her, for though "the harvest truly is great, the labourers are few."

WORKS WRITTEN BY HER.

1878. **Early Christian Architecture in Ireland.**—Imp. 8vo. George Bell, London. With many illustrations.

1887. **Early Christian Art in Ireland.**—Crown 8vo. Chapman & Hall, London. With 106 wood-cuts. Another cheaper Edition was published without date.

1892. **Six Months in the Apennines:** A Pilgrimage in Search of Vestiges of the Irish Saints in Italy.—Sm. 4to. George Bell, London. With many illustrations.

1895. **Three Months in the Forests of France:** A Pilgrimage in Search of Vestiges of the Irish Saints in France.—Sm. 4to. George Bell, London. With many illustrations.

1895. **Notes on the Cross of Cong.**—Illustrated with wood-blocks, and two large coloured drawings. Chromo-lithographed by Werner & Winter, of Frankfort-on-Main. Imp. 4to. Dublin University Press. Privately printed (224 copies only).

HER PAPERS PUBLISHED BY LEARNED SOCIETIES AND IN ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

The Royal Irish Academy.

1888. **Proceedings,** Vol. II (second series), p. 451. 8vo.
"Inquiry as to the probable date of the Tara Brooch and the Ardagh Chalice." With a chart, but no illustrations. (Read 1886.)

1896. **Transactions,** Vol. XXX. p. 231. 4to.
"Observations on the use of red enamel in Irish ornaments." With a coloured plate containing six Celtic objects. (Read 1892.)

The High Crosses [of Ireland]: A Publication of the Royal Irish Academy. Imp. 4to. Dublin University Press.

1898. Part I.—The two Crosses of Castledermot (County Kildare), and the Durrow Cross (King's County).

190*. Part II.—The Cross at Moone (County Kildare), at Killamery (County Kilkenny), at Drumcliff (County Sligo), and at Termonfeckin (County Louth).

The Society of Antiquaries, London.

The Archæologia. 4to. London.

1871. Vol. XLIII, p. 131.—"The Shrine of St. Moedog (Mogue of Ferns), and the Gospel of St. Molaise (Molash of Devenish)." With several careful facsimile drawings. (Read 1867.)

1883. Vol. XLVII, p. 473.—"On two bronze fragments, supposed to be a portion of an Irish radiated crown." Illustrated. (Read 1881.)

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.—Royal 8vo. Dublin.

1871. Vol. XI, p. 352.—"Irish Art in Bavaria." Illustrated.

1893. Vol. XXII, p. 380.—"St. Beoc of Wexford, and of Lan Veoc in Brittany." Illustrated.

1894. Vol. XXIII, p. 380.—"A funeral custom in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, County Wexford." Illustrated.

1898. Vol. XXVII, p. 137.—"The Instruments of the Passion" (as sculptured on William FitzGerald's altar-tomb, 1623, in the Kilkea churchyard, County Kildare). Illustrated.

The Journal of the County Kildare Archæological Society. 8vo. Dublin.

1894. Vol. I, p. 281.—"The Celtic Crosses of Castledermot." Illustrated.

1898. Vol. II, p. 431.—"Old Kilcullen."

1899. Vol. III, p. 33.—"The holed High Cross at Moone." Illustrated.

The Antiquary. 4to. London.

1891. Vol. XXIII, p. 209.—"Stone Markings; Hand-prints and Foot-prints." Illustrated.

The Reliquary. 4to. London.

1899. Vol. V, p. 110.—"On a bas-relief on the Muiredach Cross at Monasterboice." [Subject: the condemned being cast into hell.] Illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

A Key to the Panels on the Muiredach Cross at Monasterboice.—This was a broadsheet printed in 1899 by the Department, to accompany the cast of this cross in the Science and Art Museum.

The Signs of the Zodiac on the Base of Muiredach's Cross at Monasterboice.—This Paper was read at the Royal Irish Academy House on the 23rd July, 1900, at an evening meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, on the occasion of its first visit to Ireland.

[This was Miss Stokes's last work.]

AN UNFINISHED WORK.

An Illustrated Life of St. Malachi O'Morgair, of Armagh.

WORKS SHE ILLUSTRATED.

1861. Sir Samuel Ferguson's Poem on "*The Cromlech on Howth.*" With numerous coloured drawings of Letters from the Book of Kells, and other Celtic designs.

1868. **Vetusta Monumenta,** Vol. VI. Elephant folio.—[A Publication of the Society of Antiquaries, London.] The Rev. James Henthorn Todd's "*Descriptive Remarks on Illuminations in certain Ancient Irish Manuscripts.*" This includes five plates, lithographed in colours, by Storch and Kramer, under the direction of L. Gruner. Of these, all but the last two are from drawings by Miss Stokes. The first (14 by 11 in.) shows the Chi-rho Monogram from the Book of Kells (St. Matthew i. 18). This is probably the finest production of its kind. The other two, which are smaller, are reproductions of illustrations from the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Matthew, taken from the manuscript known as "The Garland of Howth."

1873. **Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.** Vol. XXIV, p. 433.—Lord Dunraven's "Descriptions of the Ardagh Chalice and Brooches," with coloured illustrations.

WORKS SHE EDITED.

Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language, chiefly collected and drawn by George Petrie, LL.D. 4to. Dublin University Press.—This great work was issued in eight parts, forming two volumes, by the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland (now the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland) during the years 1870 to 1878, and each part formed its extra "annual volume."

1872. Vol. I.—Contains inscriptions on slabs at Clonmacnoise, King's County.

1878. Vol. II.—Inscriptions on slabs in other places; as well as on crosses, shrines, croziers, church doorways, and chalices, &c. [The "concluding notices" in this volume are wholly the work of Miss Stokes.]

Notes on Irish Architecture.—By Edwin, 2nd Earl of Dunraven. Imp. 4to. George Bell, London. With numerous photographic illustrations and wood engravings.

1875. Vol. I.—Pagan forts, oratories, and churches.

1877. Vol. II.—Round Towers and churches.

1891. **Christian Iconography:** A History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By Adolphe N. Didron. 2 vols. Sm. post 8vo. George Bell, London. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with additions and appendices, by Miss Stokes. Numerously illustrated.

HER LECTURES ON THE HIGH CROSSES OF IRELAND.

12th April, 1897. Delivered to the Royal Irish Academy. (This lecture dealt with the crosses of Castledermot, County Kildare, and of Durrow, King's County, forming the first part of her work on the High Crosses.)

9th June, 1898. Delivered to the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, London.

14th January, 1899. Delivered to the National Literary Society, in the Leinster Hall, Dublin.

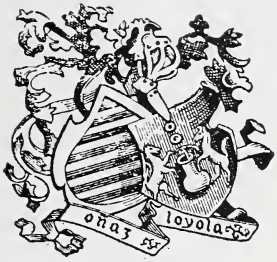
30th November, 1899. Delivered to the Royal Irish Academy. (This lecture dealt with the crosses of Moone, County Kildare; Drumcliff, County Sligo; Killamery, County Kilkenny; and Termonfeckin, County Louth—forming the second part of her work on the High Crosses.)

W. FitzG.



CLONGOWES WOOD COLLEGE.

(The block of this illustration has been kindly lent by the Editor of "The Clongownian.")



The Badge of Loyola.

CLONGOWES WOOD.

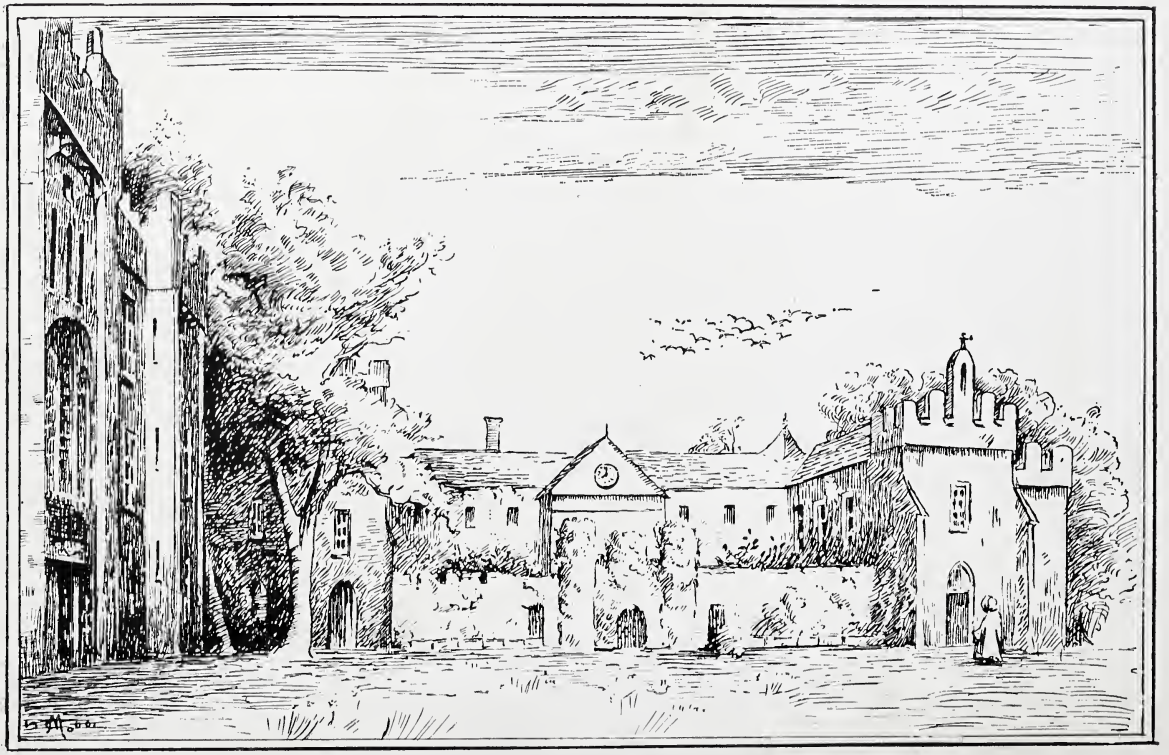
By the REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J., Vice-President.

CLONGOWES WOOD lies about midway between the town of Naas and Kilcock, and on the road connecting the ancient capital of North Leinster with Tara of the Kings. The name "Clongowes" is derived by Dr. Joyce from the Irish words *Cluain*, "a lawn," and *gobha* (pronounced *gow*), "a smith," and thus comes to signify "The lawn of the smith." The name does not appear in any record before the fifteenth century. Its previous history seems to have been covered by that of Mainham, of which parish it is still a townland. It would thus at the time of the Conquest have fallen to the lot first of Strongbow; from him it passed through the hands of the De Herefords, and Rochforts, and then was granted by Edward II to the Wogans of Rathcoffey in 1317.[1]

This theory is confirmed by a Roll of Henry IV, dated 24th February, 1417, assigning the dower of Anastacia Wogan, widow of Sir David Wogan of Rathcoffy.[2] Among other lands assigned to her was: "further the third part of the *sylva de Clongow* (Clongowe's Wood), in the western part therein, that is to say, forty acres."

We next find Mainham and Clongowes Wood in possession of the Eustaces. This celebrated Anglo-Norman family held vast estates in the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. The following account of their origin is from a

[1] See Journal, County Kildare Arch. Soc., vol. iii, No. 2, p. 79.
[2] *Ibidem*, pp. 79, 92.



THE QUADRANGLE, CLONGOWES WOOD COLLEGE.

(From a drawing by A. C. Michelmore.)

MS. of Brother Vincent Eustace, ex-Prior of the convent of Naas in the last century[1]:—

"The illustrious family of Eustace is lineally descended from Placidus, General of Horse in the Roman army at the siege of Jerusalem under Titus and Vespasian. He was of the first rank amongst the Roman Nobility, commonly called Patricians; having been converted to the Christian faith at a stag-hunt by Jesus Christ Himself, hanging on the cross. Our Lord ordered him to take the name of Eustachius at his baptism, which name signifies "valiant, or firm, in the faith of Christ." And it is in memory of this occurrence at the hunt that the family bears for crest in the court armour a stag's head and crucifix, with the image of our Saviour hanging on the cross. The family came from Italy to Normandy, and from thence into England, in the time of the Saxon kings. Some of the family came over into Ireland with Henry II, in the year 1172."

De Burgo in the "Hibernia Dominicana," says this account is confirmed by ancient history, by books of genealogy, and by a sepulchral inscription in the Dominican Church of St. Sixtus in Rome.[2] The following is the epitaph (translated): "Here lies the Reverend Sir James Eustace, alias FitzEustace, priest of the family of St. Eustachius, the Roman martyr, settled in Ireland for the last six hundred years. He died 5th February, 1712."

The Dominican priory of Naas was founded by the Fitz-Eustaces in 1356; and they indicated their claim to this high ancestry by dedicating the Church to St. Eustachius.[3] From this it would appear that from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century they looked back to the Roman martyr as the founder of their line.

It is but fair, however, to record other views on this subject. The author of the "Book of Howth,"[4] in a list of noble English families settled in Ireland, wrote as follows:—"Eustace, alias Powar, Viscount of Baltinglass, Lord of Kilcullen, to him and to his heirs male A° H. 8 33° (33rd year of Hen. VIII). Their ancestor, *Robert Le Powar*, was sent into Ireland with commission, and in his offspring hath rested here, A.D. 1176." Again, under date of 1303: "Richard Bourke, Earl of Ulster, and Lord *Eustace Le Power*, entered into Scotland with a great power of men. . . . . Mark that the Eustacys [*sic*] descended lineally of the second son of the aforesaid Lord Eustas, which were very noble men in those days of knighthood and ability."[5] This theory would make the Eustaces a junior branch of the Powers, afterwards Earls of Waterford. It is

[1] Copy of MS. kindly lent to me by Mrs. Wilkinson, 4 Hume Street, Dublin.
[2] "Hib. Dominic.," cap. ix, par. 28, n. ii, and cap. xii—i—n. xv.
[3] *Ibid.* [4] Record Series, p. 22. [5] "Book of Howth," p. 126.

remarkable that the arms of both families are the same, viz., a stag's head with a crucifix between the antlers. The motto, however, of the Powers is "Per crucem ad coronam," while that of the Eustaces is "Cur me persequeris?"

D'Alton[1] makes them a branch of the FitzGeralds. "Without," he writes, "any heraldic effort to antedate the existence of this noble house, its Irish branch may be traced to that adventurer of the first water, Maurice FitzGerald, to whom Henry II gave the barony of Naas. His relative, Eustace, the founder of this line, inherited the northern parts thereof with the barony of Kilcullen."

To reconcile, or decide between, these apparently conflicting views is a task altogether beyond me, which must be left in the hands of expert genealogists. I fear I should not be an impartial judge: "Cum Platone errare malo, quam rectè cum istis sentire." But we shall all, I think, admit that the noble Roman, impetuous in war and in the chase, a lion in the field, a lamb in the presence of the Crucified, fearlessly facing the wild beasts in the amphitheatre, and finally dying by fire for his faith,[2] would be a meet progenitor and patron of the typical Norman knight, of whom Newman has written: "His very worship was to do battle; his rite was a passage of arms. He couched his lance to prove the matter of fact that his lady was the beautifullest of all conceivable women; he drew his sword on the blasphemer to convince him of the sanctity of the Gospel; and he passed abruptly from demolishing churches and burning towns to the rescue of the holy sepulchre from the unclean infidel."[3]

The Eustaces flourished for many generations after the Conquest on the borders of Wicklow and Kildare. In 1462, Sir Rowland, of Harristown, County Kildare, was created Baron of Portlester, County Meath. He was Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland, and founder of the Franciscan Abbey of Kilcullen. In 1541, Thomas Eustace, of Kilcullen, was created Viscount of Baltinglass.

James, 3rd Viscount of Baltinglass, having risen with Irish against Elizabeth, was attainted, and died without issue in Spain in 1585. His estates were forfeited to the Crown, and his title is still extinct. The family produced five Lord Chancellors of Ireland, viz., Richard FitzEustace in 1426; Sir Edward FitzEustace in 1453; Robert FitzEustace, Baron of

[1] "Hist. of County Dublin," "Ballymore-Eustace," p. 745.
[2] Bollandists, Sept. 6°. Roman Breviary, Sept. 20.
[3] "Historical Sketches," vol. iii, p. 295.

THE EUSTACES OF CLONGOWES WOOD.

(Compiled by W. FitzG.)

According to a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, taken in Naas in February, 1604, the Eustaces were found to hold Clongowes Wood, Danielstown, and Mainham, by Deed granted by Edward Eustace, son of Oliver Eustace, on the 26th October, 1493.

REFERENCES.

D.E.I. = Co. Dublin, Exchequer Inquisitions, Record Office.
F.E. = Funeral Entries, Ulster's Office.
K.E.I. = Co. Kildare Exchequer Inquisitions, Record Office.
MS. = A MS. Volume of Pedigrees in Trinity College Library, labelled F. 4, 18.

William Eustace, =
of Clongowes Wood.
Vivens 1519.
[D.E.I.]

Alexander Eustace, = Joan, d. of Christopher Eustace,
of Clongowes Wood. of "Kerdeston," Co Kildare.
ob. 10 March, 1557. [MS.]
[K.E.I.]

William Eustace, = Margaret, d. of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Allen, Co. Kildare.
of Clongowes Wood. [MS.]
ob. 11 May, 1557.
æt. 40.
[K.E.I.]

Elenor Eustace, = Gerald fitz Shann FitzGerald,
of Donore, Co. Kildare,
ob. 4 June, 1535.
[MS.]
[MS.]

James Eustace, = Anne Lien.
of Clongowes Wood. [K.E.I.]
ob. 15 Sept., 1576.
[K.E.I.]

Joan Eustace, = Thomas Eustace,
of "Kerdeston," Co. Kildare.
[MS.] [MS.]

Joan Eustace, = **Maurice Eustace,** = Elizabeth Usher,
d. of John Eustace, of Castlemartin, Co. Kildare. of Clongowes Wood. d. of Richard Usher, of Crumlin, Co. Dublin.
ob. 2 Dec., 1614. ob. 24 Jan., 1624.
burd. at Mainham. [F.E.] [F.E.]
[F.E.]

William Eustace, = Cicilie Gaydon,
ob. v. p. 22 Augt., 1621. d. of John Gaydon, of Irishtown, Co. Kildare.
[F.E.] [F.E.]

Edward.
James.
[F.E.]

Margaret, = Hubbert Fox, of Kilcoursey, King's County.
Elizabeth, = James FitzGerald, "base sonne" to Gerald Earl of Kildare.
Joan, = Walter Bermingham, of Parsonstown, Co. Kildare. ob. 21 Jan., 1636.
[F.E.] [F.E.]

James Eustace, = ? Mary Wogan.
of Clongowes Wood.
[F.E.]
Outlawed in 1641.

Richard.
John.
Nicholas. = ? Dorothy Tiernan.
Oliver.
Edward.
Walter. = ? Mary Broderick.
[F.E.]

Elizabeth. = Edward Tyrrell, of Calverstown, Co. Westmeath. ob. 11 May, 1636.
Elenor. = Richard Walsh, of Carrickmines, Co. Dublin.
ob. 10 March, 1613.
Margaret.
Ellis.
[F.E.]
[F.E.]

Anne = Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, Co. Kildare. ob. 12 May, 1670.
[MS.] [MS.]

(According to a Funeral Entry, a daughter of William Eustace, of Clongowes Wood, married Pierce FitzGerald, of Belan, Co. Kildare, who died 1st Nov., 1616.)

rem
a st
how
that
]
out,'
this
ture
gave
this
of K
'
view
han
tial
sent
Ron
lam
beas
faitl
Nor
wors
couc
the
on t
and
tow
infic
'
ques
Row
Port
Trea
Kilc
Visc
'
agai
Spai
his t
cellc
Edw

Portlester in 1472, who was also Lord Treasurer of Ireland ; Sir Rowland FitzEustace, in 1474 ; and Rowland FitzEustace, Baron of Portlester, in 1496.[1]

The extent of their property in the County of Kildare may be seen in the frequent mention of their names and places in the State Papers. In these we find them residing in many places still well known and of some importance. They are referred to as Eustaces of Castlemartin, of Kilcullen, of Harristown, of Moon, of Newlands, of Craddockstown, of Yeomanstown, of Caragh, of Kerdiffstown, of Blackhall (near Punchestown), of Blackrath (near Ballitore), of Mullacash, of Mainham, of Clongowes Wood, and of Confey.

From the genealogies and references extant it would appear that the Mainham branch coalesced with or was the same as that of Clongowes Wood. In the MS. account of the family by Brother Vincent Eustace, already referred to, this branch is derived from the house of Castlemartin, and this is confirmed by the " Inquisitiones Lageniæ," in which we find John Eustace of Castlemartin in receipt of a rent out of Clongowes Wood in the reign of Elizabeth.[2] In the year 1400, Alexander Eustace, son of Alexander Eustace, Castlemartin, founded the house of Mainham, which, from a reference to the pedigree, will be practically identified with that of Clongowes Wood.

The Eustaces of Clongowes Wood seem to be first alluded to in the State Papers in 1538. Under this date we have a letter ordering the Lord Deputy to make reparation to the Earl of Ormonde for " preys and spoils " made in the Earl's property in the barony of Oughteranny, the owners of which are to prove the amount of damage before *William Eustace of the Wood* and Davy Sutton. As no place-name, part of which is " wood," is connected with Eustace, except Clongowes Wood, also in the barony of Oughteranny, we may take it for granted that Clongowes is here referred to. The Eustaces of Clongowes are very frequently mentioned in commissions, &c., of Elizabeth and James I, and in the Inquisitions of those times.

Their castle, situated close to the rampart of the Pale, was one of the links in the long chain of border strongholds stretching from Maynooth to Blackhall, near Clane, and running parallel to the Liffey, southwards to Harristown. But though nominally posted on the frontier line to repel and overawe the " Wilde Irishe " beyond it, the Eustaces of Mainham soon became connected by marriage with families of the native race.

---

[1] " Hibernia Dom.," *loc. cit.*, and Harris.
[2] Inquisitiones xvi, Elizabeth.

Alexander Eustace, the founder of the Mainham and Clongowes branch, was married to Mary O'Byrne; James, his son, to Margaret O'Toole; and Maurice, his grandson, to Mary O'Kavanagh.[1]

From such fusion of Norman and Celtic blood sprung the "rebels" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Though the Eustaces of Clongowes escaped the confiscations of Elizabeth, their hour was to come when the Irish rose in 1641. In that year, or the year preceding, James Eustace, of Clongowes, mortgaged his lands to Sir James Dixon,[2] and drew his sword for what he deemed to be the cause of faith and fatherland; and Clongowes was, like Rathcoffey, the scene of strife and bloodshed. At that time the Puritan commander in the neighbourhood was a certain Captain Hues, a Welshman. "The said Hues murdered Mrs. Eustace, aunt to Sir Robert Talbot, ninety years old, after she had entertained him friendly in her house. The soldiers of Clongowes Wood and Rathcoffey, yielding upon quarter, were conveyed to Dublin, and hanged there; and upwards of 150 women and children were found in the said places murdered. It is well known that the commons of that country were for the most part destroyed and slaughtered by the English, insomuch that there were not so many left living as could gather the twentieth part of the harvest."[3]

Tradition tells that the Mrs. Eustace then living at Clongowes refused to surrender the key of some secret chamber or stronghold in the castle, and that she kept it in her mouth until her jaws were broken by the soldiers.

Such are the stories told of those wild times, and of the men and women who lived in them. In all wars, but especially in civil strife, deeds are done on both sides that the historian shudders to recount. In that same year (1641) at Donadea, quite close to Clongowes, the Protestant clergyman was seized by the Irish, and led to the gibbet. The rope was already round his neck, when he was rescued by a priest, who was completely unknown to him.[4] At all events, the property of the Eustaces of Clongowes was forfeited, and among the names of the Papist proprietors forfeiting in the County of Kildare, appears that of James Eustace, of Clongowes Wood, with those of his neighbours, Sir Andrew Aylmer, Knight, of Donadea, Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy, Garret Sutton, of Richardstown, Nicholas Sutton, of Barberstown, and John Gaydon, of Irishtown (Straffan).

---

[1] Brother Eustace's MS. Account.
[2] Title-deeds of Clongowes Wood.
[3] O'Curry's "Civil Wars," Appendix VI, Co. Kildare.
[4] Cotton's "Fasti Eccles. Hib."

The Eustaces did not regain their estates after the restoration of Charles, but were declared by the Commissioners appointed under that Act to be "Irish Papists, not innocent," and Clongowes passed from their hands for ever. They were banished from the kingdom; but their descendants fought again under James II, and obtained distinguished positions in the army of the French king.

Clongowes Wood was then purchased by Sir Richard Reynell, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and by him sold in 1667 to the Brownes, who changed the name to Castlebrowne. This family intermarried with the Fitzwilliams and Wogans of Rathcoffy, and has been known for many generations as the Wogan-Brownes. Their present representative is Colonel Wogan-Browne, of the 3rd Hussars, now commanding his regiment in India. He has inherited the military tastes of his ancestors, some of whom were distinguished soldiers on the Continent. One of them reached the rank of Marshal in the Austrian service, and was killed at the battle of Prague, 1757. Another General, Michael Browne, of the Saxon army, served under Napoleon before Moscow, and was the last proprietor of Clongowes Wood. Concerning the Marshal's death a curious story is found recorded in the family papers.

While he was fighting abroad, Clongowes was occupied by his sisters, two Misses Browne. At that time one of the rooms opening into the hall of the mansion was used as an ironing room, and in ironing days, the necessary fire made it an attractive resort for the servants of the house. On one such day the door of this room, as well as the hall-door, happened to be open, and the servants gathered together were astonished to see an officer in white uniform enter the hall, and ascend the stairs. They noted that his hands were pressed to his breast, from which blood was flowing; and when they had sufficiently recovered their presence of mind, they hurried upstairs to a room where the Misses Browne were occupied with some needlework. The ladies, however, on being questioned, replied that they had seen nothing; but on hearing a full description of the apparition, unhesitatingly said that it must have been their brother, and that he must have met his death on the field of battle.

Their mourning was at once ordered, Masses were celebrated for the repose of his soul, and a wake was held with the prodigal hospitality usual in those days. In a fortnight the despatch came announcing the Marshal's death on the very day, at the time of the apparition.

The late General Browne was once asked if he believed this story. He replied that he found it hard to do so, and that it might have originated in the desire of the servants to profit

by the celebration of a wake. But one thing he could not, he said, explain—how County Kildare peasants could have described in detail an Austrian Marshal's uniform.

His own experience, however, might have taught him not to undervalue a Kildare yeoman's fertility of resource, as another story told by himself to Lady Morgan[1] will exemplify.

"Mr. Brown, who was in Germany, wrote to have some fine English horses which were in his own stables at Castle Brown sent over to him. The Irish groom who attended them, and who was known to the family by the name of Ned Byrne, proposed taking them over to his master, though he had never been a dozen miles from Castle Brown in his life; this was at last agreed to, and Mr. Brown's agent in London had orders to provide him when he arrived there with an interpreter and guide to accompany him; but on hearing the immense sum this person was to receive, he would not hear of his master being *put to such an expense*, and '*engaged*' he would deliver the *bastes* safe into his master's *own hands*.' When expostulated with, and the *distance* represented to him, he replied: 'Why, sure, a 'nt I come to the world's end already? meaning London; 'devil a much farther I can go, any how.' He set off therefore for *Vienna*, with the 'bastes;' reached it perfectly safe, and on his arrival, found his master had gone to *Florence*. As Italy and Germany were quite equal to Ned Byrne, he set forth again on his travels. As he passed through some garrison town on the frontiers of Germany, Colonel Count Dalton happened to be looking out of a window, and offered to lay a wager with some German officers, that was an *Irish* groom riding by.

"On addressing Ned in English, he found he was servant to his friend, Mr. Brown. Much amused with his adventures, he gave him several letters to post-masters on the route, to facilitate his Italian journey, every one of which *Ned* delivered to his master, *unopened*, when he reached Florence. 'What rise was there in them, your honour?' he observed: 'sure what better could I *do* than I *done?*' Ned returned, extremely delighted with his travels to Castle Brown, without having understood a word of any language he had heard, from the time he left England.

"A few years afterwards, Mr. Brown sent over some horses from Ireland to his brother, the present General Brown, Aide-de-camp to the King of Saxony. General Brown was then at the Court of Dresden, where Ned Byrne had an opportunity of seeing several of his fair countrymen, who were in attendance on the Electors. His account of his residence at Dresden was extremely amusing. 'And there was the *giniral* in his *rigimentals* going to *prayers* with the Royal Family; and there was Countess O'Kelly, and Countess O'Callaghan, mighty glad to see me, and no wise proud; troth, not a bit of pride among them.'"

Had Ned Byrne lived in the marshal's time, we could easily account for the servant's accurate description of the Austrian regimentals. As a matter of fact, he belonged to a much better generation: but "*Fuere fortes ante Agamemnona.*"

Of Ned the following story is told by his grandson, now living at Mainham, where there is a very remarkable moat, referred to in a previous number of this JOURNAL. He is also, of course,

[1] "O'Donnell," a Novel, by Lady Morgan. *Notes.*

according to local belief, built by the Danes, and is now the abode of the "Good People," and of their treasures. Now, Ned, in his continental wanderings, had met a Dane, and having a keen eye to business, consulted him as to the best and safest method of gaining access to the moat and its contents. The Dane was obliging and equal to the occasion. He gave Ned a small cane, and told him if he struck the moat three times at a certain spot indicated by him, its mysterious doors would open, and he should have friendly reception.

Two conditions, however, were absolutely essential: he should be absolutely alone. On his return Ned proceeded to carry out his instructions. Alone and at midnight he sallied forth, cane in hand. But as he approached the moat his courage began to fail. He went back for reinforcements, and, as he thus neglected one of the conditions imposed, he struck in vain.

The marvellous escape of Archibald Hamilton-Rowan, of Rathcoffy, from capture by the soldiery in 1798, occurred at the then Castle Browne, and is described on p. 86 of the Third Volume of our JOURNAL.

The subsequent history of Clongowes Wood is outside the sphere of Archæology. In 1813 it was sold by General Michael Browne to the Jesuit Fathers, and was by them opened as a Catholic College in 1814.

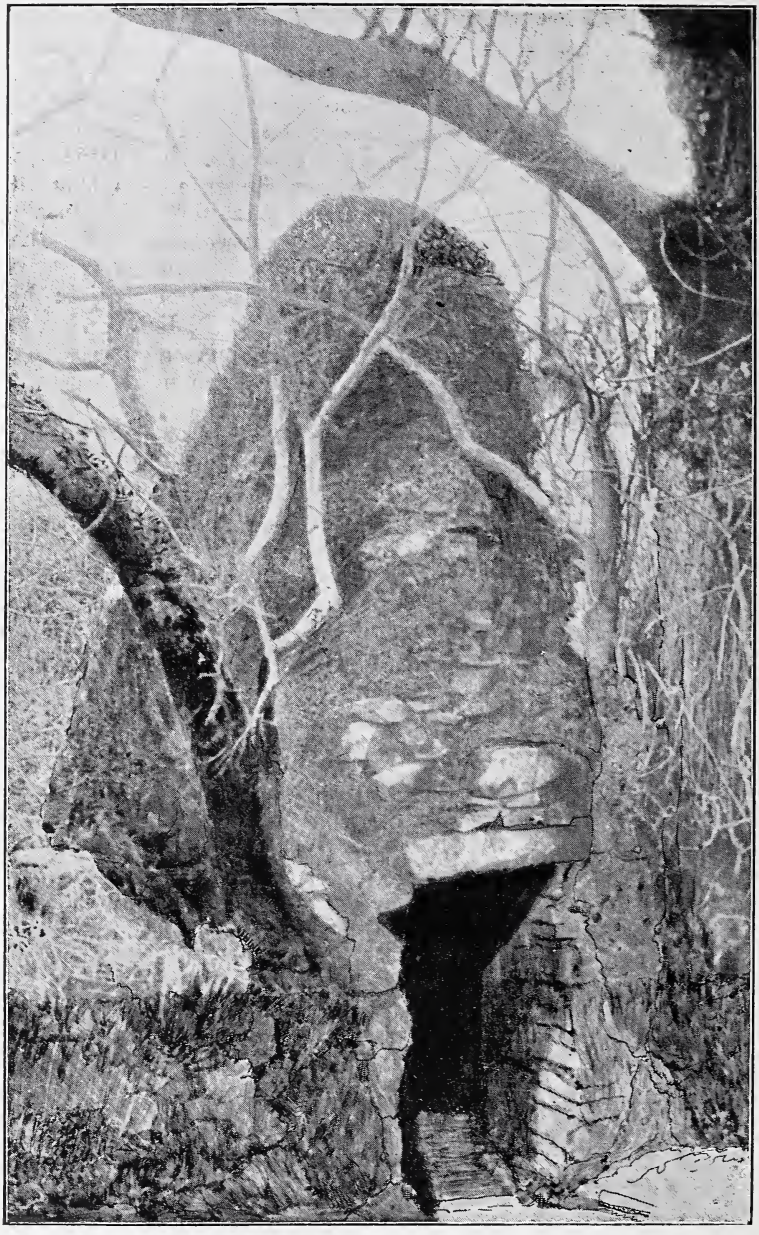


THE BROWNE AND WOGAN COAT-OF-ARMS OVER THE HALL-DOOR OF CLONGOWES WOOD COLLEGE.

(Drawn by A. C. Michelmore.)

HOC CASTELLVM OLIM	RRSTITVIT MDCCXVIII S: FITZWILLIAM BROWNE	NVNC AVTEM DICTVM
DE CLONGOWES	AMPLIABAT ET ORNABAT MDCCLXXXVIII T: WOGAN BROWNE	DE BROWNE

Incised inscription over the hall-door of Clongowes Wood College.



St. Brigit's Well at Faughart, Co. Louth.
(From a photograph by the late Miss Margaret Stokes.)

THE BIRTHPLACE AND LIFE OF ST. BRIGIT OF KILDARE.[1]

By MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. STUBBS, Fellow Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

COLGAN, in the "Trias Thaumaturga," gives six tracts, called "Lives of Saint Brigit." Except the second and third, and they only slightly, none of them contain anything like a biography. They are mainly records of miracles attributed to her; plainly legends of a later date, or amplifications of tradition, devoid of any sequence. Dr. Lanigan, who has carefully investigated all the sources of information then open to him, speaks of the first and sixth Lives as mere poems; of the second, as a panegyric, rather than a Life; of the third, as a hodge-podge, made up at a late period, from which it is difficult to extract the truth; and the fifth, as well written, but taken from the fourth, a production, he thinks, of the eleventh or twelfth century. Subsequent writers have found the same difficulties Dr. Whitley Stokes, in his Life, taken from "The Book of Lismore," with his valuable notes showing corresponding events in "The Lebar Brecc," and the Franciscan "Liber Hymnorum," &c., has thrown important light on what we are ever likely to know of one who in her time was perhaps the brightest light of Christianity in Ireland.

The Life in "The Book of Lismore," Dr. Stokes says, corresponds generally with Colgan's third Life by St. Ultan. From these, and the second, by Cogitosus—Dr. Lanigan notwithstanding—we may learn something of St. Brigit's earlier years. It is possible to extract from legend and tradition a fair idea of the underlying truth. We, therefore, can only take the main events of her life as they have been handed down to us, with such light as local circumstances, or contemporary customs and habits, as critical aids can afford. We cannot but greatly regret the darkness which covers Brigit's life subsequent to the establishment of her monastery at Kildare. There were not so many scribes in Irish as in English abbeys, who were content to spend their lives within their walls, procuring and copying all the MSS. they could get. Whatever records they kept of their own establishments, none have come down to us.

---

[1] This Paper was prepared at the request, some time ago, of the late Miss Margaret Stokes, who wished to have illustrated it from photographs taken by herself; but this has been unfortunately prevented by her death.

The Life given in "The Book of Lismore" aptly commences with the fourth verse of the fourteenth chapter of the Apocalypse, "Hi sunt qui sequuntur Agnum quocunque ierit," as applicable to multitudes of holy men and women, among whom was Brigit, daughter of Dubthach, son of Demre, son of Bresal, of the sept of Echaid Find Fuathnairt.

Dubthach, a chieftain of the Offaly country, now partly represented by two baronies in the County of Kildare, was descended, in the eighth generation,[1] from Echaid Find Fuathnairt, a younger brother of Con of the Hundred Fights (overking, A.D. 177). Besides his wife, he had bought a bondmaid, Broicsech, by whom he became the father of Brigit. She was daughter of Dallbronach, of Dalconchobair, in the south of Bregia,[2] and was therefore of good descent. "Haec erat formosa formâ, et moribus bona" (third Life, chap. i). Dr. Lanigan tries to prove from the second and sixth Lives that this is a fable, as throwing discredit on the birth of a holy saint. But such facts are not to be measured by modern standards, though the children of a concubine at that time ranked after those of the legitimate mother. The weight of evidence shows clearly that Brigit's mother was a bondmaid, and not the "propria conjux," as the prologue to the sixth Life says. It is also clear that she must have been a Christian, and a good one; and that it was owing to her care and influence during Brigit's early years that the girl grew up as she did: "A suâ pueritiâ bonarum litterarum studiis inolevit" (second Life, chap. i). Dubthach is not actually termed one of the faithful, but certainly favoured them; though had he been "nobilis atque humilis, mitis, pietate repletus" (prologue to the sixth Life), he ought to have been content with one wife. Another fact we can gather is that, although idolatry had not died out, and "Druids" (ᚇᚏᚓᚇᚌ), magicians, or wizards were numerous and influential, Christians were not let nor hindered in the duties of their religion.

It is not always easy to fix the date of birth of historical characters; but in this case the discrepancies are small, chiefly ranging between 451 and 458. Dr. Olden agrees with Dr. Lanigan in choosing 453, following Usher's computation.

---

[1] "Book of Leinster." St. Columba descended directly from Con of the Hundred Fights, but was two generations later.

[2] Usually termed Magh Breag ("Plain of Breag"), the eastern part of Meath; but at one time described as extending from the River Liffey to Slieve Fuaid, in Ulster, on the borders of Louth.—"Book of Rights," note, p. 11. "The Annals of Clonmacnoise" distinguish it from Meath, sub ann. 760 and 837, "Meath and Moybrey." Sometimes it seems to be confused with Ciannachta, which lay in Bregia. See M'Geough, "History of Ireland," chap. viii, part 1.

Brigit was not born in her father's house. Dubthach's wife objected to the liking he showed for the bondmaid, and urged her dismissal or sale. Here two personages of note are first mentioned. Bishops Mel and Melchu came from Scotland ("ex Britannia," third Life; Bretnaib, Book of Lismore). The wife complained of her husband's preference for the bondmaid. They told her that her seed would serve the bondmaid's, and that the bondmaid's seed would be profitable to hers, which did not mend matters; and Broicsech was sold to a poet of Huí MeicUáis, who opportunely had come to the house, with a condition, however, laid down by the Bishops: "Sell the bondmaid; do not sell the offspring."

Broicsech is taken to the poet's house and is again sold, still under the same conditions, to a certain wizard from Conaille,[1]



Ancient Territories in the present Co. Louth.
[Map No. 1.]

[1] Airgialle dhas a chúl Conaill. Dr. Stokes translates this name "Tirconnell," which is usually associated with the more northerly part

who brings her to his home. This must have been to Faughart, in the County of Louth, which has always been described in legend and in history as the birthplace of Brigit.[1] Shortly after coming there, the wizard or Druid invited the King of Conaille and his queen to a feast. The queen and the bondmaid were, on the same morning, each delivered of a child. The maidservants (Book of Lismore—third Life) washed Broicsech's daughter in milk.[2] The miracle by which the queen's dead son arose out of death when the other infant was laid beside it, may be passed by.

We are next told that the wizard took Broicsech and the child into Connaught, "for her mother was of Connaught, but her father of Munster."[3] He soon, however, left Connaught, and returned "to his own patrimony."[4]

The baptism of the child, and the manner of it, are mentioned to have taken place in Connaught; but in the form of a miraculous vision, in which the wizard saw three[5] angels as clerics,

---

of Ulster. The "Book of Rights" connects Conaille most frequently with the level portion of the extensive territory of the Oirghialla, from Dundalk to Monasterboice. When the words "Magh" or "Muirtheimhne are added, it is always so.

[1] Local legend is very strong both as to the birthplace and the endeavours to persuade Brigit to marriage. No other place disputes the former. Dr. Lanigan quotes from the fourth Life: "Villa illa in qua sancta Brigida nata est Fochart Muirthemne vocatur; quae est in provincia Ultorum, scilicet in regione quae dicitur Conaille Muirthemne." Likewise St. Bernard, in his "Life of St. Malachy."

[2] Dr. Stokes (note on line 1201) says: "The bathing of the new-born Brigit in milk may perhaps be the origin of the Irish practice mentioned by Benedictus Abbas.—'Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi,' ed. Stubbs, at 1171. The babe was thrice dipped in milk, which was then thrown into a drain or some other unclean place."

[3] In the Franciscan version, this passage seems to have been interpolated from another place: "The angel once came to Brigit, and sent her to release her mother (who was) with the wizard, Mac Midrui was he. *Of Connaught was her mother, and of the Munstermen was her father;* and in Mag Fenamna in Arad Cliach was he at that time." The omission of the words in italics seems to render the sense clearer.

[4] 3u ŋ-beċaiḋ ṙuiŋ ḋoċuiŋ a aċaiḃa ḟeiŋ. (Lismore, 1224.) This is said in the third Life to be in Munster. It is not easy to reconcile the accounts of the different parts of Ireland in which Dubthach and the wizard are placed at different times. Dr. Lanigan (chap. vi, note 61) tells us that Mag Fenamna or Magh Femin was between Cashel and Clonmel. To shift the wizard from north of Dundalk to the south of Cashel, and assign him patrimony in both places, is more than improbable. Brigit's subsequent fame made all parts of Ireland desirous to share in the events of her life; and we must expect to meet with such difficulties.

[5] Book of Lismore, 1215-19; two in the third Life, app. vii.

who poured oil on the girl's head,[1] and named her Sancta Brigita. From this it would appear either that the actual rite was not recorded in the original documents from which this was taken, or that the natural fact has become merged in the supernatural. It must be recollected that the wizard had not as yet become professedly a Christian, and been baptized.

The next fact recorded is that the infant rejected the wizard's food, and that he selected a cow which was entrusted to a faithful woman, who milked her for Brigit's use. It is hardly straining a point to give this a spiritual meaning in the bringing up of the child; and the virtues which were a prominent feature of her character were thus developed. "Everything to which her hand was set used to increase. She tended the sheep; she satisfied the birds; she fed the poor."

Although the narrative after this runs on, there is a break of several years, and we come to a distinct epoch in Brigit's life. "When courage, and strength, and size came to Brigit, she desired to go and visit her fatherland." It is abundantly clear that this decision was her own. It is not likely to have been proposed by the mother, who had been sold away from Dubthach's house, or by the master, to whom she was a profitable handmaid, and always treated her well. The Irish words "courage, strength," &c., are strong, so we may fairly conclude that she was then about sixteen years old. The strength of character, of which we see more as the story proceeds, enabled her to overcome any opposition that might have been offered. Her master even sent a message to Dubthach to inform him. He willingly came, was hospitably welcomed, and received his daughter as a free woman. Certainly the wizard had learned more than his Druidic religion had taught him. So Brigit with her nurse accompanied her father to Offaly.

While there, she attended, on the invitation of a certain faithful woman, a meeting of the Synod of Leinster, in Moy Liffey ("Plain of the Liffey"), in Kildare. Bishop Ibhair, who was there, had received intimation in a vision that "Mary the Virgin" was coming, and recognised her on her entrance. "Wherefore," says the Lismore Life, "Brigit is henceforth called the Mary of the Gael."

How long she remained with her father this time we have no means of knowing. After a time she returned to her mother,

---

[1] Unction of the head seems to have been part of the baptismal rite, as well as of the rite of Confirmation."—Note, Stokes's "Life of Brigit," p. 184. The third Life, chap. vii, says: "Ordinem complentes baptismatis consueto more."

who was ill.[1] There is no use in recounting the miracles which follow. All are of the same character, showing unbounded charity to all in poverty or distress. The wizard was baptized, and Broicsech was set free. He is described as full of faith ; and remained in Brigit's company till his death. Note must be taken of time during these movements.

The life of Brigit, after her return to Offaly with her mother, as it was before, is summed up in the words, "Whatsoever her hands would find or would get, she used to give to the poor and needy of the Lord."[2] And the climax is when her father, displeased with this charity at his expense, takes her to Dunlaing, son of Enna, King of Leinster, to sell her to him; and she gives a leper, asking for alms, her father's sword. The general and not the literal meaning is to be taken throughout. Her reply to the king saves her from bondage: "The Virgin's Son knoweth if I had thy power, with all thy wealth, and with all thy Leinster, I would give them all to the Lord of the elements."[3] "Her merit before God is higher than ours," is the king's verdict.

The next circumstance in the Lismore Life seems to come in its natural place, but is earlier in the third Life. And, as it takes us back to the County of Louth, it will detain us a little. Dubthach and his sons are anxious to give her in marriage to a certain man of good kin. They are urgent. Saith Brigit:—"It is not lively for us if it bring harm upon us." Then she put her finger under the eye, and plucked it out of her head, so that it lay on her cheek. When Dubthach and her brethren beheld that, they promised that she should never be told to go to a husband save the husband whom she should like. Then Brigit put her palm to her eye, and it was healed at once.

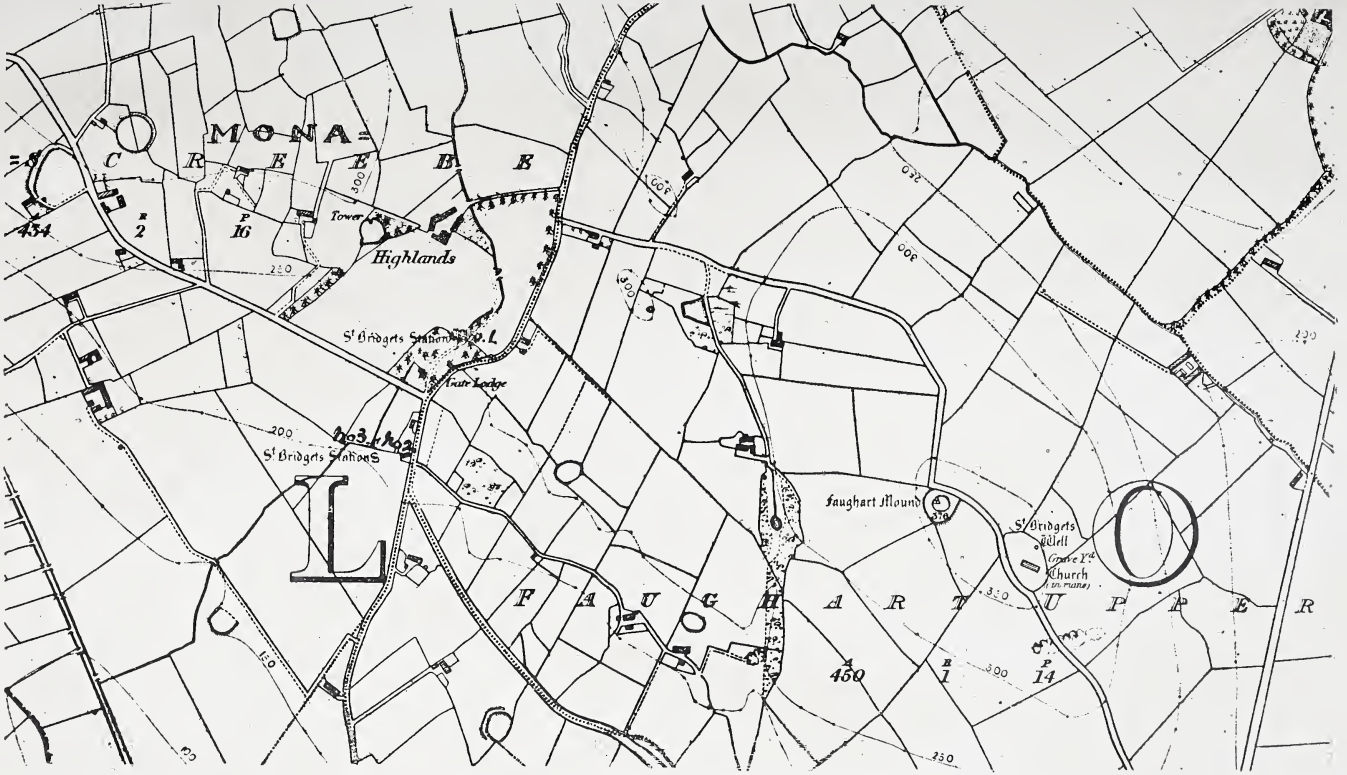
Now, local tradition has preserved the same story in three places in the County Louth, with the slight exception that it was owing to the persistence of her suitor or suitors that she so disfigured herself. The three places are Faughart, Clonkeehan, and Dunleer; and the legends are noticed in the ordnance letters to Sir Thomas Larcom, by Messrs. O'Keeffe and O'Connor, regarding these parishes.

---

[1] The Rawlinson MS. says: "And her father and her foster-mother almost refused to let her go. However, she went" ("Stokes's Lives," p. 321). This is quite in accordance with her strength of character.

[2] The third Life here makes the Saint not quite honest in her dealings—"Quia multa furta faciebat—omnia quae videbat pauperibus occulté dabat" (chap. xvi).

[3] This epithet applied to the supreme Creator is very ancient.



FAUGHART AND ITS CONNECTION WITH ST. BRIGIT.

In the parish of Faughart, and townland of Monascreebe,[1] a small mountain stream, from its source on Slieve na bolea, about half a mile off, passes through the grounds of a house called Highlands, near which a bush, hung with rags—such as may be seen at many a ziárat in India—marks the first station where the occurrence took place. About 200 yards further on, two more stations, close together, show where the eye was healed. The first Sunday in each quarter is the special day for pilgrims to make their devotions here. Matthew MacDermott, living in a house close by, is present custodian of the stations. Tradition is not unchangeable; and the visitor will learn, perhaps to his surprise, that St. Brigit's suitor, as well as her father and brothers, were commissioned officers in the army.

The illustration opposite p. 217, from a photograph beautifully painted by the late Miss Margaret Stokes, will give a better idea than any description of St. Brigit's Well, a few yards from the old church of which she is patron. It is very ancient.[2] Its



Faughart Church Ruins.

(North Side.)

[1] See map.

[2] The building over St. John's Well in the townland of Castletown, near Dundalk, though also very ancient, is not as old as this one.

exterior dimensions are:—Height, 11 feet 1 inch, 4 feet wide, and 8 feet long. The doorway is 3 feet 2 inches high; 2 feet 2 inches wide at the bottom; 1 foot 7½ inches wide at top. The church, as will be seen from the photograph of the north wall, though ancient, is of later date than the Saint herself. It is an oblong, of 70 feet by 22, without a chancel, like all the older churches. A little over 200 years after Brigit's death, a battle was fought here (Ann. F.M., A.D. 732) between Aedh Allan, head of the Clanna Neill, and Aedh Roin, King of Ulster, in revenge for the profanation by the latter of the Church of Cill Cunna (Kilcoony, Parish of Ballycloy, County Tyrone). Aedh Roin was defeated, and his head was struck off on the Clochan Chommaigh ("stone of decapitation"), in the doorway of the Church of Faughart. Whether this was the same as the existing building it is not easy to say.

The next place in Louth connected with St. Brigit is the ancient parish (always impropriate) of Clonkeehan, in the parish of Charlestown. The legend here (see Ordnance letter) is that she prayed to God to make her blind. The name in Irish is cluaɲ caoċaɲ, "meadow of the blind one."

In Dunleer, the legend is that the suitors were many, and she blinded herself, but was healed by praying at a well, called in the Ordnance letters "Brigit's Well," five perches east of the road to Drogheda. The writer of the letter derives the name Dunleer from this circumstance; and the late Bishop of Down, Dr. Reeves, has shown it to have been lann leṁe, "the house of austerity." The first map will show how these places lay with respect to Faughart and the Abbey at Louth.

The question naturally arises, If the occurrence be true, and took place in Offaly, how was it that the tradition has such deep root in Louth, but not there? The natural and perhaps more probable reply is that, leaving out the eye as evident fable, it is impossible not to think that so remarkable a personality, endowed with unusual gifts of mind, and, we may well believe, of person also, had not many suitors, wherever she lived. Her steady adherence to the purpose of her life must have given her a reputation which followed her, and laid the foundation for many a romantic story. In the girl herself, that determination may not unnaturally have arisen from, and been strengthened by, her knowledge of the circumstances attending her own birth, causing her to look on the married life with dislike.

While she was growing up in the wizard's house at Faughart, and the idea of a religious life was developing itself in her mind, she must have sought advice and instruction from those best able to afford it. The Abbey of Drumiskin was near; but if its first

Abbot, Lugadius, son of Oengus, King of Munster, was then alive, a young girl may naturally have shrunk from consulting one so superior in station. The Monastery of Louth, only a mile further off, was within easy distance of Faughart. The name of Mochta, who then presided over it, is nowhere mentioned in any of the Lives ; but he was the friend of St. Patrick ; and it is natural to suppose that his counsel was asked and obtained, and that Brigit took the Abbey of Louth in her journeys to and from Kildare. From thence both Clonkeehan and Dunleer were on the direct road, and hence the traditions that have fixed themselves at those places.[1]

The next step in Brigit's life was the formal dedication of herself to the service of God. The ceremony, called in later years "taking the veil," was performed, according to the third Life, by Bishop Mel ; but this is disputed by Dr. Lanigan, who says it was done by MacCaille, of Uisnech (Usney, in Westmeath). "The Liber Hymnorum" joins the two, saying that Bishop MacCaille guided her and seven nuns, her companions, over the Bog of Faichnech ; and that when they drew nigh to Mel's abode, Brigit desired him to place a caille (veil) over her head before she entered into Mel's presence. Also, that MacCaille introduced her—"This is the famous nun out of Leinster, even Brigit." So the orders were read out by Bishop Mel ; and it is further related by the same authority that the Bishop conferred on her episcopal orders, instead of the "order of repentance." The explanation of this, as a mistake occasioned by inebriation (Rawlinson, quoted p. 323, Stokes), is hardly worth notice were it not for the sake of showing how apt writers of that age were to rush to a conclusion.

Brigit's age when she took the veil seems to have been strangely miscalculated. Usher puts it at fourteen years; Lanigan supposes that it was when she was sixteen (chap. viii, § iii), the earliest age according to canonical rules. But, unless the statements in all the Lives which bear upon this point are untrue, and unless the periods of her life spent—the second time at Faughart, and twice with her father in Offaly—can be compressed into a few months, she must have been considerably older.

How long it was after taking the veil that she became the head of the monastic establishment we have no certain means of determining. It was fixed at Kill darra, the "Church of the Oak" (fourth Life—Lan. viii, note 119). Ware and Harris say it was

[1] See map No. 1. The road from Dundalk to Drogheda, which went along by the sea to Casan Linne (Annagassan), was in ancient times the main road.

founded A.D. 480; Lanigan (ch. viii, § 10), ten years later, when Brigit was thirty-seven. It finally consisted of a monastery as well as a convent, which was unusual; and its development may have taken some time. The fact that she ruled over monks as well as nuns may have given rise to the idea that she had episcopal orders conferred upon her. But, like all monasteries where the abbot had not episcopal orders, it was necessary that there should be one bishop at least, to perform the necessary ecclesiastical functions. Conlaeth is, by general assent, named as the bishop of the monastery, and first Bishop of Kildare.

The second Life, cap. xxxv, contains a description of the church of this monastery long afterwards, mainly, it would seem, for the purpose of recounting a miracle performed by the Saint's power, when it was being repaired, and difficulty was met with in placing the gate of the doorway, by which Brigit and her nuns had been wont to enter the church, on its hinges; and this was overcome after a night spent in prayer by her tomb. According to this, the tombs of Brigit and Conlaeth were on the right and left of the altar, in monuments adorned with various designs in gold, silver, and gems, and with crowns of gold and silver hanging over them. The building was lofty and spacious to accommodate the number of the faithful worshipping there. There were three oratories under the one roof, divided from each other by wooden walls, the exact position of which is not mentioned; they may have been behind the altar.

Across the church an ornamented partition, painted with figures, and covered with linen hangings, extended from wall to wall. By an entrance on the right side, the Chief Pontiff with his attendants, and those who performed the sacred offices, and offered the sacrifice of the Lord, entered into the sanctuary at the altar. By an entrance on the left side, placed transversely, the abbess, her nuns, and the faithful widows only entered. The rest of the church, answering to the nave, was divided along its centre by a partition, the right side being allotted to priests and the faithful of the male sex, and the left to the women and virgins of the faithful.

Such in its later years was the Cathedral Church of Kildare; but, as before has been said, we are entirely without records of the history of the abbey from its foundation in the end of the sixth century till the beginning of the ninth, after which the frequent incursions of Danes plundered it of any wealth it may have become possessed of, and destroyed all the written records and copies of the sacred books it contained.

We thus may trace how the life of St. Brigit wore on. Her strength of mind and will and intellectual ability enabled her

to govern well the important establishment over which she was placed. And if the records of her in this position are nothing but a series of miracles, underneath all we see the same pure-minded charity that had distinguished her earliest years. In the words of the Lismore Life (line 1695), "she was firm, she was humble, she was forgiving, she was loving." She died in the seventieth or seventy-second year of her age, A.D. 525 (Lanigan, chap. ix, s. vi). Some writers put it two years later. Her festival is the 1st of February.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD OF CASTLEROE, AND HIS TOMB IN THE KILKEA CHURCHYARD.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

[Read at the Naas Meeting, 1898.]

HALF-WAY between Kilkea Castle and Maganey station, picturesquely standing in an old apple-orchard, are the ruins of an ancient square "pile" or castle, on which a more modern addition, also in ruins, has been built. This is Castleroe (*Caislen ruadh*), or, as the name implies, "the red castle."

It was not an uncommon practice long ago to call a building after its predominating colour, whether caused by the class of stone used in its construction, or for some other reason. Hence we have a townland adjoining that of Castleroe to the south, called Blackcastle; the castles at Leixlip and at Leighlin Bridge were each known as the Black Castle; there is also the White Castle in Athy (erroneously called White's Castle by some authorities); in the Queen's County we find another Red Castle; and in the County Antrim a Green Castle. Abbeys and churches, too, were in like manner distinguished: the Grey Abbey, Black Abbey, White Church, &c., are common names.

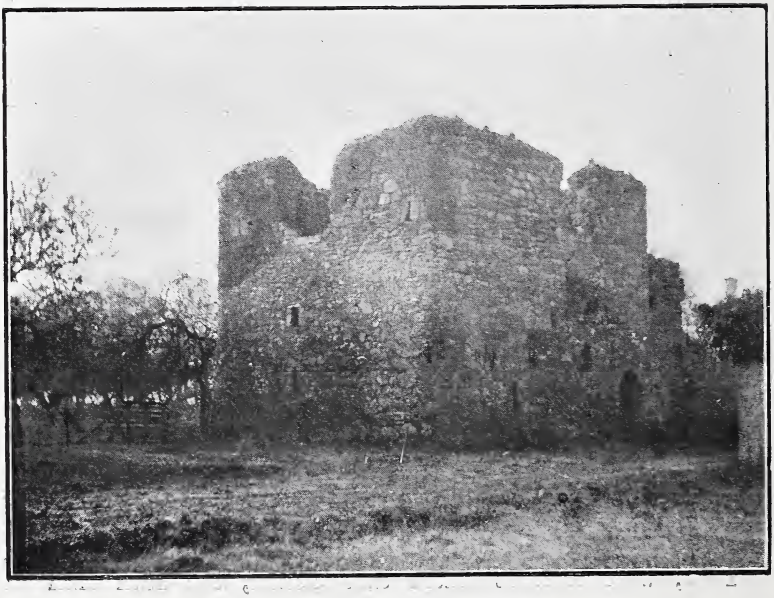
For centuries Castleroe has formed a part of the manor of Kilkea, belonging to the Earls of Kildare. It must originally have been not so much a castle (as we understand the word) as a fortified dwelling, in which its soldier-farmer tenants could defy the attacks of their wild Irish neighbours from Offaly, Leix, and the Wicklow Mountains.

There is no history attached to the place; but when we read of the frequent incursions of the native septs into the Pale or English territory, we may be sure that, if walls could speak, Castleroe could tell a tale of fire and sword, brought about, not only by the hostile clans, but also by rival Anglo-Norman barons, causing civil war, famine, and death, inconceivable to us who live in peaceful times.

Who it was that built the castle is unknown; and until the end of the sixteenth century there appears to be no mention of its occupiers. One of the first notices of a resident that I have so far been able to come across, occurs in a Chancery Inquisition of the County Kildare, taken in Athy, on the 6th September, 1621, wherein it is stated that Gerald, the 15th Earl of



CASTLEROE (SHOWING THE MODERN WING ATTACHED TO THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE ANCIENT PORTION).



CASTLEROE (THE ANCIENT PORTION).

Kildare (who died on the 11th November, 1620), granted a new lease of the town and lands of "Castlerow-moygany to one William FitzGerald and his heirs." This William I have been able to identify as belonging to the FitzGeralds of Blackhall, near Clane, who were outlawed in 1641. The source of my information is a MS. volume at Carton, which, among other items, contains a copy of a feoffment made to William Talbot of Carton and others, by Gerald, the 14th Earl of Kildare, on the 31st July, 1608, of the lands of Ballyyounge, alias Yongston, and Ardenegrosse, in the County Kildare, to the use of Thomas FitzGerald (? the Earl's only brother), of Kilkea, and his lawful heirs male, and, in default of such issue, to the use of "William FitzGerald of Castleroe, within the Countie of Kildare, gent., now servant to the said Earl, and sonne to Gerrot fitzJames FitzGerald, sometyme of Blackhalle, by Clane, deceased, and the heires male of his boddy lawfully begotten."

This William FitzGerald was twice married: his first wife was Joan Keating, and his second Cisly Gaydon; the former died on the 21st of February, 1623. I cannot discover the names of more than three of his children. One was a daughter named Mary, married to William, son of James Rochford.[1] Another was a son named Garrett, who joined the ranks of the Confederate Catholics in the Rebellion of 1641, and was slain at the Battle of Kilrush (Co. Kildare) in the following year. A contemporary History thus mentions his death:—"A gentleman of the FitzGeralds—Gerrott mac William of Castlerowe—was there killed, a hopefull young man, an excellent scholar, an exceeding good antiquarist in both Latin, English, and Irish, a traveller, a courtier, and a brave horseman."[2] In the contemporary History the scene of the principal part of the fight is called "Cnocatarife," of which the present name of the place—Bull-hill—is a translation.

The third child was also a son, and christened "Gerald;" he, on the 9th of May, 1655, was appointed her attorney by Joan, Countess of Kildare, for the supervision of her son, Wentworth, Earl of Kildare's (a minor), possessions in the County of Roscommon. In the letter of Attorney the Countess writes:—that she "appoints her well-beloved friend, Gerald FitzGerald, of Castlerow, in the County of Kildare, her true and lawfull attorney, in her name to take possession and

[1] *Vide* O'Hart.

[2] *Vide* Sir John Gilbert's "Contemporary History of Irish Affairs," vol. i, p. 31.

agree with the several person or persons now inhabiting, or hath formerly inhabited, the townes and lands of Clonemurry, Rathmore, Rathvegly, and Gorticetrigagh, in the County Roscommon."

In a MS. volume at Carton, labelled "Letters to George, 16th Earl of Kildare," are the copies of two letters in reference to William FitzGerald, which show him to have been a bit of a horse-coper as well as a keen sportsman. The first letter is written by William himself, and is dated from Castleroe, the 29th of January, 1632. It reads as follows:—

"Right hon^ble^, my humble services allwayes remembered to your lordship and my lady, and my younge lord your sonne, whom I pray God preserve, and that you both may be the father and mother of many more; and God be praysed that hee has come as a hopefull heyre unto you.[1]

"The blacke mare stayes for your lordship, and the gentleman says your lordship shall have her as cheape as any man and before any; the prise hee conceales until he meetes me himselfe; I assure your lordship I will deale as cheape for your lordship as for myself, else I were unworthy to live.

"Soe humbly takinge leave, ever resting and remayninge,

Your honorable's most humble servant to be commanded,

"Will^m^ fitzGerald."

The second letter was written by Maurice FitzGerald,[2] of Allen, in the County of Kildare (probably from his castle there, called Kilmeage), on the 25th of September, 1632. He writes:—

"Right hon^ble^, I have sent you two brace of Partridges being y^e^ first fruits of my hawkes labour. I assure your lordship you have, though I bee noe ffaulkner, y^e^ best hawke in y^e^ kingdom, and if it please your honor and my very good lady to doe me y^e^ honor one week to come to us, both your honor and her ladyship by seeinge y^e^ hawke fly within y^e^ lland of Allen shall confirme, I hope what I report of him to bee true. My lord, lette mee know by this bearer y^e^ tyme certayne that I may provide some venison against my ladyes cominge.

"I killed a brace of Partridges uppon my cosen W^m^ fitzGerald's land of Castlerowes farme, where there is a good store of game. I shall therefore entreate your lordship's letter unto him that noe ffaulkners shall hawke in that liberty but such as your honor shall appoynt or licence.

"I hear of some neighbours towards y^e^ lordship of Maynooth that destroyes y^e^ small store of Partridge that ly that way, they ought to be

---

[1] George, the 16th Earl of Kildare, married Lady Joan Boyle, daughter of Richard, the 1st and "Great" Earl of Cork. The son mentioned in the above letter was Richard, Lord Offaly, who died an infant; the Earl eventually had two more sons and six daughters.

[2] He was outlawed in 1641; his father was Gerald fitzPhilip FitzGerald of Allen; they were descended from the Knights of Kerry, of the great house of Desmond.

preserved pretiously for your owne use, game thereabouts beinge very scarce.

"I beseech your honor blame your servants, and lett them have speciall direction to bee more carefull. I could name y^e^ ffaulkners but that they are my speciall friends.

"Soe my lord I humbly take leave, and will ever live and dy,

"Your lordship's true servant,

"Maurice fitzGerald."

In this same year (1632) there was living at Ballyadams Castle, in the Queen's County, near Athy, a certain John Bowen, a descendant of the notorious Shaun-a-feeka Bowen, who was implicated in the treacherous massacre at Mullaghmast fifty-five years before. This John Bowen rented a piece of land near Athy called "Roshbranghe" (Rosbran); but a neighbour gave him much trouble in a dispute about its mearin. In consequence, John Bowen wrote to the Earl of Kildare, and stated he was willing to leave it to arbitration. "I will nominate," he wrote, "Sir James FitzPeers, K^t^;[1] Mr. Gerald fitzMaurice of Glashealy;[2] or Mr. Will^m^ fitzGerald of Castleroe; which in regard they live all neere, is my reason."[3]

In another letter written from Ballyadams Castle, on the 21st April, 1633, to the Earl of Kildare, John Bowen says:—

"Right Hon^ble^ my humblest service attend you. I have sent you as many pheasants as I could gett; as for Partridges, hawkinge tyme beeinge past, and having neyther settinge dogge nor netts, I could not answer your honorable's expectations, beeinge sorry thereof."[4]

The use of the "settinge dogge and netts" is explained in an old sporting publication called "The Gentleman's Recreation," by Nicholas Cox, first published in 1674 (with a sixth edition issued in 1721). After a treatise on falconry, and the method of killing pheasants, partridge, cranes, &c., with hawks, there is an article about netting game with the use of decoy birds and calls, almost identically in the same way as is practised by the

[1] This was Sir James FitzGerald, Knt., of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, whose father, Sir Pierce FitzGerald, Knt., with his wife Ellinor (daughter of Sir Maurice FitzGerald of Lackagh), and two of his daughters, Anne and Catherine, were slain in an attack by the O'Byrnes on his Castle of Ardreigh, near Athy, on St. Patrick's Day, 1593. Sir James died on the 26th April, 1637.

[2] Gerald FitzGerald, of Glassealy (near Narraghmore), was the son of Maurice (by his wife Honora O'Toole), son of Walter FitzGerald, son of the 8th Earl of Kildare. Gerald died on the 10th of September, 1637.

[3] Carton MS. Vol., "Letters to George, 16th Earl of Kildare."

[4] Carton MS. Volume, called "Letters of George, 16th Earl of Kildare."

Phillabeen-catchers of the present day. This is followed by an account of:—

"HOW TO TAKE PARTRIDGES WITH A SETTING-DOG.

"There is no art of taking Partridges so excellent and pleasant as by the help of a Setting-Dog; wherefore, before we proceed to the sport we shall give you an account what this Setting-Dog is.

"You are to understand, then, that a Setting-Dog is a certain lusty Land-Spaniel. Spaniels are of two sorts: the first findeth Game on the land, the other on the water. Such as delight on the land play their parts either by Swiftness of Foot, or by often Questing, to search out and to spring the Bird for further hope of reward, or else by some secret sign and privy token discover the place where they fall;[1] the first kind of such serve the Hawk, the second the Net or Train. The Land-Spaniels have no peculiar names assigned to them, except they are named after the Bird, which by natural appointment they are alloted to take, for which consideration some are called Dogs for the Falcon, the Pheasant, the Partridge, and such like; they are commonly called by one name—viz. Spaniels, as if they originally came from Spain.

"The Setting-Dog is taught by nature to hunt the Partridge more than any chace whatever, running the fields over with such Alacrity and Nimbleness, as if there was no limit to his fury and desire, and yet by Art under such excellent command, that in the very heigth of his career by a Hem or sound of his Master's voice he shall stand, gaze about him, look in his Master's face, and observe his directions, whether to proceed, stand still or retire; nay, when he is even just upon his prey, that he may even take it up in his mouth, yet his obedience is so framed by Art, that presently he shall either stand still or fall down flat on his belly, without daring either to make any noise or motion till his master comes to him, and then he will proceed in all things to follow his directions.

"Having a dog thus qualified by Art and Nature, take him with you where the Partridges do haunt, there cast off your dog and by some word of encouragement with which he is acquainted, engage him to range, but never too far from you, and see that he beat his ground justly and even, without casting about, or flying now here now there, which the mettle of some will do if not corrected or reproved.

"If in your Dog's ranging, you perceive him to stop on the sudden, or stand still, you must make in to him, for without doubt he hath set the Partridge, and as soon as you come to him, command him to go nearer them, but if he goes not, but either lies still or stands shaking of his Tail, (as who would say—'Here they are under my nose') and withal now and then looks back, then cease from urging him further, and take your circumference, walking fast with a careless eye, looking straight before the nose of the Dog, and thereby see how the covey lie, whether close or straggling.

"Then commanding the Dog to lie still, draw forth your net [the nets wherewith you ensnare Partridges must be of double twined brown thread died blue or green, let the mesh be reasonably large or square, almost an inch between knot and knot, let the length of it be about three fathom and the breadth about seven foot, and verge it on each side with strong small cord, and let the ends be also so, that it may lie compass wide and hollow]; having drawn forth your net prick one end to the ground, and spread your net all open, and to cover as many of the Partridges as you

[1] I.e., where they alight.

can, which done make in with a noise, and spring up the Partridges, which shall no sooner rise but they will be entangled in the Net.

"And if you shall let go the old cock and Hen, it will not be only an act like a gentleman, but a means to increase your Pastime."

Partridge, quail, snipe, woodcock, and other birds were also snared, or caught in gins and traps, probably with the help of decoy birds.

When it was that pheasants and partridges were introduced into Ireland, is uncertain. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the historian of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, they were unknown in this country in the twelfth century. In the following century, when the Anglo-Normans had settled down a bit, and were on friendlier terms with their Irish neighbours, they were probably introduced, owing to the sport they afforded to the possessors of hawks. In the year 1337 Grace's "Annals of Ireland" record a curious incident that occurred in the vicinity of Dublin. He states that :—

"On the eve of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14th) seven Partridges flying from the fields, lighted on the roof of the hall of the Canons of the Holy Trinity ; the boys caught two of them alive, and killed three, the others flew away ; this thing caused much wonder to all persons."

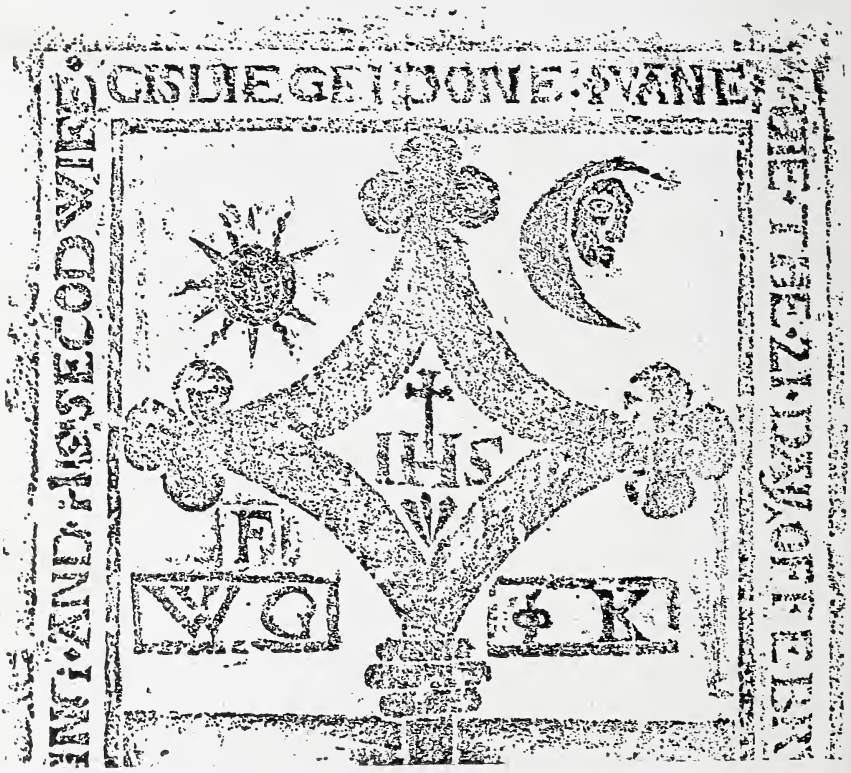
In Henry VIII's reign there were statutes passed strictly forbidding anyone under the degree of a baron to shoot with a hand-gun and hail-shot at any deer, hare, heron, shovelard, pheasant, partridge, or wild swan, on pain of a fine of ten pounds and three months' imprisonment. This was enacted to encourage falconry.

Two hundred and fifty years ago—that is, in William Fitz-Gerald of Castleroe's time—game must have been very abundant, as the fire-lock and small shot were too expensive for general use in fowling; those pests the jay and the magpie were unknown; foxes were not preserved; and the scald-crow was either destroyed with the hawks or by bird-lime. In those days game of all sorts was just as much appreciated for the table as it is at present, and probably more so, as it was much more difficult to obtain than in these days of big battues, and the "driving" system. Hollinshed, in his "Chronicles of Ireland," describing the character of Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare ("the wizard Earl"), whose death took place in the year 1585, relates that, though he was short-tempered, yet his anger did not last long. In illustration of this, he tells how on one occasion "the Earl being in a chafe for the wrong saucing of a partridge, rose suddenly from the table, meaning to have reasoned the matter with hys cooke ; having entered into the kitchen, drownyng in oblivion hys challenge, hee began to commende

the buylding of the roome wherein hee was at no tyme before, and so leavyng the cooke uncontrolled, he returned to hys guests meryly."

Whether William FitzGerald of Castleroe took part in the rebellion of 1641 or not is doubtful. It, however, seems more than likely that he had died previous to its outbreak, as in a list of persons outlawed for complicity in it about this time, his name does not appear, though his son Garrett's name is included.

The burial-place of the family, since settling down at Castleroe, was the old churchyard of Kilkea. Attached to the west end of the Church ruins, is a Mortuary Chapel, now also in ruins, containing a vault above which stands a three-sided altar-tomb bearing representations of our Lord's Passion and



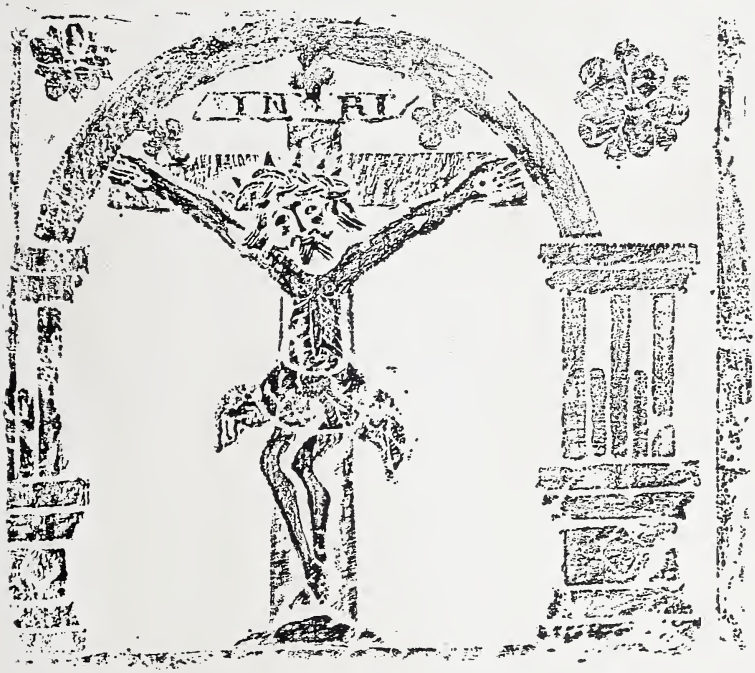
The upper half of the FitzGerald Altar-Tomb Slab, 1623.

[1] *Vide* vol. iii of Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War of 1641."

Crucifixion. The covering slab is ornamented with a cross running down the centre; while round the edge is the following inscription :—

HIER LIETH WILLIAME FITZGERALD AND HIS FIRST WIFE. IVANE KEITING. AND HIS SECOND WIFE. CISLIE GEIDONE : IVANE : DIE. THE 21 DAY OF. FEBRVARI. IN THE YEAR. OF OVR : GOD : 1623.

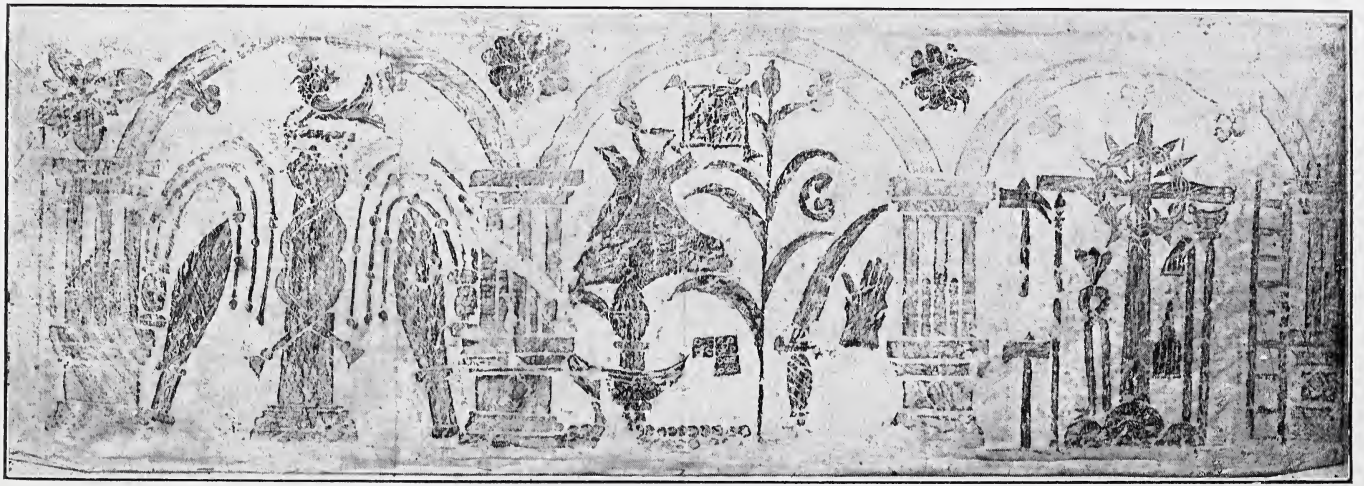
Of the sides of the altar-tomb one end is missing, the other has the Crucifixion carved on it. The front portion is divided



One of the side ends of the FitzGerald Altar-Tomb.

into three panels; commencing from the left, the first panel contains sculpturings representing—

The flogging-post, with ropes attached for tying up the culprit; on the top of the post or pillar is the cock which reminded St. Peter of his denial of our Lord; on either side of the pillar is a knotted, three-thonged scourge and a birch-rod.



The front side of the FitzGerald Altar-Tomb, 1623, Kilkea Churchyard.

(From a rubbing.)

The next panel has—

> The St. Veronica handkerchief; the purple robe and reed; a sword and the right ear of Malchus, servant of the High Priest; a hand; an ewer and basin in which Pontius Pilate literally washed his hands of any responsibility in our Lord's death; three dice; and the thirty pieces of silver.



THE FITZGERALD ALTAR-TOMB IN THE MORTUARY CHAPEL, KILKEA CHURCH.

In the last panel are—

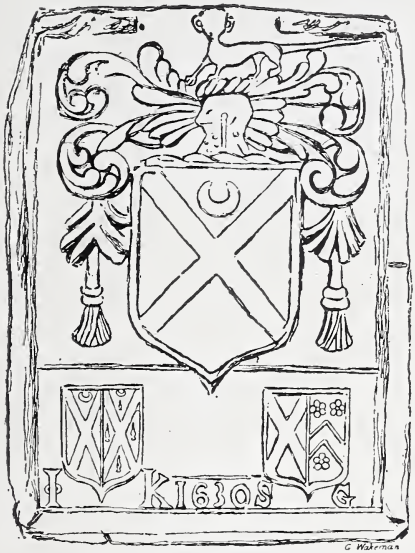
> A cross and a crown of thorns: on one side of it is a hammer (including a nail-extractor); a mallet (? with which the prisoner's legs were broken); a pincers and three nails; and the spear. On the other side of the cross: a ladder; a chalice at the end of a long pole; a barred lanthorn; and an instrument like an extinguisher, also at the end of a long pole (which may be intended for a sponge).

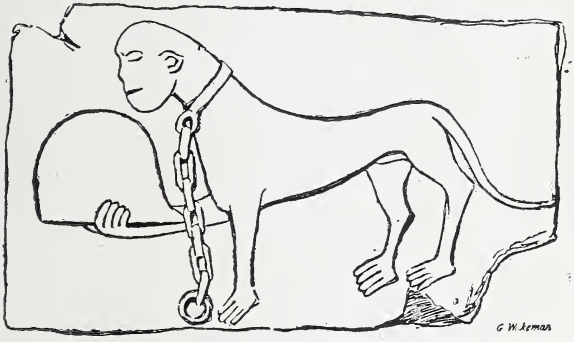
The original position of this tomb was against the east wall of the Mortuary Chapel; some forty years ago it was discovered hid under fallen débris in a state of collapse. When re-erected by the Duke of Leinster, it was placed against the south wall, possibly because the loss of the missing end is not so noticeable in that position. The entrance to the vault is reached by a short flight of steps two or three paces inside the doorway. In the last century this vault was appropriated by the St. Leger family of Grangemellon, as we learn from the Castledermot Parish Register, one entry stating that on the 20th of March, 1769, John St. Leger, Esq., was buried in the Kilkea vault.

In connection with William FitzGerald there are some sculptured stones, which are now built into the west wall of the nave of the Church ruins; one represents his crest, a monkey carrying a knight's helmet; another a mermaid holding a comb in one hand, and a lock of hair in the other, seated on, or reclining against, a sea-horse (?); this may have been the crest of one of his wives. The two remaining stones formed a mural monument: the upper stone bears the FitzGerald crest and coat-of-arms (on a shield argent, a saltire gules with a crescent for difference); in each of the bottom corners is a small shield bearing arms impaled, viz.—

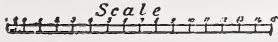
> On the dexter side the FitzGerald and Keating coats (the latter being "argent, a saltire gules between four nettle-leaves vert," with a crescent for difference), below which are the letters I and K, the initials of his first wife.
>
> On the sinister side the FitzGerald and Gaydon coats ("gules, a chevron between three roses or," for Gaydon); below them S and G, the initials of his second wife.

Exactly below the large centre shield is the date 1630. This must be the date of the erection of the monument, as from his letter, quoted above, we know that William FitzGerald was alive









Sculptured Stones in connection with William FitzGerald of Castleroe, Kilkea Church Ruins.

in 1632. The lower portion of the mural monument bears the following Latin inscription :—

VIVO EGO, IAM MORIOR MIRARIS VERBVLA, LECTOR
IN TERRIS MORIOR VITA SECVNDA POLO EST ·
VITA NIHILL · PRIA · EST · ESTET MIHI POPA SECVNDA ·
VITA PRIOR DOLVS EST, VITA SECVDA DECVS ·
ECCE GERALDINO FVERA COIVNCTA GVLIELMO
ECCE KEATINGA PIO IVNCTA IOANNA VIRO
CÆCILIÆ CONIVX CLARA DE STIRPE GEIDON
IVNCTVS ERAT, QVI TRES CONDIMVR HOC TVMVLO.

It is not unlikely that William's son, Garrett, was the author of this epitaph, as in the notice of him already given he is described as a good Latin scholar. The following translation of the Latin was made in 1863 by W. E. Coghlan, then a tutor in Kilkea Castle :—

"I dead still live : the words create surprise !
I died on earth to live again in heaven.
My former life was nought but tears and sighs ;
But now to me are pomp and glory given—
A second life, all happiness in heaven.

"Lo ! I Joanna Keating, who did join
With William—he, a pious Geraldine,
Was first Cæcilia's consort,[1] she who came
Straight from Geidon's stock of famous name,
We three to death's sharp sting at last succumbed.
And 'neath this stone together lie entombed."

These sculptured stones were formerly built into the boundary-wall of the churchyard, on the north-west side, and were placed for safety in their present position by the 4th Duke of Leinster. The mortuary chapel must have been their original site ; the proper place, too, of the coat-of-arms stone would be resting on the slab bearing the inscription, and in that position built into the wall over the altar-tomb. There is said to have been one, if not two, more sculptured FitzGerald stones, which, being in a fractured state, got buried, or were lost.

Of the existing ruins of Kilkea Church, which consist of Nave, Chancel, Lady Chapel, and Mortuary Chapel, there is but little now above ground, except the east gable-ends of the Chancel and Lady Chapel, the west gable of the Mortuary Chapel, and portion of the west gable of the Nave.

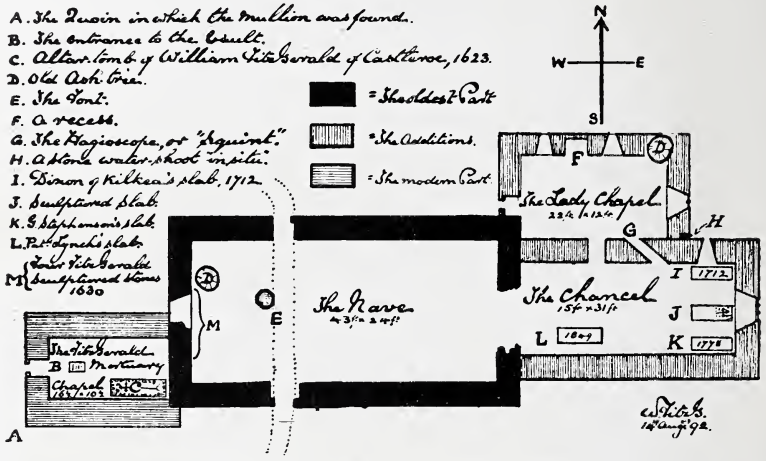
[1] This does not agree with the inscription on the altar-tomb, which states that Joan was William's first wife. The tomb itself appears to have been made in William's lifetime, and the inscription recording his death, and that of his second wife, was never completed.



The FitzGerald Mural Slab, Kilkea Church Ruins, 1630.

(From a rubbing.)

The Nave is the oldest portion of the ruins, and had no cut-stone work at the quoins; it is built, too, of large boulders of a different class of stone to the additions, which, though built on to, were not bonded into it. The Levittstown stone was used for the Nave, and the Clochar[1] and Mullachreelan[1] stone for the other portions, whose quoins, doors, and windows were of dressed limestone. The east windows of the Chancel and of the Lady Chapel are round-headed. The former is of three, and the latter



GROUND-PLAN OF KILKEA CHURCH RUINS.

of two lights; both have a square "eyebrow" above them, as well as the little window (also round-headed) on the north side of the Chancel. These are the only windows *in situ*.

The two north windows of the Lady Chapel were re-erected in 1892, the cut-stone portions having been dug up just below where they now stand; between them is a niche, or recess, 4ft. wide and 2ft. deep; nearly opposite to it is a hagioscope, or "squint," which gave a view of the High Altar in the Chancel.

The doorways had a pointed arch; portions of them, as well as the cut-stone work of various windows, &c., are now collected in the west end of the Nave, together with many little perforated slate-like stones used for the roofing.

The font, now standing near the footpath through the ruins, is of limestone, and in shape like an octagonal barrel: the perforation is at the side.

[1] Quarries in the neighbourhood.

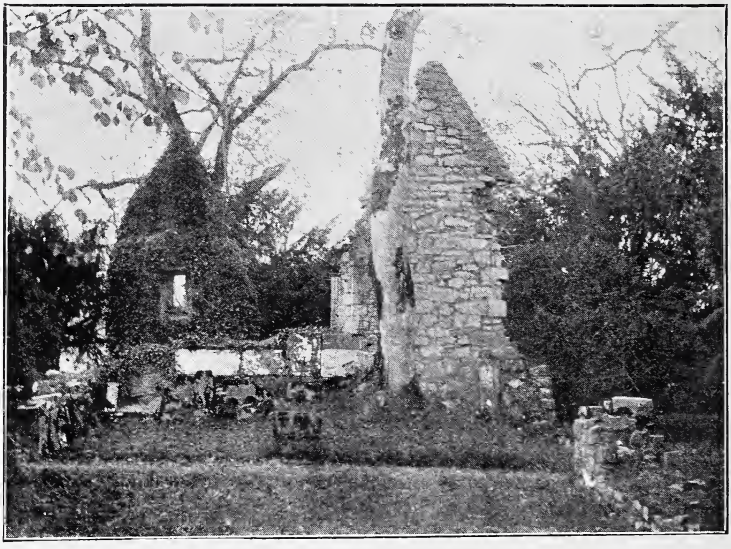


The East End of Kilkea Church (Interior).



The East End of Kilkea Church (Exterior).

The Mortuary Chapel was probably built by William FitzGerald, of Castleroe, early in the seventeenth century. The side-walls are nearly level with the ground; but the west gable is standing: it contains a round-headed door-way (the lintel being of a single stone), above which is a square window of cut stone closely resembling those in the more modern portion of Castleroe. During some repairs in 1892 a cut limestone lintel of a window was discovered below the ground-level, acting as a quoin stone[1]; it was extracted, and placed with similar portions



The West End of the Kilkea Church Ruins

(Showing the position of the Font, FitzGerald Sculptured Stones, and gable end of the Mortuary Chapel).

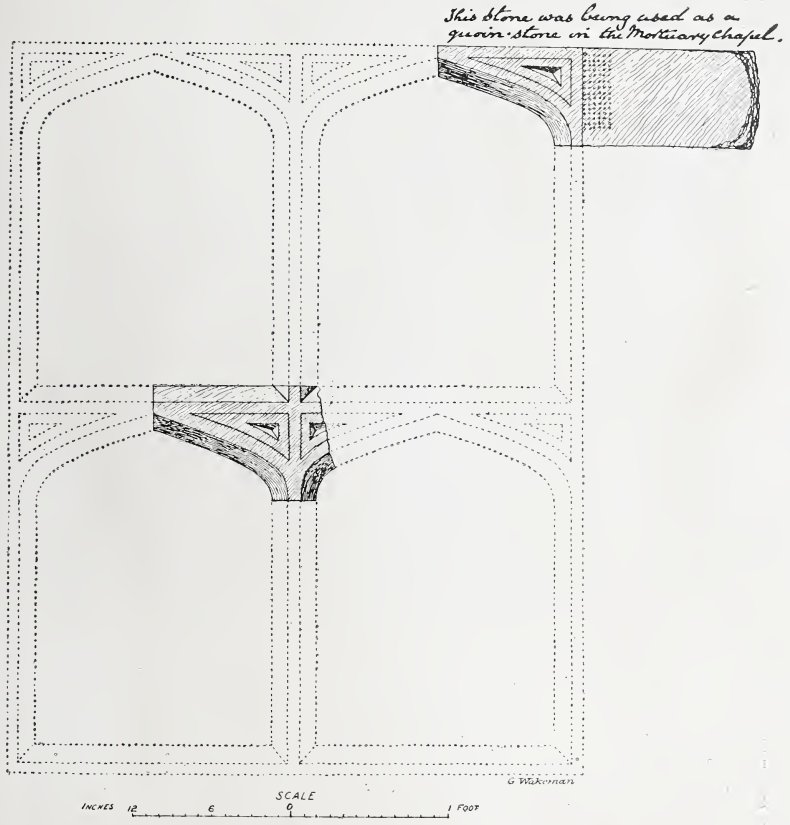
lying in the castle close by. This window had a flat-arched head; but, strange to say, resembled no existing window in the church or the castle, though to the latter it may formerly have belonged.

During the summer of 1892 a large growth of ivy which was damaging the ruins was removed, and the existing walls were repointed. Though there were no headstones or graves visible in the Nave or Lady Chapel, yet traces of interments were noticeable when levelling the ground in those portions of the ruins. At the same time the opportunity was taken of placing

[1] See illustration on the opposite page.

new mullions in the east windows, which were in perfect condition, except for the loss of those portions.

The Churchyard is closed, except to three or four families in the locality who still use it. One of them is named Toole, descendants of the ancient clan O'Toole, who formerly owned



the territory of Omurethi, in which Kilkea lies; one of their headstones (which, though undated, belongs to the eighteenth century) bears the following inscription:—

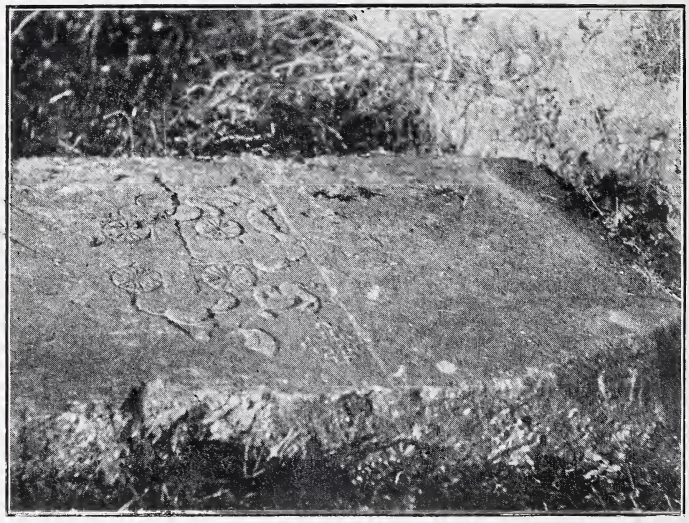
I.H.S.

This tl st°ne is erected by
Iohn Tool in memory of his
PosteriTy.

We now return to Castleroe.

After the outbreak of the rebellion of 1641, the FitzGeralds of Castleroe disappear. On being outlawed for participation in it, they must have left the country.

The next tenant of the place was an officer in the service of the Government, a Major Thomas Harman, third son of Henry Harman, of Dublin. In 1651 Thomas Harman obtained a lease from Joan, Countess of Kildare, of Milettstown, near Naas, at a



An unfinished Sculptured Slab in the Chancel of Kilkea Church.

(In the right hand bottom corner of the slab is carved an ass-like animal.)

rent of £6, and a yearly "fatt weather-motten at Christmas." To this lease his seal is attached, which bears the following coat-of-arms:—Azure, a chevron between three rams passant argent.

According to a manuscript at Carton called "The Rent Roll of the Earl of Kildare's Estate in 1656," it therein appears that Major Harman had obtained a lease for thirty-one years of "Castleroe and Croket at a rent of £75." In 1664 he was knighted by the Lord Deputy; he had been M.P. for Carlow in 1659, and for the Borough of Kildare in 1661. His wife was Anne Jones, who died in 1683, by whom he had a son, Wentworth, and a daughter Mary, who was first married to Sir Arthur Jones, Knt., of Osberstown, Co. Kildare (son of Sir Theo-

philus Jones, Knt., by his wife Alice, daughter of Arthur Usher), and secondly to William Moreton, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Sir Thomas Harman died on the 11th December, 1667, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. He was succeeded at Castleroe by his son Wentworth, who was a captain in the Battle Axe Guards. Wentworth was twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Garrett Wellesley, of Dangan, County Meath; and second, to Frances, sister and heir of Anthony Sheppard, of Newcastle, County Longford, by both of whom he had issue. Wentworth Harman[1] died on the 3rd of May, 1714; and his sons do not appear to have continued on at Castleroe, as at this time a family of the name of McRoberts held it on lease.

This family of McRoberts, buried in the neighbouring Churchyard of Dunmanoge.[2]

According to the Castledermot Parish Register:—

1. "James M^{c}Roberts, sen^{r}, was buried in Dunmanoge Church, June y^{e} 5th 1711."

2. "Mr. James M^{c}Roberts, of Castleroe, buried in Dunmanoge Chancel, 27 March, 1743."

[A large slab lying flat marks the grave. On it is inscribed :—

HERE LYES THE BODY OF | JAMES M^{c}ROBERTS WHO | DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^{E} 25TH OF | MARCH 1743 IN THE 50TH YEAR | OF HIS AGE.

Though many members of the family are buried here, this is the only tombstone in connection with them.]

3. "June 19th 1768, James M^{c}Roberts of Castleroe, Esq^{r} after a fortnight's confinement from a slight contusion of his right leg, died suddenly, and was buried by his own particular desire in a Rath near Castleroe House."

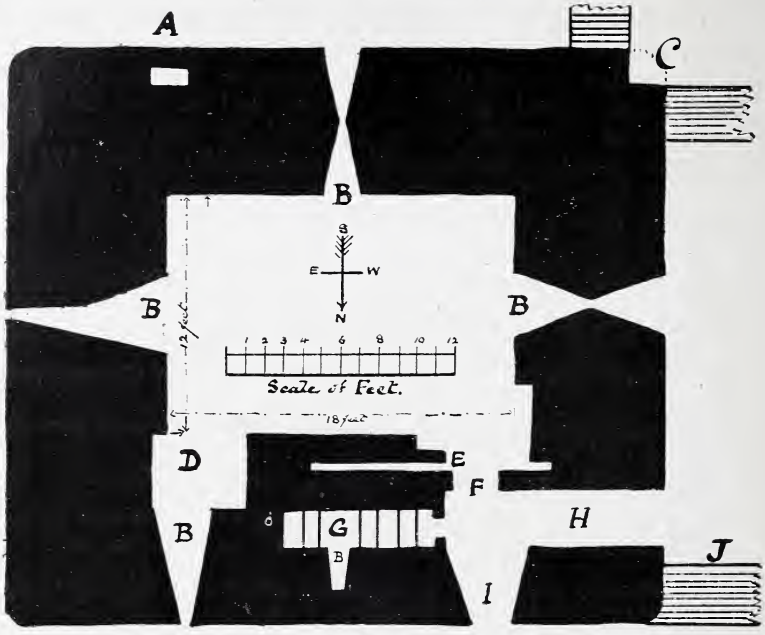
This peculiar wish to be buried in the Rath has been thus explained by an old man named Simon Gleeson, who lives close by the place:—This James McRoberts had a land dispute with his landlord, who was then James, Earl of Kildare (afterwards

---

[1] He was the ancestor of the King-Harmans of Rockingham (*alias* "Port-na-Carrick-McDermott), Co. Roscommon, whose pedigree is given in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

[2] The Churchyard of Dunmanoge lies near the public road to Carlow, 1½ mile to the south of Castleroe; it contains the ruins of the old church, which are featureless. The oldest lettered stone in the place stands inside the ruins, and has in relief on it :—

RICHARD . TREVES
OVNY . OGANE
1640.



THE GROUND-PLAN OF CASTLEROE.

A. The flue of the "Cabinet."
B. Windows.
C. Position of the attached residence.
D. An arched recess.
E. The holes for the beam barricading the door.
F. A pointed arched doorway.
G. Narrow staircase.
H. The original entrance (now built up).
I. The modern entrance.
J Portion of the wall of the bawn.

1st Duke of Leinster), and won his case, on which he swore that, dead or alive, he would never be got rid of from Castleroe ; hence his interment on the farm in a Rath lying to the east of the house.

James McRoberts was a member of that scandalous institution known as "the Hell-fire Club," whose uniform was a red coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with white stockings. Together with Henry Dixon, of Kilkea Castle, Robert Harpole, of Shrule Castle, George Bagenal of Dunleckny, John St. Leger of Grangemellon, and others, they met for their orgies in the latter place, and never failed to keep a seat vacant, in case His Satanic Majesty chose to join them in person.

It is said in the locality that James McRoberts was buried in the Rath with his favourite horse and two hounds, and that they have several times been met and recognised on the road close by. A large tombstone, measuring 7 ft. 10 in. in length, and 3 ft. 10 in. in breadth, lies, smashed into five pieces, over his grave in the middle of the Rath. On it can be read :—

> Here lieth the Body of Ia^{s} M^{c}Roberts
> Esq^{r} deceased Iune the 20th 1768
> Aged 50.

In 1788 the McRobertses disappear from Castleroe, as in this year this large farm was broken up and divided among four or five tenants :—James Lawler, of the town of Carlow, blacksmith, was leased the mill portion ; Walter FitzGerald, of Ballyraggan, County Kildare, Gentn., took a lease of the Rath portion for three lives (viz.—the lives of Thomas FitzGerald, of Geraldine, and Walter's sons, James and Allen). This family was a branch of the FitzGeralds of Nurney, County Kildare. Patk. Dowling, farmer, took the Knockroe portion ; and to Anthony Kehoe, of the County Carlow, was leased the Castle portion. By him the present house was built in the year 1825, about the same time as the Levittstown chapel,[1] close by, replaced the former thatched one.

During the summer of 1898 the trustees of the Leinster estate expended a sum of money in securing a dangerous breach above the modern entrance in the Castle ruins. At the same time the walls were repaired internally. A large growth of ivy was cut away, and some two or three feet of mortar, brick, and stones removed from off the floor of the first storey.

---

[1] This is dedicated to St. Laurence O'Toole, who was a native of this locality.

The old Castle, and probably the more modern addition to it, were occupied by the FitzGeralds. Their successors, probably the McRobertses, altered the old building greatly, as during the recent repairs it was noticed that the original staircase had been built up, and the floor over it cemented right across, a new entrance being made in the west wall from some attached building not now existing. The fireplace in the south wall, as well as the walls themselves, were plastered all round, as was apparent when the rubbish was removed. This large accumulation of débris must have been caused by pulling down the upper storeys of the Castle, to obtain stones for the building of the present house. A "cabinet" or "garde-robe" occupies the thickness of the wall at the south-east end; it had another above it.

The height of the old Castle, as it stands now, is about 25 feet; the walls are eight feet thick in the basement, which has a vaulted ceiling, and was lit by very narrow, round-headed windows of cut stone. During the repairs a curious feature was noticed in the walls, and that was, that the original thickness of the walls was only four feet all through, but that, at some remote period, an additional four feet had been added, causing the windows to be changed from a V- to an X-shaped aperture; this additional thickness is also noticeable in the breaches (formerly windows) on the first floor. Another strange fact was, that the small window which lighted the loft under the vaulted ceiling, and another which lighted the original staircase, were not carried on through the added four feet of wall, so that during the repairs openings had to be made to let the daylight through. The doorways on the ground-floor have pointed arches of cut limestone.

The more modern portion of the Castle was built on to the south-west corner of the old square "pile." It is of small dimensions, and two storeys in height, each floor being lighted by square-headed windows of cut limestone. High up on the east wall are the remains of a projecting chimney supported on brackets.

As is shown on the map opposite, several of the fields around still bear Irish names.



Field Names round the Ruins of Castleroe.

COUNTY KILDARE FOLK-TALES.

[Collected by Miss Greene from the narration of Tom Daly, gardener at Millbrook.]

How the Mahers of Kilrush got the money.—The Mahers were herds at Kilrush, Co. Kildare. Old Maher was the herd; and he had a couple of sons used to the work. One day a gossoon came in about the house, and he couldn't tell his name, or where he came from; he appeared to be about seven or eight years of age. One of the sons said to the father, "You may as well keep the chap. He will do a turn for you by-and-by, when you get old and he gets hardy." So he kept him; and the chap used to mind the cattle, and keep them out of the corn, and help him. After a time the chap was minding the cattle one day, and there was a lone-bush in the field, and he fell asleep under it. When he awoke, the cattle were all in the corn. So old Maher was "going to kill him," and send him away; but the chap begged him, and said, "Forgive me for this time, and I won't ever let them break in again." So he forgave him. But on the next day he fell asleep in the same way, and the cattle trampled on the corn again. Old Maher again was going to send him away; but he begged him, and said, "Only forgive me this time, and I surely will never let them break in again." So he forgave him the second time. On the next day he fell asleep again, and the cattle trampled the corn the third time. So Maher came and found him asleep, and said surely he would have to send him away this time, as go he should, when he let the cattle trample the corn the third time. "Well, before I go," says the chap, "do you go and fetch down the fack." But Maher did not see what that was for; and he was not up for going; but at all events the boy persuaded him in the latter end to go for the fack. So he brought it, and they dug under the bush; and not more than a couple of spits under the sod they got a big milk-pan full of gold—one of those great, big earthenware creaming-pans or crocks—full to the very edge; there wasn't room in it for another piece of money. Old Maher, of course, did not want to send the boy away after that. He would give him any of the money he would have, or do anything he liked for him; but the boy would not take any of the money. He said, "Maybe I won't be with you very long." So he died in short after that. And that's how the Mahers of Kilrush were made up. [Written down in January, 1898.]

The Kerryman's Dream.—There was a man, and he lived in Kerry. He had a bit of a garden, and a little thatched cabin; but he was a very poor man. One night he dreamed that "if he was on London Bridge, he would make his fortune;" but he did not mind it much; and after a bit he dreamed again if he was on London Bridge, he would make his fortune. Well, he did not mind it that time either; but, begor, he dreamt it a third time; so he thought it must be the truth. He had no way of getting to London; so he scraped up all he had himself, and begged and borrowed more. He tramped off, and by hook or crook he got there. The next morning he went on to London Bridge, and stayed there all day without seeing any signs of a fortune coming to him. He went the next day, and the next, and a good many other days, till at last one day a man came up and asked him was he looking for anyone, or what was he always walking up and down the bridge for. So the Kerryman he up and he told him how he had dreamed three times that if he was on London Bridge, he would make his fortune. "Och, you foolish man," says the stranger, "shure I dreamed three times that if I was in Kerry, I would make my fortune; I dreamt of the very spot," says he, "in a poor man's cabbage-garden, under a big sally-tree, that there was a heap of money buried." Then he gave the Kerryman a description of the place, and the sort of little garden it was, with a little thatched house, and all; and when he had told him all about it, where was it but his own place entirely? As soon as the Kerryman parted from the stranger, he made back to Kerry as fast as he could, and home to his little house and garden, and there, sure enough, in the very spot the stranger told him of, he dug up a big pot of money that made him up for ever. [Written down February, 1898.]

How Tom Daly's grandmother got back the bewitched butter.—They say there used to be witches in ould times. I often hard my grandmother telling how the butter was took on her. She was for a long time churning; but the divil a bit of the butter would come at all; all she could do wouldn't bring it. Well, one day she was within in the house spinning, or carding, or doing something that way, when a strange woman that she never saw before came in and asked her could she give her a drink. My grandmother, of course, said "Yes," and asked her would she take some new milk, or would she rather have water. The woman said she did not mind which; but she would rather have a drink of butter-milk than either. "Oh, then," says my grandmother, "I can't give you that, for I have none. I have plenty of new milk if you care for it; but I have no butter-milk."

"It 's a shame on you," says the woman, "to see a fine young woman like you too lazy to churn and make butter, for I see you own a cow." My grandmother was a fine, able slip of a girl; and she was not then long married at the time. "Well," says she, "to tell you the truth, it 's not idleness that has me without it, for," says she, "I churn often enough, but save the grain of butter I can bring at all this while back, whatever has come over it." "I 'll tell you what ails it," says the strange woman: "your butter is bewitched; there is some one taking it, whoever she may be, and may be she does not live very far off; and it 's for to tell you how to get it back that I come here; for I hard about your butter being bewitched," says she; "and on account of your being a young, decent, married woman, I didn't like to see you at the loss of it." "Musha, where do you come from?" says my grandmother; "and who is after telling you about the butter being taken on me?" "Never mind, now," says she, "how I hard, or where I come from; only do as I am going to tell you, and you will get back your butter." So my grandmother said she would do whatever she bid her if she could; for she was scalded churning and going to bother with the milk, and getting no produce. The strange woman then told her to throw out every sup of milk she had out of all the vessels, and to give them a good scouring and washing and scalding, and rinse them in spring-water; and she told her when she had them all cleaned to gather her milk the same as she always did; and when she put it in the churn she was to tie a plough-chain round it; and she told her to go out straight foreninst the door and gather a handful of grass, and tie it in a bundle and hang it up over the door; and she told her then whatever day she was going to churn to put a tub on the floor, and fill it with spring-water, and if anyone came in for a sod of fire while she was churning (in them times if the fire went out they used to go to a neighbour's house for a sod of turf with the fire in it), she was to wait till they went out of the house with the live coal; and then she was to take another sod of fire off the hearth, and put it down in the tub of water; and she was to do that as often as anyone took fire out of the house while she was churning. My grandmother said she would do what she told her, and thanked her for her goodness. "What will you give me now," asked the strange woman, "for telling you how to get back your butter?" "Shure, it 's little the likes of me can give to anyone," says she, "for money I have none; but if you will take a dish of meal, or a thing that way, shure you're welcome." "Arrah, never mind," says the woman; "but I 'll tell you what you 'll do the next time I come this way—if I ever come this way again—give me a pat of fresh butter, and a drink of butter-milk; you will do that

for me anyhow." My grandmother said she would, of course, and said she was very thankful to her. The strange woman went away then; but before she went, begob, she told her if there was more butter on her churning than what she ought to have, that is, more than a natural quantity of butter for the complement of milk, she was not to mind, as it would only be her own butter that she lost coming back again (they were in the same way in the Castle of Inch at the time; they could not get the butter, and this same woman told them what to do; and she charged them five pounds). Well, my grandmother did all she bid her: she scoured and cleaned the churn and the milk-pans, and she pulled a bunch of grass from foreninst the door, and hung it up over the lintel; and she gathered the milk the same as she always did, and put it in the churn, and tied a plough-chain round it; and when she was going to start churning, she put a tub full of spring-water on the floor. Well, she churned away for a while—there was no one with her only a sister-in-law, a girl about the same age as herself—when in comes a woman, a neighbour, that kept a couple of cows, and always had plenty of butter, a power of which she used to sell in Athy and elsewhere; the woman said her fire was out; and, going to the hearth, she took up a live coal, and went out with it. My grandmother got into such a fright, she didn't know what to do. She was afraid to put a sod of fire in the tub; but her sister-in-law was not so (she was after telling her what the strange woman told her to do), for she whipped out a sod of fire on the minute, and put it down in the tub of water; and, begor, the fire went out in the turf in the neighbour woman's hand before she was out at the bawn gap. So she came back again, and said it was after going out on her, and took up another sod; and the very minute she went out of the house the sister-in-law took up another and put it down in the tub; and again the fire went out before the woman reached the bawn gap. And she came back the third time, and the sister-in-law did the same again; and when the fire went out on her the third time, the woman saw she was tricked, and she came back no more. They got plenty of butter on the churning—twice the complement they should have; but my grandmother did not mind it, on account of the strange woman telling her she would get back her own. When my grandfather came home that night, she said to him, "Well, Jim, I have plenty of butter for your supper to-night. You won't have to say again that you got no butter for your supper, and that the cow is no good," and she told him all that had happened. "Och, to the divil," says he, "with you and your bewitched butter; I wouldn't eat a bit of it for all I ever saw." He was always very fearful of pisher-

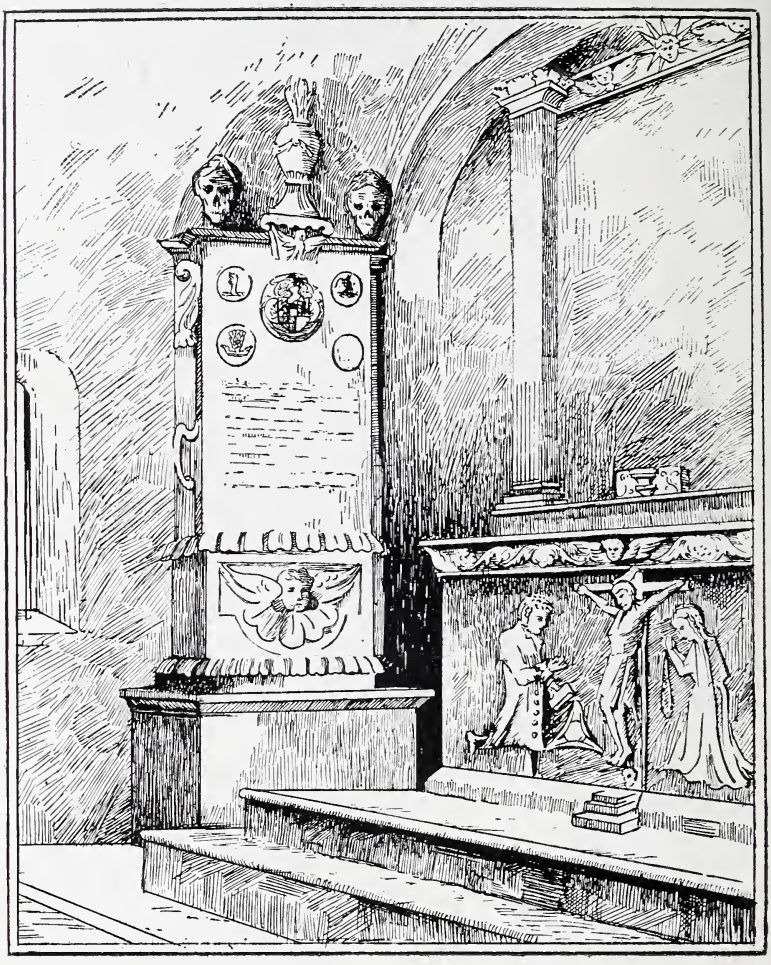
ogues. He wouldn't go outside the door at night without some one with him, for all Kildare. He made her put the butter out of the house, as, as long as it was in it he would not stop there. So my grandmother had to put the bewitched butter in the cow-house till morning, when she took it off to Athy, and sold it. But she never saw the strange woman after; and no one around there knew who she was. Where my grandparents lived was at Moatfield, near the Moat of Ardscull. [Written down 23rd March, 1898.]

Tommy Johnson.—I was after telling Tom some yarn; and "I 'll tell you a curiouser thing than that," says he. "It was my Uncle Jim, that 's in the hospital now, if he is alive. I don't know whether he is or no, I didn't go see him this long time. I wasn't able, begob. I must go see him this or next week, please God. At all events, there was a chap of the name of Tommy Johnson. He was about six years of age; and the divil a step he ever walked. He used to sit by the fire; and he never put a foot under him to walk up to that time. My uncle was a tricking chap. He was about the one age of Johnson. Well, this day Tommy's mother was out somewhere, and he was by himself in the house, sitting at the fire, same as he always did, when in ran my uncle, with a shovel in his two hands, and shouted, "Come, be the mortial shoot!" says he, "I 'll cut the feet off of you if you don't get up out of that," at the same time chopping all around poor Johnson's feet with the shovel, and cursing by this and by that, he would chop his feet off. Begob, with the fright, Johnson lepped up, and out with him through the door, and out with my uncle after him with the shovel; and, begor, he could walk as well as anyone ever after. That 's as true as the fork is in my hand. So you see there are curious things that way, too, terrible curious things itself. I often hard the ould people going over it, and laughing at it." [Written down 27th April, 1898.]

Cahill and Muldowney.—As curious a story nearly was about Cahill and Muldowney. Poor Muldowney, when he 'd go say anything, you might be at the haggard-gate agen he would have it said. Well, Cahill used to be always at him, making game of him, and stuttering and imitating him. They were both young men, and lived next door to one another. Well, Cahill went to bed all right one night, and in the morning he had the same stutter as Muldowney, only, bad as Muldowney was, you might go seven, aye, ten times as far agen Cahill would have a thing said. Wasn't that nearly as curious as about Johnson? and that 's as true as you 're there. I remember them both. So you see a person should not make game of anyone with any com-

plaint that way either, glory be to God! [Written down 27th April, 1898.]

What Dan Donnelly said to the king.—"Did you ever hear tell what Donnelly said to the king?" "No." "Well I'll tell you:—The king sent for Donnelly after he baitin' Cooper on the Curragh, and he says, 'So you're the best man in Ireland?' says he. 'I am not, my liege,' says Donnelly. 'I'm the *worst* man in Ireland,' says he; 'but I'm the *best* man in England to-day.' So you see he did not sell his country either," said Tom Daly.



The Browne Monument and Altar-Tomb in the Mausoleum at Mainham, Co. Kildare.

(From a drawing by A. C. Michelmore.)

Miscellanea.

THE BROWNE MAUSOLEUM AT MAINHAM.

JUST outside the wall enclosing the churchyard of Mainham, on the Moat side, is a small slated building containing a vault and tomb belonging to the family of Browne of Castle Browne (*alias* Clongowes Wood), ancestors of the Wogan-Brownes.

The erection of this Mausoleum outside the churchyard precincts was due to a quarrel in 1743 between Stephen Browne and the Protestant Rector of Clane—the Rev. John Daniel—as is explained on a slab built into the wall over the entrance outside the building, the inscription on which reads :—

> The within Monument was prepared
> By y^e^ direction^ns^ of Stephen Browne, Esq^re^
> y^e^ day it bears date, w^ch^ he designed—
> puting up in y^e^ opposite church, or ad-
> -ioyning to it ; & s^d^ Browne applyd sever-
> -al times to his parishminister y^e^ Rev^d^ Iohn
> Daniel for his consent w^ch^ he refused—
> him unles s^d^ Browne would give him
> Five Guineas for soe doing. A Gentlema^n^
> whose character is remarkably well kno-
> wn as well as his behaviour on several—
> occasions to s^d^ Browne, & y^e^ onely—
> Clergyman in y^e^ diocese whose passi-
> -on would prevent their church to—
> be Imbelished or Enlarged, & to de-
> -pr^i^ve themselves and their successors
> from y^e^ burial fees ; & he has been
> ye occasion of oblidging s^d^ Bro^w^ne
> to erect s^d^ Monument here on
> his own Estate of Enheritance
> w^ch^ s^d^ Browne thinks proper
> to insert here to shew it was
> not by choyce he did it.
>
> May y^e^ 1^st^ 1743.

On entering the Mausoleum a limestone altar faces one. In the centre of the flat slab are cut five little crosses, with a cherub above and below them ; a male and a female figure kneel on either side of a crucifix on the front of the altar, over the man are the initials " S.B." (i.e., Stephen Browne), and over the lady " I. B., *als* W " (i.e., Judith Browne, *alias* Wogan).

Just inside the doorway is a Holy-water trough, on which are the initials "S. B.,
1743."

The entrance to the vault is to the left, and beyond it stands a large mural monument above a box-tomb, as is seen in the illustration on page 260.



On the upper portion of this monument is cut in relief a coat-of-arms, helmet, crest, and motto; with four medallions, three of which contain a different crest, viz. :—

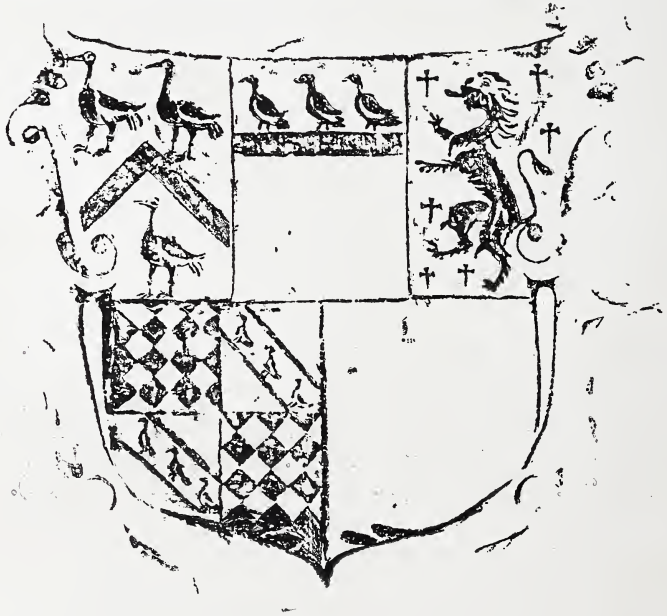
1. "A lion's jamb, couped and erect, gules," the Wogan Crest.

2. A wolf-like animal's head, with a snake between its jaws. (The family this belongs to has not been ascertained.)

3. "Out of a ducal coronet or, a triple plume of ostrich feathers argent," the FitzWilliam crest.

4. The fourth medallion is unsculptured.

The crest above the helmet is a wolf-like animal.



The shield below it bears several coats-of-arms : to describe it heraldically would be to state that it is "quarterly of five," i.e., in the upper half are three, and in the lower two coats-of-arms, which will be described in turn :—

1. "Argent, a chevron between three cranes sable;" the Browne coat-of-arms.

2. "Or, on a chief sable, three martlets of the first;" the Wogan coat.

3. "—— semi of cross-crosslets and a lion rampant—— ;" for an unidentified family.

4. Quarterly, first and fourth, Lozengy argent and gules; second and third gules, on a bend, cotised argent, three popinjays vert, beaked and legged gules;" for FitzWilliam.

5. [This compartment is plain, like the crest medallion below it.]

The motto on a scroll below the shield is QVI NON CICONIA TIGRIS (*sic*), i.e., "Who will not the crane defend ?"

The inscription on the monument is incised, and reads :—

D. O. M.

Here lye interred y^e^ Bones of Tho^s^ Browne
of Castle Browne in y^e^ County of Kildare, Esq^r^,
Council & Barrester at Law who deceas'd Ap^l^
ye 2^nd^ 1693—And of Begnet his Wife onely daug^hter^
and heiress of Nicholas Stephens of y^e^ City of Dublin, Esq^r^, who deceas'd Decem^r^ y^e^ 22^nd^ 1665
& of Iohn Browne, Esq^r^, onely son & heir of s^d^
Tho^s^ & Begnet who deceased Jan. y^e^ 27^th^ 1693 Aged
42, & of Mary his Wife Eldest daughter of y^e^ R^t^ Hon^ble^
Will^m^ Fitzwilliam Lord Viscount Fitzw^m^ of Merion
who deceas'd May y^e^ 19, 1693. Which Bones w^th^ several
others of s^d^ Browne's Family were remov'd from thei^r^
burial place in S^t^ Audeon's Church, Dublin, by y^e^ direction of Stephen Fitzw^m^ Browne, Esq^e^, S^d^ Iohn
& Mary's Eldest son, who w^th^ Iudith his Wife daugh^r^
to John Wogan of Rathcoffy in s^d^ County Esq^r^
Erected this Monument Anno Dom. 1739.

On the slab of the box-tomb portion of the monument is deeply cut the outline of a coffin with ornamental clasps, and a skull and cross-bones at the lower end; in the upper portion is seen the head and shoulders of a clad human figure; while on the breast-plate is inscribed :—

Christopher
Browne Esq^e^
died decem^r^
y^e^ 23^rd^ 1736
aged
53

That portion of the slab not occupied with the coffin has an inscription running parallel with it: it reads as follows:—

Here lyes Interred y^e^ Body of Christopher Browne, Esq^e^, 2^nd^ son of y^e^ above-nam'd Iohn & Mary
Who deceas'd decem^r^ y^e^ 23^rd^ 1736, aged 53; who left a summ of money at y^e^ request of his Brother
Stephen Fitzw^m^ Browne of Castle Browne in y^e^ County of Kildare, Esq^r^, for y^e^ erecting y^e^ Monument
In Memory of whom his s^d^ Brother hath caus'd this his figure to be here placed
& also y^e^ Body of Anne Browne, youngest daughter of s^d^ Iohn & Mary, who deceas'd 2 days before
her brother the s^d^ Christopher, aged 55. R. I. P. Here also lyes the body of the
above named Iudith who deceas'd Feb^ry^ y^e^ 17^th^ 1746 7, aged 66.

The Stephen FitzWilliam Browne so frequently mentioned in the above inscriptions died on the 3rd of July, 1767.

Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," under Wogan-Browne, traces the family down to the present time.

W. FitzG.

Notes.

Additions to the List of High Sheriffs of the County Kildare.

These additional names of High Sheriffs are taken from a manuscript volume in the Record Office, Dublin, called "An Index to Exchequer Records;" they supplement the lists which have already appeared in vol. ii, pp. 258-266, and vol. iii, p. 63, of The County Kildare Archæological Journal.

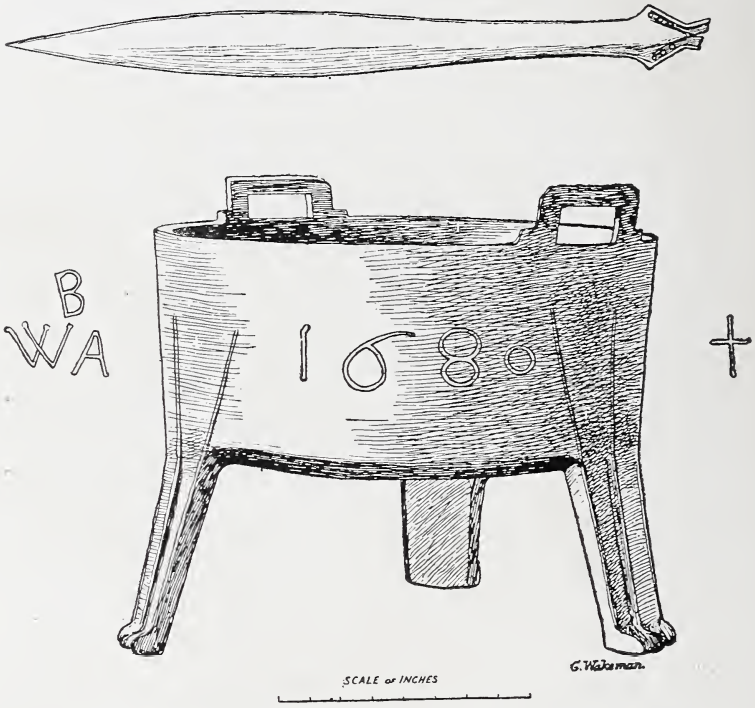
1308. Hugh Canon (*vide* Robt. Cane, Hib. Col.)
1375 (*circa*). Robert FitzEustace, of Cradockstown.
1393. John fitz Maurice (surname unknown).
1401. Sir William Wellesley, Kt.
1417. Sir Richard Wellesley, Kt.
1421. Sir Edward FitzEustace, Kt.
1429. Sir William fitz Thomas, Kt. (surname unknown).
1432. Sir Richard Wellesley, Kt.
1434. John FitzEustace, of Newland.
1445. Oliver, son of Sir Edward FitzEustace, Kt.
1452. Sir Robert FitzEustace, Kt., of Ballycutland (Coghlanstown).
1465. Christopher FitzEustace (late of Killussy), of Kerdiffstown.
1466-9. Philip FitzEustace, of Newland.
1470. Sir Robert FitzEustace, Kt., of Ballycutland (Coghlanstown).
1474-5. Christopher FitzEustace, of Kerdiffstown.
1479. Nicholas Wogan.
1485. Richard Eustace, of Kylgon (? Kilgowan).

W. FitzG.

A Seventeenth-Century Skillet and Bronze Sword at Kilkea Castle.—On the next page are shown these two antiquarian objects. The skillet was obtained in December, 1899, from Simon Gleeson, of Castleroe, who some months before bought it for half-a-crown at a kant, or auction, on the Misses FitzGerald's farm at Castleroe, where for years it had been used as a pitch-pot for branding sheep. Its earlier history is unknown. Between the leg divisions are the initials, date, and small cross, as shown in the drawing. The pot is a very heavy one, and the metal is brass or bronze.

In connection with the discovery of the bronze sword, an old man named Pat Doolan, of Castledermot, since dead, told me a

curious story a few years ago. He said that in the year 1847 a man from the Queen's County side of the Barrow, who was a stranger to Castledermot, except for occasionally attending a horse fair, dreamt for three nights running that treasure was hid in a certain spot in the ruins of the Franciscan Abbey. When he was next in Castledermot, he confided his dream to three or four friends; and between them they decided to search the place that very night. The names of the men were Brennan, Rooney, Kinshella, and Doolan, one of whom was a schoolmaster. After dark, accompanied by the



The Castledermot Sword, and a Bronze Pot, at Kilkea Castle.

Queen's County man, they started out with a couple of facks, a shovel, and crowbar, and immediately set to work excavating at the place pointed out to them. Presently they struck a stone, which they raised, and found beneath, in a sort of small grave-like receptacle, a skull with a deep cut into the crown, and near it the sword in question, resting on a stone slab. This slab they quickly laid bare, and prising it up with the crowbar, they discovered below it a silver chalice (said to be in use in the chapel at the present time), and a

pair of candlesticks, each with three branches, and apparently of brass. Though they searched further, nothing else was found; so, re-interring the skull, they shovelled back the clay, and returned to the house. Before parting company, they decided on handing over the candlesticks to the schoolmaster, who was to take them up to Dublin and try and sell them, the proceeds to be divided amongst them. The schoolmaster was seen off to Dublin right enough; but as from that day to this his friends never again laid an eye on him, it is supposed that the candlesticks were of gold, for which he got "the full of an ass's car of money," and then decamped to America. This sword, which is very ancient, measures $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length in its present condition, and is two inches wide at the broadest part of the blade, which has still a very sharp edge.

W. FitzG.

"The Carbrie," a Dublin Residence of the Earls of Kildare.

The ancient residence of the Earls of Kildare in Dublin was "the Carbrie." The origin of this name is unknown. It was built in what was called the cage-work fashion, like all the ancient houses in Dublin, the walls being intersected by a frame-work of oak, and the interstices filled up with masonry. The mansion formed a massive centre and two wings, whose extremities were completed by tall, narrow square towers. On the timber were cut Latin texts, family mottoes, crests, initials, and dates. The whole was surmounted by tall pointed gables, fanciful chimney-stacks, and iron vanes.

The house stood in Skinner Row, now Christchurch Place. In 1532, the Deputy, Sir William Skeffington, being succeeded in his office by the Earl of Kildare, Hollinshed says:—

> "Kildare, having receyved the sworde, woulde permit Skeffiington, who was late governoure, now, like a meane private person to dawnce attendance among other suitors at his house in Dublyn named the Carbry."

In 1534, after the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, the Carbrie was inhabited by the Earl of Ormonde until it was restored to the 11th Earl of Kildare.

In 1689, the Carbrie had been divided into three houses, of which the centre, still called the Carbrie, was converted into an inn, or tavern, and was of great resort, as it stood in the principal street leading to the castle from the western and southern gates of the city.

Harris, in his "History of Dublin," in 1766, mentions that the oldest house of cage-work then existing was "that in Skinner Row, near the Tholsel, in a part whereof Dick's coffee-house was for a

long time kept. It was called 'the Carbrie,' and appears by history to have been inhabited by the Earl of Kildare two hundred and thirty-two years ago; and how much longer we know not . . . This house is called 'the Carbrie' in ancient leases of that noble family still subsisting."

The Carbrie appears to have been taken down soon after that period.

The Wayside Cross-bases formerly at Little Rath and Prospect.

The two cross-bases mentioned on p. 40, vol. i, of THE JOURNAL, were, in the year 1898, removed by Canon Sherlock to the small ancient burial-ground situated in his demesne near the entrance gate.

They are very similar in shape and material; both are square blocks of limestone, with a sloping top. The Little Rath stone is, roughly, 32 inches high, with sides of 27 inches, and a socket 13 × 5 inches. The Prospect stone, is, roughly, 24 inches high, 40 inches at the sides, and the socket 17 × 9 inches.

The latter cross-base, in sixteenth-century lettering, has the following incised on one of its sloping surfaces:—

PETRVS :
WELS :
ME : FECET :

Peter Wels (? or Walsh) was the stone-cutter.

Though these cross-bases are rough and unsculptured, yet, like the Cross-Morris wayside cross (*vide* p. 250, vol. i, of THE JOURNAL), they may have had finely carved shafts. The latter was erected to mark the spot where Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Kt., of Lackagh, was slain in an encounter with a party of the O'Mores of Leix in 1520. There is no evidence, nor any clue, as to whose memory these first-named crosses were erected.

Gerald Aylmer, son of Sir Andrew of Donadea.

In the Aylmer Pedigree, attached to the Donadea Paper (vol. iii, p. 178, of THE JOURNAL), the compiler has made a mistake in calling Sir Andrew's eldest son "Sir Gerald Aylmer, 3rd Baronet," as he died before his father. This will alter the number of baronets on the pedigree by making them one less, and they will then coincide with the letterpress, which is correct. Burke's Peerage makes the same error.

W. FITZG.

St. Brigid and Clane.—Perhaps some of our readers will be able to say whether there is any written account of a connection between St. Brigid and Clane, where St. Ailba, Bishop of Ferns, founded a monastery in the sixth century.

My reason for asking is, that a few years ago a man living about a quarter of a mile above Clane, on the north side of the river, and close to the spot where the ancient ford crossed the Liffey, pointed out a spring of water, which he said was called "St. Brigid's Well." He also said that some forty or fifty years ago there were two curious stones standing near the well, the larger of which was called "St. Brigid's Chair," and the other "St. Brigid's Thimble." These stones, situated near an outcrop of limestone rock which was quarried for road-making, were, he said, both broken up to mend roads with by a man named Tyrrell, who never had any luck afterwards. Not more than half-a-mile from this, on the road from Clane to Betaghstown, and just before you reach the doctor's house, is a lane running in the direction of Firmount Cross Roads. This lane also bears St. Brigid's name, being called "Boher-na-Brid."

It is possible that St. Brigid, if she ever made a journey into Meath from Kildare, may have rested at Clane, and that these names originated from that fact.

Ed.

Old Road Names.—(*a*) Near Athy; (*b*) Near Dunmanoge.

(*a*) Near Athy. The road leading from Athy eastwards to Gallows-hill is called *Boher-bwee*, or "the yellow road."

A narrow winding road to the north-east of Athy, which runs from the Moat of Ardscull Road at Gallowshill, through the townland of Prussellstown, goes by the name of *Boher-an-oochra*, or "the road of the Fuller."

To the south of Athy, at Chanterlands, there is a bohereen off the Carlow Road called *Oughra-boura*.

About a mile from the town, a public road connects the Carlow road with the Castledermot road at Bray Old Pond. This is named *Boher-na-worragah*, or "the road of the Pedlars," because, I was informed, in the old days, when Athy was a Corporation, vendors of goods sold their wares along this road without paying a toll, as it was just outside the bounds of the Borough.

(*b*) Near Dunmanoge. Dunmanoge lies half way between Kilkea Castle and the town of Carlow. The name of this place is a good instance of how impossible it is to arrive at a correct derivation and meaning of a place-name without knowing its original form, so distorted and corrupted by the English tongue have very many Irish names become. The original of Dunmanoge was "Moghna-Moshenoc." In 1552 this had changed to "Donahe-

mocke, alias "Monnahemocke,"[1] and in 1621 it had become "Dunnemonocke."[2] Of the original form of the name, O'Donovan, the great Irish scholar, wrote that "the word 'Moghna,' or, 'Mughna,' appeared to be a topographical term peculiar to this part of Ireland;" but he does not give its meaning. The latter part of the name—Moshenoc—is the name of a saint, Shenan, which takes the endeared form of Mo (my) Shenan Oge (young) contracted to Moshenoc, whose festival was held on the 11th of December.

Close to the churchyard of Dunmanoge is the junction of five roads, three of which have Irish names:—

1. Boher-coyle (or the wood road) leads to Maganey.

2. Tochar-gar (the rough causeway) leads to Carlow across the Dunmanoge snipe-bog.

3. Boher-a-vuttha (the road of the . . . . ?) is the continuation of the above two roads for a quarter of a mile eastwards.

Not one of these names appears on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps.

W. FitzG.

The County Galway Archæological Society.

We are very glad to see that the County Galway has commenced the good work that our Society has been engaged in for the last ten years. In the month of March, 1900, a meeting was held in "the City of the Fourteen Tribes," at which it was decided to found an Archæological Society, the inaugural address being delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert.

The Hon. Robert E. Dillon was elected President, and the Bishop of Clonfert Vice-President.

Before the end of the year the first number of their Journal was issued; it contains three interesting Papers:—

1. "The Aims and Methods of the Society," by the Most Rev. Dr. Healy.

2. "The Thirty-four De Burgo Castles in the Barony of Clare," by Colonel J. P. Nolan, M.P.

3. "Pre-Norman Galway," by the Very Rev. J. Fahey, P.P., D.D.

We wish our sister society a "cead mille failthe" and a long existence, as there is no more interesting county in Ireland than that of the ancient septs of O'Daly, O'Flaherty, O'Kelly, O'Madden, and O'Shaughnessy.

---

[1] Morrin's Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls, Ireland.

[2] Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisition of James I.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 20th February, 1901, in the Court House, Naas, by permission of the High Sheriff.

It had been originally intended to hold the meeting on the 23rd of January—the programme for that date having been issued; but owing to the serious illness and subsequent death of Her late Majesty the Queen, the President and Council postponed the meeting to the following month.

The Earl of Mayo, P.C., President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The following Members of the Council of the Society were present:—The Rev. Matthew Devitt, *Vice-President;* Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer;* and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary.*

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, *Hon. Secretary,* sent an apology for non-attendance, owing to indisposition.

In addition, the following Members and visitors introduced by Members, amongst others, were present:—

The Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. C. M. Drury, Mr. Robert Cochrane, *Hon. Secretary,* R.S.A., Ire.; Mr. R. W. Manders, Mr. Arthur Fitzmaurice, Miss M. Culshaw, Mr. Algernon Aylmer, Rev. J. Brennan, Mr. A. C. Michelmore, Mr. W. Weldon, Mr. Edmund Sweetman, Mrs. Sweetman, Dr. O'Kelly, Mr. Wm. Staples.

The Minutes of the previous General Meeting, in January, 1900, having been read and confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

The President read the Report of the Council for the past year, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, seconded by Mr. Algernon Aylmer.

The Hon. Treasurer read his Report for the year 1900, showing a balance in favour of the Society of some £10 better than the previous year.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Treasurer for his Report was proposed by Mr. R. W. Manders, and seconded by the Rev. M. Devitt, and was unanimously passed.

Lt.-Col. Thomas J. De Burgh, and Mr. A. More O'Ferrall, being the Members of the Council retiring by rotation, were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society:—Mrs. Betham, Mrs. Geoghegan, the Rev. Joseph O'Kelly, the Rev. James Brennan, Rector of Clongowes Wood College; the Rev. F. Boyd Johnston, and Mr. Thomas Kelly. In addition, the elections at the September meeting of the following were confirmed:—The Rev. P. McCarthy, Dr. Thomas More Madden, Rev. F. W. Gason, Rev. S. R. J. Chaplin, Mr. Arthur FitzMaurice, Mr. J. C. Murphy, Mr. E. P. O'Kelly, Rev. Michael Browne, St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore; Mr. John G. Eustace, Lady Albreda Bourke, Rev. W. Reynell, and Mr. A. C. Michelmore.

The President sketched an interesting tour which the Council suggested should be taken as the Excursion in September, following which suggestion the Rev. M. Devitt proposed, and Lord Walter FitzGerald seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Rathmore, Furness, and district in September next."

The following Papers were then read:—

"Notes on the Irish Wolf-dog." By the Earl of Mayo.

"The Original Anglo-Norman Settlers in County Kildare." By Canon Sherlock; read by Rev. M. Devitt in the writer's absence.

"Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan." By Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Some objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited, including an old sketch, by Petrie, of Kildare Cathedral, by Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench, for which a vote of thanks to the exhibitors was passed.[1]

Mr. Thomas Cooke-Trench proposed, and the Dean of Kildare seconded, a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff (Mr. Wm. T. Kirkpatrick) for the use of the Court House, and to the Earl of Mayo for presiding, after which the proceedings terminated.

[1] For a description of these exhibits see "Notes."

Report of Council for Year 1900.

The Council feel that the course they took in postponing the meeting of the Society from the 23rd January, owing to the serious illness and subsequent death of Her late Majesty the Queen, will meet with the approval of all the Members.

They come before the Members this time able to report decided improvement in all departments.

The Hon. Treasurer will show you that the balance has increased from last year, and there are now 161 Members on the roll, of which number seventeen are Life Members.

This is all the greater source of satisfaction when it is considered that the Kildare Archæological Society has now been in existence ten years, although there were many at the time of its foundation who gave it a life of three years, and foretold that it would die from sheer want of archæological and antiquarian food! If this occasion should arise, the Society, at any rate, will be able to show a good amount of work done, and some valuable additions to the history of the county and district.

Foremost among the Members who have died during the year must be mentioned our only Honorary Member, Miss Margaret Stokes, whose death is a national loss, and makes a gap very difficult to fill in the literary world of Celtic art. A short memoir of her appears in the current number of The Journal.

They have also to chronicle the loss, since the last meeting, of Mr. David Mahony, of Grange Con.

The Annual General Meeting was held, as heretofore, in Naas, on the 24th January, 1900, at which the usual business was transacted; but the Council regret that the attendance was not better, and they hope that the Members will make a greater effort to attend the January meetings in future.

Whatever may be said of the falling-off in the attendance at the January meetings, this cannot be said with regard to the Excursion meetings, which are becoming increasingly popular; and this Society has always taken credit to itself for having been the pioneer in popularizing Irish archæological research in this special way. The Excursion last September was held at Ballymore-Eustace and district, and was generally voted a most enjoyable one, although extending over a considerable area.

The Council hope that this year's Excursion may be made somewhat a special one, to celebrate the tenth year of the existence of the Society.

Since the Meeting last year the Society have had the pleasure of welcoming another addition to the ranks of Archæological Societies—namely, that of the County Galway.

Your Secretaries were applied to by the promoters of that Society for copies of the rules and particulars of the working of the Kildare Archæological Society and its JOURNAL; and it is some compliment to the Society to know that the Galway Society adopted the rules and arrangement of the JOURNAL almost *en bloc.*

With your permission, it is proposed to exchange Journals with this new sister Society.

Two Members of the Council, Lt.-Col. T. J. de Burgh (now on active service in South Africa), and Mr. A. More-O'Ferrall, retire from the Council by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER, } *Hon.*
W. FITZGERALD, } *Secretaries.*

EXCURSION MEETING, 1900.

The tenth Annual Excursion Meeting took place on Wednesday, the 12th September, 1900, at Ballymore-Eustace and surrounding district.

The Members of the Society, and visitors introduced by Members, assembled at Harristown Station, which was the rendezvous for the occasion.

The first place on the programme was Coghlanstown Churchyard, where the remains of the old church, and the shaft of the Eustace Cross, and other monuments were inspected. A Paper on the history of the locality was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

The party then drove to Ballymore-Eustace, passing a small ancient cross near the roadside in the Park of Stonebrook. In the churchyard Sir Arthur Vicars read a Paper for Lord Walter FitzGerald on the history of the place; and some discussion followed as to the antiquity of a huge old granite cross situated in the churchyard, the general opinion being that it was not entitled to be ranked amongst early Celtic crosses.

After a visit to the interior of the church—which, however, does not contain anything of archæological interest—the Members and their friends drove to the "Pipers' Stones," alighting on the way to take a view of the beautiful waterfall called Gooleenawautha. An interesting Paper on the Pagan Circle of Stones was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Mr. Hendrick-Aylmer also read an account descriptive of an

extraordinary calamity which occurred in 1813, when the best portion of the pack of the Kildare Hounds was lost in the Falls of Poul-a-phooka in its endeavour to pursue its quarry.

A drive of two miles brought the party to Poul-a-phooka Hotel, where an excellent luncheon was served, the Members of the Society present having become so numerous as to necessitate their lunching in two contingents.

At this stage what may be called the more serious duties of the day were ended, as Poul-a-phooka, beautiful as it is, contains nothing of archæological interest. But the Society already had had a hard day's work of archæological study; and the refreshing shades and walks around the renowned waterfall formed a very welcome sequel to a late luncheon.

Towards evening those present returned to Naas Station on their homeward journeys.

In regard to weather the Kildare Archæological Society seems to have been specially lucky in being favoured with propitious weather for its Excursions; and this day was no exception to the rule.

It was, however, a matter of some regret to the Members that the President of the Society was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting; but his official duties were ably performed by the Vice-President.

Amongst the Members and visitors present were:—

The Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President;* The Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, Rev. S. R. and Mrs. M'Gee, Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer;* Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*, and the Misses Sherlock, the Countess of Mayo, Mr. George Mansfield, Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary;* Lord George FitzGerald, Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, Rev. C. I. Graham, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, *Hon. Secretary;* Mr. and Mrs. Vipond Barry, Lady Mabel FitzGerald, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Hon. Mrs. Nugent, Mr. K. Supple, D.I., R.I.C., Mr. and Mrs. Cooke-Trench, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Molloy, Miss L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Synnott, Mr. W. Grove White, Rev. C. W. Ganly, Rev. E. O'Leary, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Minchin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hopkins, Rev. J. Cullen, Rev. J. Dunne, His Honor Judge Dane, Mr. J. Whiteside Dane, Mr. Martyn, Mr. Algernon Aylmer, Miss Culshaw, Rev. Canon James Adams, Major and Mrs. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. John G. Eustace, Rev. P. M'Carthy, Judge Law, Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Honour, Miss B. Langrishe, Mr. Michelmore, Mr. Nugent, Miss D. Netterville, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Cornwall, Miss Medlicott, Miss Aylmer, Rev. M. Conroy, Rev. G. A. Cullen, Mr. T. F. Bacon, Miss Edwards, &c.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER in Account with THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Year ending 31st December, 1900.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1899, . .	27	14	3
,, Subscriptions:—			
2 Life Members, . . . £10 0 0			
119 Annual Members, . . 59 10 0			
7 ,, ,, in arrear, 3 10 0			
	73	0	0
	£100	14	3

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
By C. W. Gibbs & Son—				
Printing and Publishing Journal, Vol. III, No. 2, . . .	£19 17 2			
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same	5 12 6			
		25	9	8
,, C. W. Gibbs & Son—				
Printing and Publishing Journal, Vol. III, No. 3, . . .	24 6 0			
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same	1 19 0			
		26	5	0
,, C. W. Gibbs & Son— Miscellaneous Printing, ...		4	10	6
,, Lord W. FitzGerald, cars and lunches for Reporters and Photographer at Excursion Meeting		2	4	6
,, Griffin & Co., for "Year-book of Learned and Scientific Societies,"		0	7	6
,, Stationery, Postage, Bankers' Charges, &c..		4	10	0
,, Balance to credit, December 31st, 1900, . .		37	7	1
		£100	14	3

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify that they are correct.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Auditor.*

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

(*CORRECTED TO* 1*st JULY*, 1901.)

President:

THE EARL OF MAYO, P.C.

Vice-President:

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council:

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

THOMAS COOKE-TRENCH, ESQ., D.L.
GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.
THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.
AMBROSE MORE-O'FERRALL, ESQ., D.L.
THE EARL OF DROGHEDA.

Hon. Treasurer:

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor:

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries:

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, C.V.O., F.S.A., *Ulster*, 44 WELLINGTON ROAD, DUBLIN.
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor:

THE REV. CANON SHERLOCK, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN, SALLINS.

Members:

[Officers are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (*).]

Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.
Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.
Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.
Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.
AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.

*Barton, Hon. Mrs., Luttrellstown, Clonsilla.
*Barton, Bertram, Straffan House, Straffan.
Beard, T., M.D., Glebe Crescent, Stirling.
Betham, Mrs., 9 Belgrave-square, Monkstown.
Blake, J. R., 22 Morehampton-road, Dublin.
Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.
Bourke, Lady Albreda, Roseboro', Straffan.
Brennan, Rev. James, S.J., Rector, Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Brooke, J. T., Ardnaree, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.
Browne, Rev. Michael, S.J., St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore.
Burke, Very Rev. E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

Cane, Major Claude, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
Carroll, Frederick, Moone Abbey, Moone.
Chaplin, Rev. S. R. J., Leinster Lodge, Kildare.
*Clarke, Mrs., Athgoe Park, Hazlehatch, Co. Dublin.
*Clements, Colonel, Killadoon, Celbridge.
*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.
Coady, D. P., M.D., Naas.
Cochrane, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar.
Colley, G. P. A., Mount Temple, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.
Conmee, Rev. J. F., S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.
Cooper, Austin Damer, Drumnigh House, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
Coote, Stanley, V., Carrowcoe Park, Roscommon.
Cowell, Very Rev. G. Y., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.
Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Cullen, Rev. John, Adm., Carlow.
Culshaw, Miss, Johnstown, Straffan.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.
Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.
Darby, M., M.D., West End, Monasterevan.
Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork.
Dease, Colonel Sir Gerald, C.V.O., Celbridge Abbey, Celbridge.
DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.
DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., Milltown Park, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
DROGHEDA, THE EARL OF, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.
Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.
Drury, Charles M., Ballinclea House, Baltinglass.
Duggan, Rev. William, C.C., Athy.
Dunne, Rev. John, C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Dunne, Laurence, Dollardstown House, Athy.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.
Elliott, Rev. William, The Manse, Naas.
Eustace, John G., Fern Bank, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

Field, John, Kilcock.
ffrench, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.
*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Lord Henry, 1 Sloane-court, London, S.W.
*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Sir George, Bart., Killybegs, Sallins.
*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.
Fletcher, Rev. Lionel, The Rectory, Straffan.
Fogarty, Rev. M., Professor, The College, Maynooth.
Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.
Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Ganly, Rev. C. W., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
Gargan, Right Rev. Monsignor Denis, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
Gason, Rev. F. W., The Rectory, Maynooth.
Glover, Edward, 19 Prince Patrick-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.

Graham, Rev. C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.
Greene, Colonel Richard, Stoneylands, Dedham, Essex.
Greene, Thomas, LL.D., Millbrook, Maganey.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.
Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.
Higginson, Lady, Connellmore, Newbridge.
Hopkins, Mrs., Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
Hobson, C. J., 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New York.

Jesson, Rev. J. L., The Rectory, Rathangan.
Johnston, Rev. F. Boyd, The Rectory, Kilkea, Maganey.
Joyce, Patrick Weston, Lyre na Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Kelly, Thomas, Castletown, Celbridge.
Keogh, Surgeon-Major T. R., Castleroe, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
Kilkelly, John, LL.D., 46 Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

La Touche, Mrs. John, Harristown, Brannoxtown.
Long, Miss A. F., Woodfield, Kilcavan, Geashill, King's County.
Longfield, Robert, 25 Clare-street, Dublin.

M'Carthy, Rev. P., P.P., Ballymore-Eustace.
MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.
M'Gee, Rev. S. R., The Rectory, Dunlavin.
Madden, Thos. More, M.D., F.R.C.S., Tinode, Blessington.
Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.
Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, Co. Kerry, *viâ* Limerick.
Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.
Manning, A. S., Bank House, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.
Mayo, Dowager Countess of, 20 Eaton-square, London, S.W.
MAYO, The EARL OF, P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.
Michelmore, A. C., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Minchin, F., Mooretown House, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.
Molloy, William R., M.R.I.A., 78 Kenilworth-square, Rathgar.
Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.
*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.
Morrin, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Naas.
Murphy, The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael, P.P., Maryborough.
Murphy, J. C., Osberstown House, Naas.
Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Naas

Nolan, Rev. James, C.C., Kilmeade, Athy.
Norman, George, 12 Brock-street, Bath, England

O'Brien, The Lord, Lord Chief Justice, Kildare-street Club, Dublin.
O'Dea, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D., Vice-President, The College, Maynooth.
*O'FERRALL, AMBROSE MORE-, D.L., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John Canon, P.P., 3 Leahy's-terrace, Sandymount, Dublin.
O'Kelly, E. P., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
O'Kelly, Rev. Joseph, O.P., College of St. Thomas, Newbridge.
O'Kelly, Robert, M.D., Landenstown, Sallins.
*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Leary, Rev. Patrick, The College, Maynooth.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., Rahan, Edenderry.
Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Pratt, Mrs., Glenheste, Manor-Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

Reynell, Rev. W., B.D., M.R.I.A., 22 Eccles-street, Dublin.
Robinson, John, M.D., Johnstown-bridge, Co. Kildare.
Roper, C. E. A., B.L., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.
Ryan, Very Rev. John C., O.P., College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge.
Rynd, Major R. F., Blackhall, Sallins.

Shackleton Frank R., Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
SHERLOCK, Rev. Canon, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlockstown, Sallins.
Skuse, Rev. Richard D., Ballykean Rectory, Portarlington.
Somerville-Large, Rev. W., Carnalway Rectory, Kilcullen.
Staples, William, Naas.
Strangeway, W. N., Breffni Villa, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook, Dublin.
Supple, K., D.I., R.I.C., Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.
Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.
Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.
Swinton, The Hon. Mrs., 82 Cadogan-place, London, W.
Synnott, Nicholas, Furness, Naas.

Taylor, Mark, Golden Fort, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Thunder, A., Hibernian Bank, Naas.
TRENCH, THOMAS COOKE-, D.L., Millicent, Sallins.
Trench, Mrs. Cooke-, Millicent, Sallins.
Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, P.P., Newbridge.
Tyrrell, Garrett C., Ballinderry House, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, C.V.O., F.S.A., Ulster King-of-Arms, *Hon. Secretary*, 44 Wellington-road, Dublin.
Vigors, Colonel P. D., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Wall, Colonel J., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Wall, Mrs., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.
Weldon, General, Forenaughts, Naas.
Weldon, Captain Sir Anthony A., Bart., Kilmorony, Athy.
Weldon, Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.
White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
Willis, G. de L., 4 Kildare-street, Dublin.
Wilson, Colonel W. F., The Vicarage, Clane.
Wilson, Miss R. Dupré, Coolcarrigan, Kilcock.
Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
Woollcombe, Robert L., LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.
*Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.

The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.

The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The Galway Archæological and Historical Society.

Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of six Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for anothe meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

THE RAMPART OF THE PALE.

By the REV. M. DEVITT, S.J.

[Read at Clongowes Wood, 12th September, 1899.]

THE rampart, though apparently nothing more than an ordinary "double ditch," with a bridle-path on its summit, is, nevertheless, not the least interesting of the many historic remains in which our neighbourhood abounds. What is left of it may be divided into three sections. The first, beginning at the commons of Clane, runs north for about half a mile until it is lost in the level lawn of Clongowes Wood. The second section becomes visible at the eastern gate of the present farm-yard, and can be traced, over a length of about ninety perches, to the lane now leading to Rathcoffey. To reach the third section, we must go about three miles further north, on the Kilcock road; and here we find it reappearing on the right or eastern side of that road, and, for a length of about eighty perches, separating the civil parishes of Balraheen and Clonshambo, and the present ecclesiastical parishes of Clane and Kilcock.

It seems strange—almost incredible—that in the fifteenth century this not very formidable fence was raised to mark and to defend the western limit of the British Empire. West of it the king's writ did not run, nor English law bind; while on the east lay the English Pale, organized completely on the mode of feudal England, and designated by the writers of the time the "English land." Hence it is that the structure is nowadays spoken of as "the rampart of the Pale."

To understand its origin, we must remember that but a very small portion of our island was permanently and completely conquered until the end of Elizabeth's reign. The wave of the Anglo-Norman invasion, that at first seemed destined to cover the whole island, and submerge every trace of Celtic nationality, was soon seen to recoil before obstacles which four hundred years of contest could not efface. One of the chief of those obstacles was found in the physical features of the country. The great strength of the invaders lay in their heavy and mail-clad cavalry —an arm of which the Irish were utterly destitute. On the level, or gently undulating, plains of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Kildare, the charge of the Norman horsemen was irresistible;



Map, showing the remains of the Rampart of the Pale in the grounds of Clongowes Wood College.

the Irish were rapidly hunted from those fair and fertile lands, and compelled to take refuge in the highlands and other fastnesses that nature had provided for them. But in the mountains, forests, and morasses, the old race held their own. There the heavy cavalry was baffled by the nature of the ground. Entangled in thickets, and floundering in bogs, they were no match for the light-armed *Kerne*, trained in all the devices of guerilla warfare, and as much at home in the densest forest and most treacherous morass as the woodcock and the snipe.[1]

Hence we find the *English Land* gradually and naturally limited by the Wicklow Mountains on the south, and on the north by the Carlingford Mountains and the hilly or boggy land that runs west from them through Monaghan, Cavan, and Longford, to the Shannon. The Westmeath shore of the Shannon would be its western limit as far as Athlone. But here the border-line was turned eastward again as far as Edenderry, receding before the impassable woods and bogs of the present King's County and West Kildare—both then parts of the ancient Kingdom of Offaly. In the time of Edward I the western border in these parts stretched from Monasteroris, near Edenderry, through Rathangan, Kildare, and Kilrush, to the Barrow, and roughly followed the course of the Barrow to the sea.[2] Richard II proposed to force all the Irish to the west of the rivers Boyne and Barrow, and make all the country eastwards an exclusively English settlement.[3]

But two great obstacles baffled him and his successors. In the first place, the country between the head waters of the two rivers, from the Hill of Carbery to Monasterevan, was covered with woods and impassable bogs, that spread eastwards well into the County Kildare. The woods have long since disappeared; but the Bog of Allen still remains, within half an hour's walk of Clongowes. This wild and dangerous region was held by the O'Connors, princes of Offaly, and was known to the Irish as the "door" of the Pale, while the chief of the O'Connors was called its "key." This latter sept made continual inroads on the English of Meath and Kildare. In 1294 O'Connor ravaged the whole of Kildare, and "burnt all the rolls and tallyes of that country."[4]

In 1298 he burnt the village of Mainham, and put the

---

[1] See Giraldus Cambrensis, "De Exp. Hib.," and "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. vi, p. 147.

[2] "Calendar of State Doc., Ireland," vol. iii, pp. 265-268.

[3] Prendergast, "Cromwellian Settlement," p. 171.
Hardiman on "Statute of Kilkenny," p. 24.

inhabitants to the sword.[1] At last the English of Meath consented to pay him tribute, or "blackmail," to the amount of £300 per annum, and those of Kildare £20 per annum—in all, about £10,000 per annum of our present coinage.[2]

Again, on the east of the Barrow rose the south-eastern highlands, stretching from the centre of Wexford close to the capital itself. This tract of mountainous country, measuring about forty-four miles north and south, and twenty-five miles east and west, remained completely independent up to the reign of James I. Sir G. Carew, writing in 1590, indignantly complains that "those that dwell even in sight of the smoke of Dublin are not subject to the laws." The chief terror of the Pale at that time was Fiach MacHugh O'Byrne. Carew calls him "the firebrand, the gall of Ireland, the ancient traitor of Leinster;" and Spenser writes of him that "he hath of his own hardinesse lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates."[3]

These facts help us to appreciate Campion's account of the origin of the word "pale." "An old distinction," he writes, "there is of Ireland into the Irishry and the English part, for when the Irish rebels had raised continual tumults against the English planted here with the Conquest, at last they coursed them into a narrow circuit of certain shires in Leinster, which the English did choose as the fattest soil, most defensible, their proper right, and most open to receive help from England. Hereupon it was termed their *pale*, as whereout they durst not peep."[4] "Pale" is derived from the Latin *palus*, a stake. As stakes were used to mark boundaries and make fences, the word was extended in the fifteenth century to fenced enclosures (see Du Cange, *sub voce*); and hence the area into which the English were "coursed" came to be called the Pale.

The limits of this *pale* were thus defined at different periods. By an Act of the Parliament of Drogheda in 1488, the bounds were thus traced: "From Merrion, inclusive, to the water of the Dodder, by the new ditch to Saggard, Rathcoole, Kilhell (Kilteel), Rathmore, and Ballymore (-Eustace). Thence to the County of Kildare into Ballycutlan, Harristown, and Naas; and so thence to Clane, Kilboyne, and Kilcock. From Kilcock it ran to Athboy, and so ended at Dundalk."[5]

---

[1] Gilbert, "Hist. and Municip. Doc., Ireland," p. 445.
[2] "Book of Howth," p. 257, Rolls Series.
[3] Hogan's "Ireland," pp. 40, 41.
[4] "Hist. of Ireland," ed. 1809.
[5] D'Alton's "Hist. of Dublin," p. 34.

In 1515 the border ran from Dundalk through Derver, Ardee, Syddan, Kells, Dangan, Kilcock, Naas, Kilcullen-bridge, Ballymore-Eustace, Rathmore, Rathcoole, Tallaght, to Dalkey.[1]

In 1537, according to Justice Luttrell, the Pale ran "from Dublin to Tallaght, and so by the mountain foot into Oughterard, and thence into St. Wolstan's (near Celbridge), and to Leixlip, and thence to the Barony of Dunboyne, Rathangan, and as the highway extendeth thence into Trim, Athboy, Ardbraccan, Slane, Mellifont, Drogheda—which little precinct is not much above twenty miles in length or breadth." [2]

The above-mentioned places are mostly well known, and by tracing them on the map a vivid idea can be formed of the immense decline of the English power in Ireland from the time of Edward I to that of Henry VIII.

Our rampart, which marks the western border of 1488 and 1515, was built by order of the Parliament of Drogheda, A.D. 1494. It was to be "a double ditch of six feet high above ground on one side, or part which mireth [meareth] next unto Irishmen." [3] "Every inhabitant, earth-tiller, and occupier, within the Pale was bound to assist in its construction, and was to be remitted one year's rent for his pains." [4]

The lands immediately to the west of it were called *March* lands, or the *Marches*, and were occupied sometimes by the English, sometimes by the friendly Irish, but were generally the arena of unceasing war, and consequently uninhabitable. Further west lay the land of the "Irish enemy." The marches were called the "land of war," and correspond to the "debatable land" on the Scottish border. The chain of castles, close to the line of the rampart at Maynooth, Rathcoffey, Clongowes Wood, Blackhall, Naas, &c., stood like sentinels keeping watch and ward against the Irish borderers. The great Lord Marcher, of Leinster, was the Earl of Kildare, who, from his castle at Maynooth, was expected to defend this portion of the Pale from the inroads of the O'Connors on the west, and of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles on the east and south-east.

In 1524, Garret, Earl of Kildare, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, but was soon summoned to London to answer various charges against him. His chief accuser in the King's Council was Cardinal Wolsey; and his spirited reply to the latter gives us some idea of the life of a Warden of the Irish Marches in the

[1] "State Papers," part iii, vol. ii, p. 22.
[2] D'Alton's "Hist. of Dublin," p. 38.
[3] Hardiman's "Statute of Kilkenny," p. 4, note.
[4] *Ibid.*

sixteenth century. We quote it from Campion—"As touching my kingdom, my Lord, I would that you and I had exchanged kingdoms for one month. I would trust to gather up more crumbs in that space than twice the revenue of my earldom. But you are well and warm; and so hold you: and upbraid not me with such an odious storm. I sleep in a cabin, when you lie soft in your bed of down. I serve under the cope of heaven, when you are served under a canopy. I drink water out of a skull, when you drink out of golden cups. My courser is trained to the field, when your jennet is taught to amble. When you are begraced, and belorded, and crouched, and kneeled unto, then I find small grace with our Irish borderers unless I cut them off by the knees." [1]

The rampart was soon broken down by the Irish enemy, but subsequently repaired, "to the great succour, comfort, and defence of the County Dublin." Penalties were enacted against any subject who broke a tract or made a road over it; and "all hogs, goats, cows, or cattle" injuring it by "rooting, grazing, or otherwise," were to be confiscated.[2] How long it remained a "succour, comfort, and defence" we cannot precisely determine; but it is clear from Justice Luttrell, quoted above, that within less than fifty years after its erection, the English Pale had receded far from it, and that Clongowes for some period stood, as the phrase then went, "west of the law."

References to the Map.

Toberadoraun.—The well of the little stream (?).

The An-annia Road (this name is written phonetically) runs from the north back gate of Clongowes to Rathcoffey. The second part of the name seems to be Eanach or Annagh, meaning a marsh or watery place. The road runs mostly through land of this description. In the document on Anastacia Wogan's dower, p. 92, vol. iii, of The Journal, occurs "the pasture of Avenagh;" this may be the same name.

Raheens.—Little forts.

Skeagh.—White thorn-bushes.

Shancloon.—The old meadow.

Cappolis.—Pronounced with the *o* long, as in "stole." The meaning is doubtful; but I think it is an abbreviation for "Cappagh-polis"—

[1] "Hist. of Ireland," p. 170.
[2] Richey's "Hist. of the Irish People," p. 229.

"Cappagh"= a plot of land, and "polis"= "palas" or "pailis," signifying a fairy lis or rath. There is a similar name in the County Kilkenny—"Cappafaulish" = the "garden-plot of the fairy fort." This field or division runs along the back avenue to Clongowes, at the junction of which with the main road to Clane is Butter Hill, on which a "lis" may have stood. At all events, it is said to be occupied by fairies still. I know that one family left the house at the foot of this hillock a few years ago, owing, they alleged, to their slumbers being disturbed by the fairies. They now live on the Capdoo commons of Clane ; their name is Bracken.

Golly-mocky River.—The meaning of this name is not known ; the first portion of it possibly is the Irish word, "gola" (gabhala), meaning "river forks."

Boher Breedge.—St. Brigid's road.

M. D.

THE ORIGINAL ANGLO-NORMAN SETTLERS IN COUNTY KILDARE.

By REV. CANON SHERLOCK.[1]

GEOLOGISTS examining the crust of the earth have found different strata, the age of which can be fixed by their position relatively to one another. It is possible to do this with the names in any country or district. They will generally be found to consist of several layers or strata, so to speak, and from examining them we may learn a good deal of the history of the district. In the present Paper I propose to apply this method to illustrate part of the history of the County Kildare.

I pointed out in a former Paper the existence of a number of Irish names in this neighbourhood. Being Irish, they belong to the most ancient period of its history, though the Irish Celts themselves were invaders and conquerors of the country. If you take a good map, or, better still, acquaint yourselves in a more minute way with the Irish names that survive, you will find that for the most part they are either names of ancient Irish towns, churches, and monasteries, or they are descriptive names of localities and natural features—bogs, wells, rivers, hills. This sort of name is nearly always very ancient, and often tells a story of the original natives who have been swept away by repeated invasions of other tribes and nations.

One thing is clear from the study of the remaining Celtic names, and that is that the Irish inhabitants were neither all massacred, nor even all driven from the plains of Kildare into the bogs and mountains. A large proportion, no doubt, were; but in many cases the new settlers, looking about for wives, as they brought no women over with them, married the daughters of Irish chiefs, as their ancestors had married the daughters of Welsh chieftains. Besides this, it was absolutely necessary that they should have men to look after their cattle, and to till their lands. The result was that a considerable Celtic population remained dependent on the new settlers, and it was through these that the Celtic names of natural features—wells, streams, hills, bogs, and forests—as well as of churches, monasteries, and holy places, were preserved and handed down.

The Celtic names are thus the most ancient, and form as it were the first stratum in the nomenclature of the country. But

[1] Read for him by the Rev. M. Devitt, S.J., at the meeting of the Society in Naas, February, 1901.

there are besides them a great number of other names scattered through the district of the English Pale, and these have been given by those who have settled in the country since. For instance, there are Danish names which mark the period of the Danish occupation; and there are names derived from English, Norman, and even Welsh sources. These are not all of the same antiquity. Some of them were given by the first Anglo-Norman settlers who received grants of land; others by later settlers in the times of Queen Elizabeth and of Cromwell, and even more recently still. My present object is to deal with the names that come next to the Celtic in age—those given by the first Anglo-Norman settlers. At the same time, we must remember that not all of these adventurers kept their grants. Many never settled permanently here, because they had more important interests in England or Wales, or because they found a better opening to their ambition elsewhere. Sometimes they retained their lands here, making them over to sub-tenants, and contenting themselves with occasional visits when their interests were endangered. In some instances they speedily parted with their grants. For instance, Robert de Miler held land *in capite* from the king near Waterford; but in 1245 he obtained a royal licence to make an exchange for land in England with Geoffrey le Botiler, and the place was thenceforth known as Butlerstown.

Another thing to be remembered is that many of the first grantees were either childless or had only daughters, and so their lands soon passed away into other families.

Still, after making all these allowances, when we open the map of Kildare, we can easily make out a list of names which will give us a fair idea of families whose members came over under Strongbow, and were companions in arms, and settled down as neighbouring proprietors, more especially in the plain of the Liffey.

I do not pretend that we can make out a complete list, because, no doubt, a good many obtained grants of lands which had already names in Irish, and they retained these names when they took possession. But still there were a considerable number whose lands had not been named, and had not been private property before; and when they took possession of these grants, they had not only to settle there, but to give their local habitation a name. And so it came to pass that in most instances the property became known by the name of the man who had received it as a grant. In nearly all these cases the names of the properties thus named end in the syllable "town." For instance, Kerdiffs*town*, Johns*town*, Arthurs*town*, Bodens*town*. Now, this has a peculiar significance, because it tells us that the

men who received these grants of land settled there and made the place their home. They were not very big men, who received grants of large districts, and had to divide them among their followers, and who had to move about from one place to another to defend their extensive territories, or to follow the king, and press their interests at court; they were the poorer knights and esquires and men-at-arms who came over to seek a home and land, and who when they received grants settled, and called their lands after their own names. When we come upon a name ending in the syllable "town," it generally means that in that spot one of the adventurers who followed Strongbow had made himself a home, and rooted himself in the country; that it was thenceforth to be his adopted country; and that meant more than an invasion, more than a conquest—it meant a revolution in the whole condition of the country. For before this there were no individual hereditary properties: the land belonged to the tribe; at the death of the occupier it reverted to the tribe. In that condition there was no fixity of tenure, no right of sale, and certainly no improvements; for who would make improvements which the mere fact of his death confiscated?

Where are the descendants of these first adventurers now? Many of the families are extinct; others have been scattered and impoverished by misfortune, war, rebellion, confiscation, and attainder. Others have acquired property in distant places. In most cases the old families have disappeared from what was their first home in Kildare, and only the names of the places remain to tell us who first made there a settled abode in the days of the vanished past.

Well, when by an examination of the names of places we have restored, at least in part, the list of Anglo-Norman adventurers, who obtained land, and made their homes in the County Kildare in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, can we do any more? Can we trace these knights, esquires, and men-at-arms, back to the place where they lived before they enlisted, and took up arms to follow Strongbow, FitzStephen, and de Lacy across to Ireland? This is the next point I wish to bring before you. Whence came the early landowners in Kildare? At first sight it seems that this question could only be answered by a long and laborious investigation, taking each name separately, and trying to trace it in its migrations before it came over here. What makes such an investigation almost hopeless is the absence of fixed surnames in those early days. Of course, there would not be much difficulty in tracing the movements of the great men who received large grants of territories; but, as I said before, the men whose families we want to trace were not very great

men; they were younger sons, poor knights, esquires, and men-at-arms, who came over here from love of adventure, or because they had no adequate inheritance at home, and who were glad to get grants here, and settle on them. It is obviously much harder to trace such men back, and yet, by a very curious coincidence, it is comparatively easy to do so. I came upon the clue to this in the following way:—One day I opened an atlas in the National Library of Ireland, and in one of the maps I noted the following names of places, all within a comparatively short distance of one another—Castlemartin, Johnstown, Whitechurch, Newcastle, Hodgestown, Nicholastown, Sherlockstown, Bishopstown, Morristown, Punchestown, Gilestown, Flemingstown, Robestown (or Robertstown), Lovestown, Colbinstown, Sigginstown, Samonstown, Cardiffstown, Barristown, Haroldstown, Habberstown (or Halverstown). Now I should like to ask whether any of you can tell me the county or district in which these names occur. I have little doubt that you will say they are taken from the County Kildare. Yet, I assure you, they are not taken from the map of Kildare, but from the map of Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire in South Wales.[1] We have thus only to compare the maps of Kildare and South Wales to satisfy ourselves that a large number of the adventurers who followed Strongbow had their homes in South Wales previously, and a considerable number of these came from the comparatively small district of Gower in Glamorganshire. We are able to assert this, because they have left their names recorded in the properties that they held in South Wales, where by a curious coincidence they had done what they did in Kildare, but did not do in England, called their lands after their own names. That both in Wales and Ireland they gave their names to their land, which they had not done in England, is accounted for by the fact, that in England they found places which had for the most part already been owned and named, while in Wales and Ireland the land had been owned by tribes, and had not been portioned out into properties, and had, therefore, had no special names.

If we extend our observations from the map of South Wales to names recorded in the ancient legal deeds connected with Glamorganshire, we can add a good many more Kildare names to the list. For instance, Osbertstown was called after Osbert, a Gowerman; Paynstown, after Payn; Harristown, after Harris,

[1] The only liberty I have taken has been to put Kerdiff*stown* for Cardiff, and Sherlock*stown* for Scurlog, or Sherlock *Castle*. I have also substituted "town" for "ton," these being really identical.

or Henry; Boycestown, after Boyce; Barrettstown, after Barrett; Herbertstown, after Herbert; Palmerstown, after Palmer; Cradockstown, after Cradock; Humphreystown, after Humphreys; Davidstown, after David. All these were names of men belonging to the little district of Gower.[1] The two Brannoxtowns in Kildare were called after two Welshmen; and I believe that Carnalway was held by one of the Allens who came from Cornwall, but had settled in Gower, for there was an Allan de Cornalia in Gower; and the old form of Carnalway was Carnalua, or Carnalwa. If I were free to refer to Meath, I could produce names of Anglo-Norman settlers who came from Glamorganshire, such as the Flemings, Barons of Slane, and the de la Meres and Constantines. But my subject confines me to Kildare.

I have said that, as a rule, the names in Kildare indicate that the adventurers who settled here from South Wales were not rich men, and did not receive large grants of land; but there were, of course, exceptions. Thus we find Maurice Fitz-Gerald, to whom Strongbow granted Naas and Offelan. He was connected with Pembrokeshire, where his father, Gerald, had been Constable of Pembroke Castle, and afterwards President of the County of Pembroke. His brother David was Bishop of St. David's from 1147 to 1176. His granddaughter married David Laundres, or de Londres, a cadet of one of the great families of Glamorganshire, where in 1262 they still held four knights' fees. De Londres by this marriage became Lord of Naas. Another of this family was Archbishop of Dublin in 1214. The de Burghs were another family connected with

---

[1] Moreover, as in Glamorgan and Gower, so in Kildare, the places were not only named after the new owners, but the termination "town," meaning an enclosure, or residence, was added to the name.

With regard to the termination "town," Professor Veitch ("History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," vol. i, pp. 62, 63) remarks that there is very commonly in the Tweed and adjoining valleys—indeed, all over the Lowlands—the generic affix "ton," "tun," "toun," or "town." Not only is a congeries of dwellings a "toun," but *every farmstead* is so called. . . . The "touns" were, indeed, the family possessions of the early clearers of the land, and show the original numerous subdivisions of property. "Tun" means originally a town, or fence; hence a fenced place, or an enclosure; and thus yard, farm, dwelling, and town is described as "a territory lying within the bounds of a tun."

I. Taylor says that the "primary meaning of the suffix 'ton' is to be sought in the Gothic 'tains,' the old Norse 'tenin,' and Frisian 'tene,' all of which mean a twig. . . . Hence, a 'tun,' or 'ton,' was a place surrounded by a hedge, or rudely fortified by a palisade—cf. the English *pale*." Wickliffe translates Matt. xxii. 5, "Oon to his town." In Iceland the homestead with its girding wall is called a "tun." (Yet cf. I. Taylor, "Words and Places," p. 118.)

Glamorganshire and Kildare, Hubert de Burgh having a grant of homage and service for the Honour of Gower in the year 1230. The family of Brewses, or Braoses, were Lords of Gower, and William de Braose married Eva, daughter of William le Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, by Isabel, Strongbow's daughter. This family was given the Kingdom of Thomond by Henry II. I mention them here because they were specially connected with the district of Gower, from which so many of Strongbow's adventurers came. Another very distinguished family was connected both with Glamorgan and Kildare. The Veeles, originally called Valle, from their residence in Normandy, had settled in Somerset; thence they moved to Glamorganshire, where Robert le Veal was Lord of St. Fagan's, Llandaff. Coming to Ireland with Strongbow, he was granted lands near Timolin. Walter le Veele, or Calf, was Bishop of Kildare from 1300 to 1332. Calverstown was probably named after a cadet of this family. In 1200 Robert FitzRichard de Veele was Lord of Norvagh, where he founded a nunnery, which his granddaughter entered. His descendants continued to be Lords of the Manor till about the end of the fourteenth century. In the churchyard at Timolin under a yew-tree is a twelfth- or thirteenth-century effigy of a knight, supposed to be Robert de Valle. If this supposition be correct, the effigy is a representation of one of the original Anglo-Norman adventurers.

The next thing you will ask is, How had all these Pembroke and Glamorganshire adventurers who came to Kildare come to be settled in South Wales? and how long had they been there before they started for Ireland? Mr. Clarke's "History of the Land of Morgan" enables us to answer this question. He tells us that the Osberts, Martins, Cardiffs, Payns, Barretts, Sherlocks, Pierces, Maunsells, Sigginses, Walters, Cradocks, Veeles, Allans, and others had been settled in Pembroke and Glamorgan about eighty years before they sent their descendants over here. They had come into South Wales with or shortly after Robert FitzHamon crossed the Severn in 1093; and most of them came from the Counties of Wiltshire, Somerset, Gloucester, Devon, and Dorset, which formed the Honour of Gloucester, of which FitzHamon was Lord. In fact, Mr. Clarke says that in ancient deeds connected with various parts of the Honour of Gloucester may be found scores of names which occur in Glamorganshire.

It is evident that the men who readily enlisted under Strongbow must have been, for the most part, younger sons, and poor men, who had no special inducements to remain at home. And it is rather interesting to ask why such a large proportion of them came from the little district of Gower. Clarke suggests

that it was because they lay near Strongbow's territory, and were on the line of his march to embark for Ireland. I think there was a more urgent reason than this. The district of Gower and Glamorganshire seems to have been settled by Anglo-Normans who had not got lands in the richer districts of the Honour of Gloucester, from which they came; and the properties which they were granted in South Wales were, for the most part, very moderate in size. They were evidently granted for the purpose of settling them as a sort of garrison in the newly acquired district; and they did so. But where the properties were so small, it followed that there was little provision for younger sons. Mr. Clarke says that in parts of Glamorgan the castles stood so close that it is difficult to understand whence their owners derived their revenues. And he mentions that in one place, within a radius of six miles from Barry, half the circle being occupied by the sea, there were twelve castles; and in the county, mainly in its southern part, there were from thirty to forty. Many of these were the residences of private persons, and were built for the defence of the estate and its tenants. These owners of small properties, with fortified houses or castles in the lowlands of Gower, were continually exposed to incursions of the native Welsh who inhabited the mountains.[1] What better recruiting-ground could Strongbow have found than this poor but populous and warlike district? And does not this sufficiently account for the large proportion of Gower men among his adventurers?

And when the younger sons of these hardy men of Gower settled in Kildare, they found themselves in richer land, indeed, but otherwise in similar circumstances to the fathers and brothers they had left at home. They held small grants of land in the plain of the Liffey; but they held them under the necessity of continual watch and ward against the native Irish from the mountains of Wicklow or the Bog of Allen. Hence, here as in Gower they had to fortify their houses. And their dwellings became in some cases castles, but most frequently square towers several storeys in height, with a walled yard, into which cattle could be driven for safety. Round the castle were built the wattled huts of the labourers and herdsmen. The old

[1] Clarke ("Land of Morgan," Part I, p. 24) says: "The position of the English in Wales during the two centuries following the Conquest was such as to make a castle a necessity; so much so, that there is no trace of a *licentia crenellare* having been thought necessary under the Marchers' rule. Every landowner's house was his castle.' The same words might be used to express the state of things in Co. Kildare for a considerable time after the Conquest.

towers of Oughterard and Kilteel are typical of the original dwellings of the adventurers. How numerous they were is declared by the many ruins of such towers still existing. But of many of them no trace is now left. Thus in Henry VII's reign there remained a castle, or tower, at Sherlockstown; and, later still, there was one at Firmont, part of its walls being incorporated in Mr. Henry's new mansion-house there. There was also a strong castle at Blackhall, built to protect the ford over the River Liffey at Clane. There are still some small remains of a tower at Blackwood, and part of the old castle at Hartwell; and probably many of you know of others.

But the adventurers from Glamorganshire were not only compelled by similar stress of circumstances to house themselves in Kildare in fortified dwellings like those they had left in South Wales; they also found themselves in many instances obliged to provide themselves with churches. No doubt, in a good many instances, they availed themselves of the Celtic churches existing on, or near to, their new possessions, and, in process of time, restored or rebuilt them, as at Kill, Clane, and Killashee. But frequently they had to erect totally new churches for themselves and their dependants. We should naturally expect that in doing so they would follow the type of church-building that they had been accustomed to in their old home; and, indeed, we have proof that they did so. To tell the truth, there was probably not much to attract them in the common run of native churches; rude as the ancient stone churches of Gower were, they were, in all likelihood, a considerable advance upon most of the little churches of timber, or wattle-work, that they found in country districts here. They accordingly set themselves to build churches after the Glamorganshire model, as they had built their houses. Indeed, there seems to have been a curious rivalry among them in this respect; and they appear to have made it a point of honour that each landholder should have his own little church on his estate. It is scarcely possible in any other way to account for the immense number and small size of the churches built by the adventurers. The remains of these churches amply confirm my assertion that they followed the type of the churches in



Gower. The old Gower churches were small and rude buildings. Where they had a chancel, the entrance from the nave was small, with a semi-circular arch. The windows were small, and the window-head often cut out of one stone.

How similar the Anglo-Norman churches in Kildare were to those of Gower may be seen by comparing the remains of



Bodenstown Church
Co Kildare

Round headed Window



Doorway Bodenstown Church from interior.

Bodenstown Church with the ancient Church of Nicholastown in Gower. It is impossible not to be struck by the likeness. And the churches at Sherlockstown and Kerdiffstown of the same date were similar.

We are sometimes tempted to set down all the remains of village and wayside crosses in this country as Celtic in their origin, or, at least, as having been adopted by the Anglo-Normans from the Celtic Church. But this is a mistake. The same sort of crosses as existed in Kildare existed also in Gower; and I am not at all sure that the basket-work decoration of some of them was not the same in both districts.



Ancient Font. Oxwich Church.
Gower. S. Wales.



Ancient Font. Sherlockstown
Co. Kildare

Both Fonts show sockets for rivets to hold covers + locks

Another point of resemblance is to be found in the old fonts. Both in Gower and in Kildare the fonts seem to have been very rude rectangular or circular blocks of native stone, with basins cut in them; and they had on the rim two stout iron rivets, leaded

into the stone, for the cover and lock, required by the Constitution of Edward, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1236. There is in Oxwich Church, in Gower, an ancient font of this kind. Comparing a drawing of this with one of the old font still preserved at Sherlockstown, it is plain how similar in character they were—(1) in their extreme rudeness; (2) in not being lined with lead; (3) in standing on the ground, or, at most, on a low pedestal; (4) in each having had a cover and lock.

A further curious correspondence may be found in the fact that the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had considerable interests both in Gower and in Kildare. They are said to have held at one time nearly all the churches in Gower, and a considerable portion of the land. I cannot say what possessions they held over here. But Sherlockstown Church once belonged to the Order, and they had commanderies at Killibegs and at Kilteel.

But it is time to bring this Paper to a close. I have endeavoured to show that the original Anglo-Norman settlers in Kildare belonged to families which, after coming from Normandy in 1066 to 1080, settled in the Counties of Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Dorset, which formed the Honour of Gloucester; that shortly afterwards (in 1092) they joined in the invasion of South Wales, where they received grants of lands, settled, built castles, and erected churches; that about eighty years later, upon the invasion of Ireland in 1170, they sent forth their cadets and younger sons to follow the fortunes of Strongbow and de Lacy. I have shown that a considerable number of those adventurers who settled in Kildare came from Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire, and in particular from the small district of Gower; that they gave their lands the old Gower family names, introduced the feudal tenure, built the same sort of fortified houses on their properties; erected churches of the same style, with the same fashion of fonts and crosses.

So that a Pembroke or Glamorganshire man coming to Kildare now would find himself amid places bearing names familiar to him, and ruins similar in character to those which remain in his own district. And, on the other hand, a Kildare man going now to Pembroke and Glamorgan would be surprised by many a name identical with those he had left behind, and would, in fact, find himself in the cradle of the ancient Anglo-Norman adventurers who took possession of the plains of the Liffey.



The Portlester (FitzEustace) Tomb, 1496, at New Abbey.

NEW ABBEY OF KILCULLEN.

With a sketch of the life of the founder, Sir Roland FitzEustace, Baron Portlester.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

[Read on the 12th September, 1898.]

HALF a mile from Kilcullen Bridge, near the banks of the Liffey, is situated the churchyard of New Abbey; but of this Franciscan establishment hardly a trace now exists: the only portion at present standing forms part of the wall which bounds the churchyard on the west side.

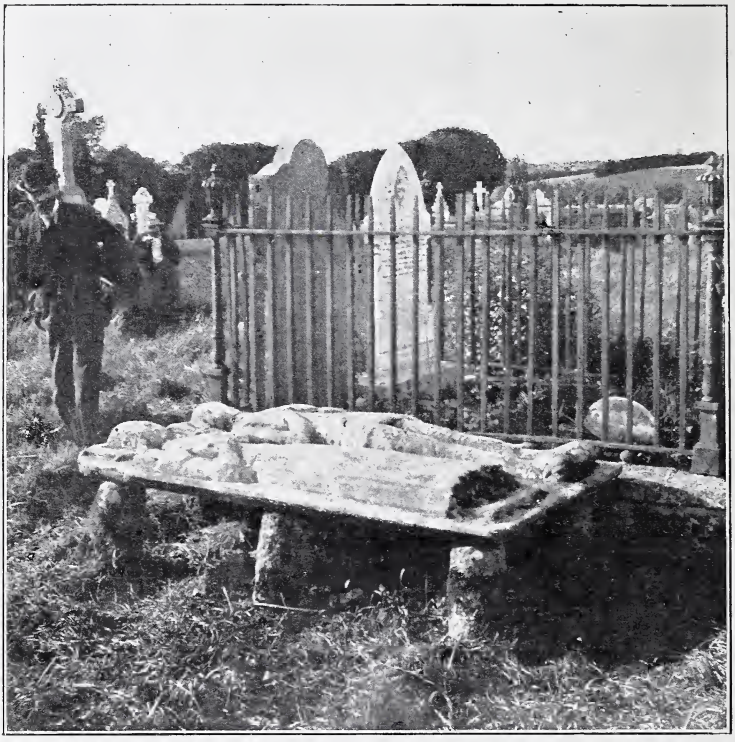
In 1782 considerable portions of the Abbey, though in a very ruinous state, were still standing; they were demolished to provide building material for the chapel which was erected on its site about 1786. There still exists a low wall showing the cruciform shape of the chapel, which was itself pulled down in the year 1873, on the completion of the present magnificent Roman Catholic church, which stands near the town, and whose erection is due to the exertions of the present Parish Priest, Canon Langan.

"The Annals of the Four Masters" thus record the foundation of New Abbey:—

"The Age of Christ 1486. The Monastery of Kilcullen, for Friars Minor de Observantia, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace."

This Roland Eustace, or FitzEustace, was in 1462 created Baron of Portlester; a sketch of his life is given at the end of this Paper. His death took place on the 19th of December, 1496, and he was buried beside his wife, who predeceased him, in this Abbey, which he had founded. Portions of his altar-tomb still exist; they consist of a slab, bearing effigies of himself and his wife, round the edge of which runs an inscription in Gothic characters, now so weather-worn that only a few words here and there are decipherable. What are left of the sides of the tomb are now built into the old chapel wall for safety. This good act was carried out by Canon Langan about the years 1873-4.

The effigied slab itself is placed on six little stone pillars about the centre of the burial-ground.



The Portlester (FitzEustace) Tomb, 1496, at New Abbey.

The following is a description of this tomb, and of the subjects in the panels on the sides :—

> The effigy slab measures 7ft. 4in. in length, and 3ft. 7in. in breadth. The heads of both figures rest on square cushions, with tassels at the corners ; between the heads are two angels, each supporting one of the cushions.
>
> The arms of both are doubled up from the elbows, so as to enable the hands to lie flat on the chest, palms downwards. The features of both are entirely worn away.

The lady lies on the right of the knight; on her head she wears a high-horned bonnet, divided at the crown like a bull's hoof, from the back of which drapery falls to the neck. Her dress, open at the throat, falls in straight folds to her feet; at the waist she wears a belt, ornamented with round bosses, shaped like heraldic roses; her feet rest on a square cushion, also with tassels at the corners.

The knight is covered from head to foot in plate armour; over the hips and feet it is pliant, on the same principle as the shell on a cray-fish's tail. He wears a high conical helmet, called a "bascinet," the sides of which reach to below the ears; the "visor" is thrown up. Round the neck and over the shoulders is worn a "Camail" of chain-mail, like a tippet. The sword hangs well to the front; its guard-ends both turn downwards. The feet rest on an animal represented with a curly coat; the head, which was placed near the left foot, is broken off; the animal's tail resembles the scut of a rabbit, unless it is that it is tucked in between the legs.

The sides of the tomb measure 23in. in height; the descriptions of the subjects in the different panels will be given in the order that they are built into the old chapel wall. The panels vary in style; some have plain ogee-shaped arches, and others are large ovals. The spaces between the panels overhead are filled in with floral devices and dragons. There are still traces of the panels having at one time been coloured.

The first panel contains a female figure, crowned, and standing; in the right hand is held a sword, with the point up; in the left, a small spiked wheel. This represents St. Catherine.

The second panel has a seated crowned female figure, bearing on her right arm a babe in long clothes; in her left hand she holds a sceptre, with a highly ornamented floral top. This is the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child.

In the third panel there is also a crowned female figure, standing. She holds a book in her right hand. At her feet lies a dragon, whose mouth is pierced by the butt of a cross-topped staff that she holds in her left hand. This is probably St. Margaret.

In these first three figures the hair is shown long, and hanging down the back; the crowns are all of an elaborate design.



Panels on the sides of the Portlester Tomb at New Abbey.

In the fourth panel is the figure of a nun, standing; she has her left hand up at her left cheek, and the right rests in front.

The next subject is a shield, on which are carved the emblems of our Lord's Passion and Crucifixion; they include a sponge on a pole; three scourges (one with three, another with four, and the third with five, knotted lashes); the flogging-post (resembling a spiral-stemmed candlestick); the cross, on an arm of which hangs the crown of thorns; the spear; a ladder; three nails; a hammer (with a nail-extractor); a pair of pincers, holding a fourth nail; and lastly, a skillet, or three-legged pot, in which stands a crowing cock in full plumage (the tradition is that the cock was being boiled at the other end of the Judgment Hall during our Lord's examination by Pontius Pilate, and that, on the third denial of Him by St. Peter, it stood up and crowed, in fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy). The above shield is supported at the top and sides by angels; the whole device being in a circular panel.

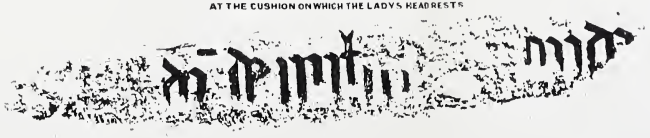
Then comes another small panel containing a Franciscan monk, with his knotted girdle. His hands are in the blessing-giving position.

The next subject is like the last panel but one, above described, except that the shield bears two coats-of-arms—the Eustace and the D'Artois (?) coats quartered. The Eustace coat is "Or, a saltire gules." It bears an annulet (or plain ring) for difference, denoting a fifth son. The other coat is "Barry of Six." (This coat may be intended for the D'Artois Arms, which were "Barry wavy of six argent and gules.") This coat-of-arms panel is incomplete, and a portion of the missing part is now being used as a headstone to a grave on the south-eastern side of the burial-ground, having unfortunately escaped Canon Langan's notice when he collected the tomb together.

The last panel is greatly damaged; but enough of it remains to enable one to distinguish a winged figure, at whose feet lies a dragon, with a portion of a sword-blade, or other instrument, thrust down its throat. This, of course, is St. Michael the Archangel.

A very misleading and imaginary description of this tomb appeared in the third volume of "The Anthologia Hibernica Magazine" for 1794, and was quoted at p. 121, vol. i, of our

AT THE CUSHION ON WHICH THE LADYS HEAD RESTS



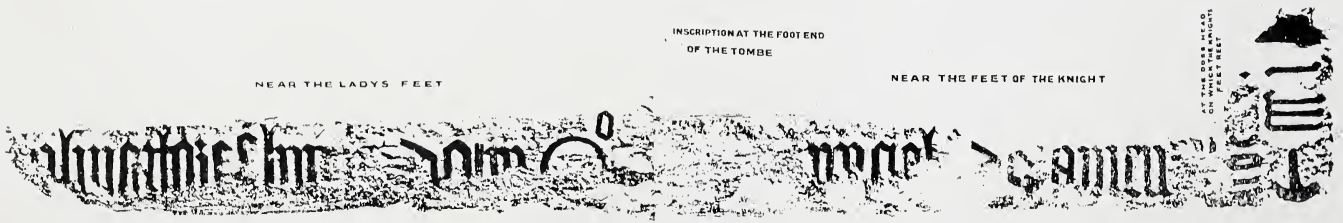
PORTION OF THE INCRIPTION BY THE LADYS SIDE



INSCRIPTION AT THE FOOT END OF THE TOMBE

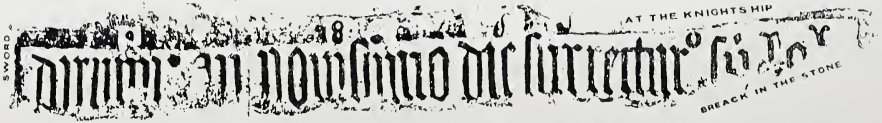
NEAR THE LADYS FEET

NEAR THE FEET OF THE KNIGHT



NEAR THE KNIGHTS CALF

AT THE KNIGHTS HIP



Fragmentary Portions of the Inscription on the Portlester Tomb at New Abbey

JOURNAL. Archæological works of the last century are often very inaccurate, and not to be trusted.

An instance of the extraordinary errors made in "The Anthologia Hibernica" is that it describes the nun as a keener in the Connaught cloak; and the figures of St. Catherine and St. Margaret are represented as being two heralds in the livery of their office. Such statements, seriously given, show astounding ignorance of the subject. The article is initialed "B.," which, I believe, stands for an individual named William Beaufort, M.A., Athy, whose drawings, equally untruthful, illustrate the magazine.

The inscription round the tomb is also given in the magazine; but it is evidently pure fiction, and so erroneous that I will not repeat it here. Unfortunately, too, it has already appeared in our JOURNAL (vol. i, p. 121). Not a word of it there given can be identified in what remains legible of the inscription.



NEW ABBEY, IN AUGUST, 1782.
From a sketch by Austin Cooper.

Austin Cooper, the antiquary, in his Diary, under the date August the 15th, 1782, has the following entry:—

"About a mile from Old Kilcullen, near the river Liffey, are the ruins of New Abbey, which has been very much destroyed. At present the choir, refectory, and confessional chapel only remain entire. In the centre formerly stood a beautiful steeple, which fell down about eighteen



THE PORTLESTER (FITZEUSTACE) CENOTAPH, 1455, IN ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.
(The base portion is modern.)

years ago.[1] In the choir is the raised tomb of the founder; on it the figure of a man, a sword by his side and a dog at his feet; on his right side his wife, with a high head-dress and flowing lappets; round it an inscription, now so defaced as to have only a letter here and there intelligible. The side stones are ornamented, but now sunk in the ruins."

The rain-water which collects on the slab in the deep hollow formed by the knight's legs, is a cure for warts; but, to be effective, nine pins should be first dropped into the water, and a tenth thrown over the left shoulder.

Ware, in his "Annals of Ireland" (published in 1664), gives the two following entries:—

"ANNO CHRISTI MCCCCXCV.

"Hoc etiam anno, dum Kildarius in Anglia hæreret, a criminibus objectis, se purgare fatagens (an vero in carcere huc usque detentus nescio) Alisona uxor ejus filia Rolandi Eustacii Baronis Portlesterii mortem obiit in Hibernia, ex dolore (ut putatur) quem in mariti ærumnis & periculis hauserat, et sepulta est in cœnobio fratrum minorum de observantia juxta pontem de Kilcullen, quod pater ejus extruxerat." (*Vide* p. 48.) (Alison FitzEustace was the first wife of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, known as "Garrett more," or Gerald the Great. She died on the 22nd of November, 1495.)

"ANNO CHRISTI MCCCCXCVI.

"Nunc ut pergamus, Decembris 19, fatis concessit admodum senex Rolandus FitzEustace, Baro de Portlester (quem Edwardus IV ad eam dignitatem evexerat Martii 4 1462) & in cœnobio fratrum minorum de observantia, propre pontem de Kilcullen, in agro Kildariensi, quod ipse a fundamentis excitarat, tumultus est. Monumentum tamen speciosum sibi et Margaretæ Jenico defunctæ uxori suæ extruxerat anno 1455, Dublinii, in ecclesia S. Audöeni, in capella nempe B. Mariæ Virginis, a se itidem construxta ut ex inscriptione sepulchri constat. Reciprocos ille fortunæ æstus expertus est. Deputatus fuit aliquandiu Georgii Ducis Clarentiæ Locum-tenentis Hiberniæ, deinde Cancellarius Hiberniæ, & per annos plusquam 38, summus Quæstor sive Thesaurarius, eaque dum obiret munia, magnas sibi comparavit opes. Ecce vero rerum humanarum vicissitudinem: Paucis ante obitum annis, Thesaurarii munere exactus, alias, easque non leves, prout antea retulimus, passus est molestias. Filius is erat (ut id etiam hic adnotem) Edwardi FitzEustace Esquitis Aurati, quem Henricus Sextus Deputatum constituerat Richardi Ducis Eboracensis, Hiberniæ Locum-tenentis, anno 1454." (*Vide* p. 51.)

The monument in St. Audöen's mentioned by Ware in the above extract was a cenotaph erected by Sir Roland Eustace, of Portlester, during his lifetime, and (judging by the inscription which is given below) subsequent to the death of his wife,

[1] According to Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia," the steeple fell in the year 1764.

Margaret D'Artois, or, as she is called on the monument, "Margarete Jenico nuper uxoris sue." Of this cenotaph, the top slab, bearing two effigies, is still in existence, and is now placed inside the entrance of the church tower. The effigies closely resemble those on the New Abbey tomb, and lie in the same position, with the hands in the same attitude.[1] The inscription, however, faces inwards, unlike the New Abbey inscription, which is cut in the usual fashion. On the cenotaph it is quite legible, with the exception of the date and a word or two in the second line (which reads in the opposite direction to the remainder) by the left side of the knight's head. Commencing near the peak of the helmet, and continuing along the knight's side, it reads :—

Orate p | aīa Rolandi ffytz Eusta [ce two words illegible] de Portlest' qui buc̄ locū sive capellā dedit in honorē | beate Marie vg̃is & etiā | p aīa Margarete Jenico nup uxoris sue. & p aiab3 om̄ fideliū defuctor' añ dō. m | cccc xxxxx v : [2]

As can be seen in the rubbing of the inscription, most of the "m's" and "n's" are left out; and if the edge of the stone was in a better state of preservation, the contraction equivalents (—, or ~) would be visible. The "p," with a stroke through the tail, is a contraction for "pro," and in the case of "nup" for "nuper." The z-like contraction mark at the end of "aiab" denotes the omission of the "us;" while the comma-like marks (') at the end of "Portlest'" and of "defuctor," are contractions for "er" and "um" respectively.

There is a very puzzling similarity, it will be noticed, between the letters "c," "e," and the long "s;" and the confusion is added to by several of the letters being conjoined, i.e., the final stroke of one letter also forms a part of the next letter.

The date appears to read "M.(C.C.)C.C.XXX.II;" but this is impossible, so the two "C's" must be "X's" and the two "II's," intended for a "U" or "V" (= 5), which would make it read

---

[1] Between the heads is a hole through the slab to which several little grooves run, as if with the intention of preventing the accumulation of rain-water.

[2] Translation :—

"Pray for the soul of Roland FitzEustace [ ] of Portlester, who granted this place or chapel in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and also for the soul of Margaret Jenico, formerly his wife; and for the souls of all the faithful Dead. A.D. 1455."

THE Inscription on the Portlester Cenotaph in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin.
(Showing the way it is divided by portions of the effigies.)

MCCCCXXXXXV, i.e., 1455, which is the date given by Ware in his Annals, published in 1664.

In the inscription the words "nuper uxoris sue" would denote that Sir Roland's wife, Margaret D'Artois, was then dead.

Sir Roland Eustace's wife was Margaret, widow of John, third son of Sir John Dowdall, of Newtown, Knight, and daughter of John, or Jenico, D'Artois (or Dartas). The latter had a sister, Joan, who married, first, Christopher Preston, father of Robert, 1st Viscount Gormanstown; and, secondly, Giles Thorndon, Treasurer of Ireland. Their father was Sir Jenico D'Artois, Knight, a native of Gascony, who accompanied Richard II into Ireland in 1394, and for his faithful services to him and his successor was in 1401 appointed Constable of Dublin Castle. He had the custody of the manor and lordship of Trim, and was granted the manor of Ardglass, in the County Down, which, through his descendant Alison Eustace, Lord Portlester's daughter, passed to the Earls of Kildare. Sir Jenico was twice married, first, to Joan Taaffe, daughter of Sir Nicholas Taaffe, Knight, of Liscarton, in the County Meath, and widow of Peter Rowe, Chief Justice; secondly, to Elizabeth . . . . , who survived him. His death took place on the 20th November, 1426, and he left issue the son and daughter above mentioned.

Sir Roland Eustace, who was created Baron of Portlester,[1] in Meath, by Edward IV, on the 4th March, 1462, died on the 19th of December, 1496, leaving no male heirs to succeed him. His children were :—

1. Oliver Eustace, "filus Roulandi FitzEustace, militis domini de Portlester." He was appointed Chief Baron of the King's Bench on the 24th October, 1482,[2] and died in his father's lifetime.

2. (?) Richard Eustace, "filius Roulandi FitzEustace, militis," vivens 1493; ob. vita patris.[3]

---

[1] Portlester was a manor in the Parish of Killaconnigan, and Barony of Lune, County Meath. It previously belonged to the Norman family of Mortimer, Earls of March, till the death of Edmond, the 5th Earl, without issue, in 1424, when it passed to his next heir, his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York (son of Edmond Mortimer's sister Anne, Countess of Cambridge), whose son Edward was afterwards King Edward IV of England. In 1455, this manor, according to the inscription on the cenotaph in St. Audöen's Church, was then in Sir Roland FitzEustace's possession.

[2] Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 270b.

[3] Ib., p. 271.

1. Alison, who was the first wife of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, who died on the 3rd September, 1513. Her death took place on the 22nd November, 1495, and she was buried at New Abbey.

2. Joan married (1) Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., of Ballycotland (i.e., Coghlanstown), County Kildare; (2) Richard Plunket, 2nd Baron of Dunsany, County Meath.

3. Maud (or Margaret) married (1) Thomas Marward, Baron of Skreen, County Meath; (2) Sir John Plunket, Knt., of Bewley (Beaulieu), County Louth, ob. 2nd June, 1501.

4. Jenet, wife of Sir Walter Delahyde, Knt., of Moyglare, County Meath.

Before proceeding to give a sketch of Lord Portlester's life, the few remaining items of New Abbey history will be given.

On the 9th of October, 1517, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Zouche, and wife of Gerald, the 9th Earl of Kildare, died suddenly at Lucan, and was buried at New Abbey;[2] she was the mother of Thomas, the 10th Earl, known as "the Silken Thomas," or "Thomas-an-Teeda."

On the 21st of May, 1538, George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, to use his influence in obtaining for him the about-to-be-dissolved New Abbey and its appurtenances, which he wanted to convert into a private residence for himself. He wrote :—

"And where as I wrote unto your Lordship for obteynement of a very poure house of friers, named the New Abbey, an house of the obstynates religion, which lay very commodious for me by Balymore,[3] to repaire into in tymes of nede; I am clene dispatched of any pleasures there, and the profecte theireof gyven to an Irish man; so that I am compted an unworthie parson. Whereof to you, my especiall good Lorde, I make my mone, having none other refuge."

It is not recorded whether the Archbishop was successful in his petition.

---

[1] With the exception of his daughter Alison, Lord Portlester's children are not given in Burke's "Extinct Peerage."

The daughters, Joan, Margaret, and Jenet, with their husbands, are mentioned in Morrin's "Calendar of Patent Rolls," vol. i, page 97.

According to Archdall's edition of "Lodge's Peerage," vol. vi, page 175, Lord Portlester's wife was Jenet Bellew, widow of John Plunket, 2nd Lord of Killeen.

[2] Ware's Annals, page 95.

[3] I.e., Ballymore-Eustace, a manor then belonging to the Archbishops of Dublin.

PEDIGREE OF SIR ROLAND FITZEUSTACE, BARON OF PORTLESTER.

(Compiled by W. FitzG.)

1. Joan Taaffe, d. of Sir Nicholas Taaffe, Kt., of Liscarton, Co. Louth, and widow of Peter Rowe, Chief Baron. (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 242.) = Sir Jenico D'Artois, a native of Gascony, who came to Ireland in 1334. ob. 20 Nov., 1426. (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 242.) = 2. Elizabeth ..... (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 242.)

Jenico D'Artois, of Ardglass, Co. Down. (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 242.) = Matilda Plunket, d. of Christopher, 1st Baron of Killeen, Co. Meath, and widow of Sir Richard Talbot, Kt., of Malahide, Co. Dublin. (Archdall, Vol. IV, p. 310.)

Joan D'Artois, (Rot. Canc Hib. Cal., p 261 b.) = 1. Sir Christopher Preston, Kt., of Gormanstown, Co. Meath, Father of the 1st Viscount Gormanston.

2. Egidius, or Giles, Thorndon, Treasurer of Ireland. He was her husband in 1440. (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 261 b.)

Sir Edward FitzEustace, Kt., Lord Justice of Ireland. Sheriff of Kildare in 1421, 1425, 1430. (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.) ob. 1454. (An. 4 M.) = Alice ..... (Ind. Ex. Rec.)

1. Sir John Dowdall, Kt., 3rd son of Sir John Dowdall, Kt., of Newtown, Co. Meath. (Morrin.) = Margaret D'Artois, ob. ante 1455. Burd. at New Abbey, (Burke & Ware.) = **2. Sir Roland FitzEustace, Kt.,*** Baron of Portlester, Co. Meath. Founder of New Abbey of Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. ob. 19 Dec., 1496. Burd. at New Abbey. (Ware.) = Jenet Bellew, Widow of John Plunket, 2nd Baron of Killeen. (Archdall, Vol. VI, p. 175.)

Richard FitzEustace, (Named in An. 4 M., anno 1579.)

Elenor Dowdall, ob. 10 Sept., 1515. (Co. Dublin Ex. Inquis., No. 23 of H. VIII.) = Sir Thomas FitzWilliam, Kt., of Merrion, & Bagotrath, Co. Dublin. (Morrin.)

Oliver FitzEustace, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sheriff of Co. Kildare, 1445 (Ind. Ex. Rec.) ob. s. p.

? **Richard FitzEustace,** "filius Roulandi fitzEnstace militis." viv. 1493. ob. s. p. (Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 271.)

Alison FitzEustace, ob. 22 Nov., 1495. Burd. at New Abbey. (Archdall.) = Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare. ob. 3 Sept., 1513. (Archdall.)

Richard Plunket, 2nd Baron of Dunsany, Co. Meath. (Archdall, Vol. VI, p. 199.) = **Joan FitzEustace.** (Morrin.) = Sir Maurice FitzEustace, Kt., of Ballycotland (Coghlanstown), Co. Kildare. (Archdall, Vol. IV, p. 309.)

Thomas Marwood, Baron of Skreen, Co. Meath. (Archdall, Vol. VI, p. 161.) = **Maud FitzEustace.** (Morrin.) = Sir John Plunket, Kt., of Beaulieu, Co. Louth. ob. 2 June, 1501. (Archdall, Vol. VI, p. 161.)

Jenet FitzEustace. (Morrin.) = Sir Walter Delahyde, Kt., of Moyglare, Co. Meath. (Morrin.)

Sir Thomas FitzEustace, Kt., Baron of Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. Viscount Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow. ob. 27 June, 1549. (Ex. Inq., Co. Dublin, No. 5 of Ed. VI.) = Margaret Talbot, d. of Sir Peter Talbot, Kt., of Malahide, Co. Dublin. (Ex. Inq., Co. Dublin, No. 5 of Ed. VI.)

* He was a fifth son according to the mark of cadency (an Annulet) on his tomb at New Abbey.

REFERENCES.

An. 4 M. = The Annals of the Four Masters.
Archdall = His Edition of Lodge's Peerage.
Burke. = His Extinct Peerage.
Ex. Inq. = Exchequer Inquisitions in the Record Office.
Ind. Ex. Rec. = The Index of Exchequer Records, Record Office.
Morrin = Calendar of Chancery Rolls, Ireland.
Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal. = Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium.
Ware = Sir James Ware's Annals of Ireland, 1485-1558.

According to a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 21 of Henry VIII), New Abbey was suppressed on the 30th of April, 1539. It is mentioned as follows :—

"That the Monastery of New Abbey, in County of Kildare, commonly called the Grey Friars of New Abbey, was founded at a time out of memory.

"That this monastery, name, dignity, and order of Friars, with its dependencies, was suppressed on the 30th of April, anno Regis Henry VIII, 31 (i.e., 1539), by order of the King.

"That the said monastery contains within its precincts the walls of a church, a belfry, a dormitory, a hall (*aula*), two rooms, and a kitchen, which are in ruins ; a burial-ground ; an orchard ; a garden ; a small paddock for pasture, containing eight acres, all of which the late Prior was seised of in fee in right of his monastery, previous to the said 30th of April."

In course of time the site of this Abbey was leased to various persons, generally for twenty-one years, on the condition of not alienating any portion except to men of English name and nation.

On the 27th of January, 1560, Roland Eustace, 2nd Viscount Baltinglass, had a lease of the place ; but it was granted to Edmund Spenser, t' e poet, on the 24th of August, 1582, as well as an old waste town adjoining, which were in the Queen's hands, owing to the rebellion of James Eustace, the 3rd Viscount.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century Sir Henry Harrington, Knt., was in possession of the site of New Abbey and its appurtenances ; on his death on the 1st May, 1612, he was succeeded by his son, Sir John. (County Kildare Chancery Inquisition.)

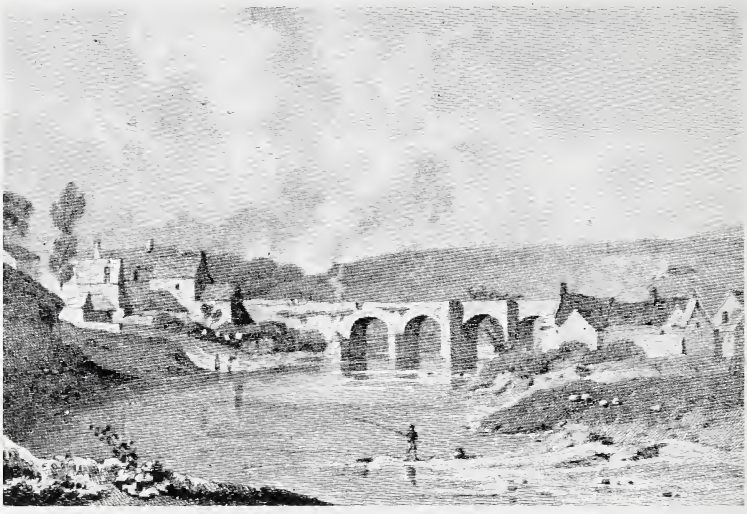
From this period nothing remarkable is recorded in connection with the place.

The caretaker of this church-yard, Michael Hannigan, informed me that an old man (since dead), named Peter Keenan, dreamed that the bells of the Monastery lie buried in the boggy ground a short distance to the north of the church-yard, opposite to an ash-tree now growing on the ditch which runs in the direction of the river.

A couple of perches to the east of the effigied slab is a large grave ; it is said to mark the spot where the soldiery who fell in 1798 at Old Kilcullen were buried.

Between this churchyard and the town there is a well, which goes by the name of Tubber-molin (pronounced with the accent laid on the last syllable), or St. Moling's Well. Its waters are used as a cure for sore eyes. Can this be the same saint who is the Patron of Timolin, and of St. Mullin's in the County Carlow ?

Hollinshed in his "Chronicles of Ireland" states that a bridge was built over the Liffey at Kilcullen, in the year 1319,



Kilcullen Bridge. Drawn by Petrie.

(From Cromwell's "Excursions through Ireland," vol. iii, 1820.)

by a Maurice Jakis, who was Canon in the Cathedral Church of Kildare. "Dowling's Annals" add that he built it at his own cost. A drawing of his seal is in the archives of Christ Church, Dublin.

Sketch of Lord Portlester's Life, taken from the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Roland FitzEustace, Lord Portlester (died 1496), Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland, was the eldest son of Sir Edward FitzEustace, head of an important Anglo-Norman family, which acquired extensive estates in Kildare and Meath, in Ireland. The FitzEustaces, with the Earls of Kildare and the Geraldines, were among the chief and most active supporters in Ireland of the Yorkist Party, the head of which was Duke Richard, father of Edward IV. By descent the Duke had claims to large demesnes in Ireland, of which kingdom he was appointed Viceroy in 1449 for Henry VI. Sir Edward FitzEustace acted as Deputy in Ireland in 1454 for the Duke of York, and in the

same year his son, Sir Roland, received the appointment of Lord Treasurer there. Sir Roland married Marguerite, relict of Sir John Dowdall, and daughter of Jenico d'Artois, a Gascon officer, who had been employed in military affairs in Ireland by Richard II and Henry IV. A chapel under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin was erected by Sir Roland in the Parochial Church of St. Audoen, Dublin, in 1455.

Edward IV, on his accession to the throne in 1461, confirmed Sir Roland in the Treasurership of Ireland; and by a patent dated at Westminster, 4th March in the same year, created him Baron of Portlester, in the County of Meath.

He was also appointed temporary Deputy-Governor in Ireland for the Viceroy, George, Duke of Clarence, and took the oath of office on the 12th June, 1462. In that year he presided as Lord Deputy at a Parliament held in Dublin. About this time Portlester was accused of treasonable designs in collusion with the Earl of Desmond. Portlester repudiated the charge, offered trial by wager of battle, and was subsequently exonerated by Act of Parliament.

Another charge of treason made against him at Dublin in 1470, does not appear to have been prosecuted. His daughter, Alison, became the wife of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. In 1472 the Chancellorship was conferred on Portlester and John Taxton during their lives. Portlester was one of the chief supporters of the Earl of Kildare in his contest in 1478 with Henry Lord Grey, in relation to the office of Deputy in Ireland for Edward IV.

The name of Portlester stands next to that of the Earl of Kildare on the roll of those appointed in 1479 as chief members of the Fraternity of St. George for the defence of the English territories in Ireland.

Under the arrangements made by Edward IV for the administration of his affairs in Ireland, Portlester was superseded in the Chancellorship, but retained in the office as Lord Treasurer, and the post of Chief Baron of the Exchequer was conferred on his son, Oliver Eustace, in 1482.

Portlester was reputed to have acquired considerable wealth through his employments under the Crown. In 1486 he established at Kilcullen, on the bank of the Liffey, County Kildare, a convent for Observantine Franciscans, subsequently known as the "New Abbey."

With the Earl of Kildare and other leaders of the Anglo-Irish, Portlester in 1487 took part in the movement of the Yorkists in favour of Lambert Simnel. In 1488 Portlester again became Chancellor of Ireland, when that office was

vacated by Sir Thomas FitzGerald,[1] who took command of the Irish soldiers who fought in the battle of Stoke in 1488. Through the intervention of the Royal Commissioner, Sir Richard Edgecombe, a pardon was issued to Portlester by Henry VII, under date of 25th May, 1488.

He died at an advanced age in 1496, and was interred in the Franciscan Abbey which he had founded at Kilcullen.

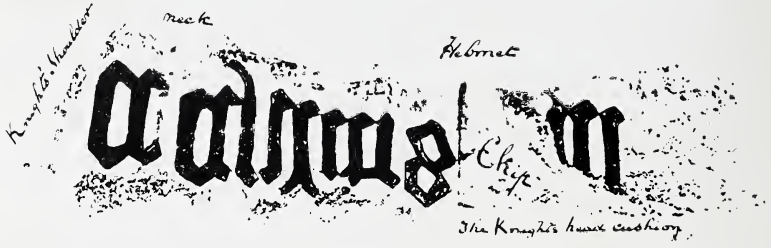
The remains of a stone monument with recumbent effigies of Portlester and his wife are preserved on the site of the chapel which, as mentioned above, he erected in the Church of St. Audoen, Dublin.

J. T. G.

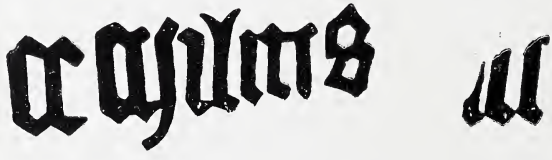
(i.e., the late Sir John Thomas Gilbert, Knt.).

NOTE.

Since writing the Paper on New Abbey, I again tried my hand at reading the two words which are shown as illegible in



the inscription on the Eustace cenotaph in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin. After unsuccessfully endeavouring to decipher the letters in various positions, I at last took up the paper on which I had made the rubbing, and holding it to the light with the back towards me, I looked *through* it at the letters; I then had



the satisfaction of reading the word MILITIS, and possibly the

[1] Second son of Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare, and ancestor of the Lackagh branch of the FitzGeralds.

other word is NUNC; if so, the beginning of the inscription (when translated) would read:—

"Pray for the soul of Sir Roland FitzEustace, Knight, now of Portlester," &c.

What had made the word MILITIS illegible in the rubbing is that the stone-cutter had cut the letters *upside down*, though in the correct order. One could have understood the mistake if he had accidentally cut the word backwards; but how it was he commenced and finished the extraordinary error of cutting the letters upside down is quite beyond me to explain.



Portions of the FitzEustace Effigy and Altar-Tomb in the Castlemartin Chapel.

CASTLEMARTIN.

By OMURETHI.

CASTLEMARTIN is a name of Anglo-Norman origin; but whether the latter portion of it is a surname or a Christian name, no record exists to inform us; consequently, the name of the family which originally built a castle here is unknown. As there is another Castlemartin in the Barony of Navan Lower, in the County Meath, it makes the identification of a family impossible when one comes across such vague mention as "Henricus filius Philipi de Castlemartyn," or "Nicholus filius Nicholi de Castromartun," &c., in early documents.

Holinshed, in his "Chronicles of Ireland" (p. 68), mentions that in 1318 "Hugh Canon, the King's Justice of his Bench, was slain by Andrew Bermingham between the town of Naas and Castellmarten;" these two places, however, lie six miles apart as the crow flies. Andrew Bermingham, who was a son of Richard, 4th Baron of Athenry, was himself slain by the O'Nolans on the 29th of September, 1322. (Clyn's "Annals.")

The earliest mention of this place is in the year 1394, when on the 4th of June one "Malmore Ocoigne de Castelmartin in co' Kyld'" was pardoned for treason.[1]

So far as can be gathered, the once powerful family of Fitz-Eustace, or Eustace, was seated here as early as the fourteenth century. This family was sprung from the Le Poers; and it is not till the latter half of the fourteenth century that the Fitz-Eustace surname was adopted. The Castlemartin family of the Eustaces appears to have been the main stock from which the Eustaces of Newland, Ballycotland (now Coghlanstown), Cradockstown, Clongowes Wood, Confey, &c., sprang; several of which families, and their branches, used Castlemartin churchyard as their place of interment, as one learns from "the Funeral Entries" in Ulster's Office.

In 1448 Castlemartin was the scene of a conflict between the

[1] P. 151 b, Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.

Irish of Leinster and the men of the Pale. MacFirbis states (in the quaint language of the chronicler) that :—

"A great army made by O'Connor Faly,[1] and by the Irish of Leinster, marched to Kilcullind and to Castlemartine, wherein Calvagh O'Connor fell down (wounded) at the door of Castlemartine, so that his sword and helmet were taken from him. Cahir O'Connor and Cathal O'Connor's son, hearing that O'Connor was taken, they returned towards him courageously, and rescued him forcibly, Calvagh saying that his leg was broken, and the English horsemen were about to bring him into the castle."[2]

The Rebellion known as the Baltinglass Rebellion (from the fact that James Eustace, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass, was the principal Leinster nobleman concerned in it) broke out in 1579; Maurice, the eldest son of John Eustace, of Castlemartin, threw in his lot with the rebels, was captured and executed in the following year. His father, John, also died in 1580, and by his will left the Manor of Castlemartin, &c., to his second son, William Eustace, as if foreseeing the forfeiture that would ensue if his eldest son succeeded to his property.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1641, Maurice fitz-William fitzJohn Eustace was in possession of Castlemartin. His name appears in the list of persons outlawed for high treason at this time.[3] On the 2nd of March, 1643, James, Marquis of Ormonde, in command of the Parliamentary Army, having lodged in Naas, crossed the Liffey two miles below Castlemartin (? at Athgarvan), and finding this castle was garrisoned by the rebels "under the command of one Fitz-Gerald," he determined to take the place. But on sending a summons, the garrison of 400 men surrendered, and were allowed to march away. From Castlemartin the Parliamentary forces dispersed, to lodge in the villages about the Curragh, while Lord Ormonde's regiment was quartered in the town and castle of Kildare.[4]

In this same year (1643) the Commissioners of Forfeited

---

[1] Cathal O'Connor Faly was the son of "Murrough-na-madhmann," or Murrough of the Defeats, chief captain of his nation, whose territory was Offaly. Cathal O'Connor Faly was married to Margaret "the hospitable," daughter of Teige O'Carroll, chief of Ely-O'Carroll in the King's County; she died in 1451. Calvagh died in 1458, and was buried in Killeigh Abbey, King's County; his son Con was elected to succeed him as head of the clan.

[2] MacFirbis's "Annals of Ireland," edited by O'Donovan.

[3] P. 359, vol. iii, of Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War."

[4] P. 249, vol. ii, Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War."

Estates first met at Castlemartin, but adjourned to Sigginstown, or Jigginstown, near Naas, where was concluded a cessation of hostilities between the Parliament and the Confederate Catholics. In 1647 the castle was taken and burned by the Parliamentarians under Colonel Michael Jones.

On the 8th of February, 1642, the Lords Justices and Council offered a reward of £400 and a free pardon to anyone who would bring in the head of any one of the following County Kildare gentlemen, who were in arms against them :—

Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon.
Maurice Eustace, of Castlemartin.
Nicholas Sutton, of Tipper.
Rory O'More, of Balyna.
William FitzGerald, of Blackhall, near Clane.[1]

The last of the Eustaces of Castlemartin was Sir Maurice Eustace, Bart. (son of John, son of Maurice Eustace of 1642), who followed James II into exile in France after the Siege of Limerick in 1690, after which all trace of this ancient family disappears. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Brigadier Sir Thomas Newcomen, Knight, by his wife Frances Talbot, sister of the Duke of Tyrconnell.

No trace of the old castle now exists. Having been dismantled in 1647, it was probably, like Maynooth Castle, too dilapidated to be worth restoring, and the remains may have been thrown down for material when the present house was erected about the beginning of the eighteenth century by a Mr. Harrison, a Dublin banker.[2] Over the hall-door is cut the following quotation from Horace :—

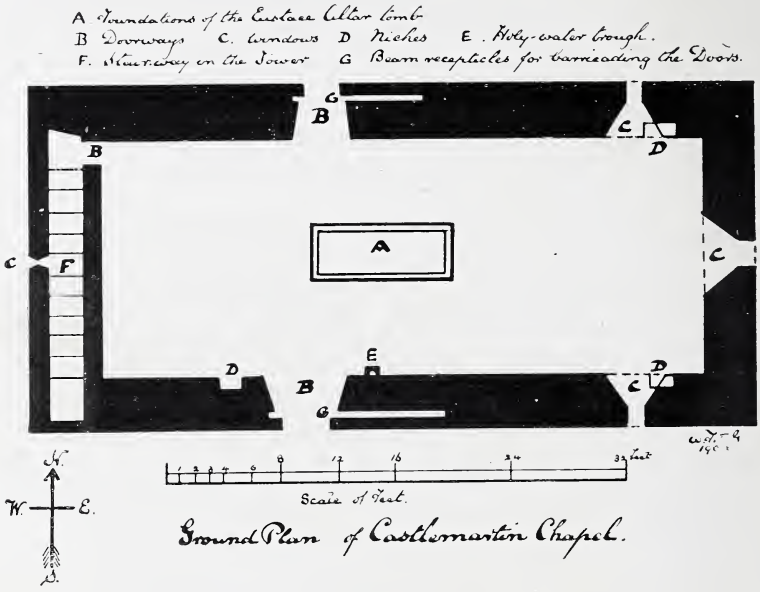
"SOLICITÆ IUCUNDA OBLIVIA VITÆ,"
I.e., "the forgetfulnesses of an anxious life are pleasant."

About the middle of the eighteenth century Castlemartin passed by purchase to Captain Henry Boyle Carter, of Colonel Irwin's Regiment. He was the second son of the Right Honourable Thomas Carter, Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Councillor, of Robertstown and Rathnally, in the County Meath. His son, Thomas Carter, and his grandson, William Henry Carter, D.L., and High Sheriff of the County in 1817, also resided here till the middle of the last century, when Castle-

[1] P. 388, vol. i, Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland."
[2] Brewer's "Ireland," vol. ii, p. 54.

martin passed to the father of the present owner, Major William Blacker.[1]

A short distance to the rear of the house are the ruins of Castlemartin chapel,[2] which was dedicated to the Virgin; it was dependent on the Church of Old Kilcullen.



Ground Plan of Castlemartin Chapel.

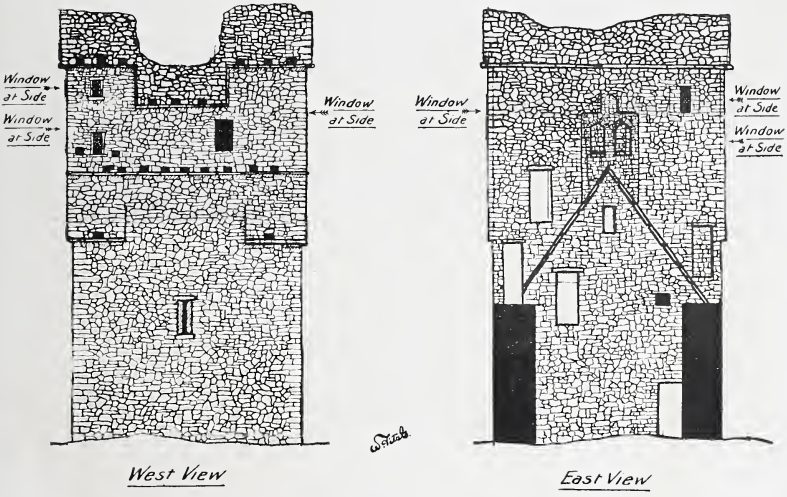
These ruins are of small dimensions; the chapel internally measures 42ft. by 16½ft.; the walls are 4ft. in thickness. There is no cut-stone work now remaining in the doors and windows; the former are pointed arched, and the latter round-headed, with wide splays. A very peculiar feature is the tower at the west end; it consists of two parallel walls, eighteen inches thick, with a staircase two feet wide between them; they extend the full width of the chapel. This tower was an after-addition, as there

---

[1] *Vide* "Burke's Landed Gentry" for Carter, of Shaen Manor; and for Blacker-Douglas, of Elm Park, County Armagh.

[2] "The Anthologia Hibernica Magazine," vol. i, p. 351, for May, 1793, and "The London Review" for November, 1794, have each an article in them on Castlemartin, both apparently written by the same pen (William Beauford, M.A., Athy). They are illustrated with the same plates, showing a plan and sketch of the chapel ruins; but the drawings and description vie with one another in inaccuracy.

are traces of a little double belfry, now built up, visible in the inner wall; and the bonding of the masonry shows that the tower was subsequently built. The narrow staircase leads from a doorway inside the chapel to another doorway leading out on to the top of the side walls.[1]



Tower of Castlemartin Chapel.

In the centre of the body of the chapel are the foundations of an altar-tomb; portions of the effigy of a knight in armour, and the remains of the sides, divided into panels containing saints, are collected together in the east end of the chapel. They are in a very fragmentary and broken condition. One piece, less fractured than the rest, contains an angel, with an uplifted sword in one hand, and a pair of scales, with a diminutive human figure in each scale, in the other hand, representing St. Michael the Archangel weighing souls.

There is no doubt that this was a Eustace monument of the fifteenth or sixteenth century; and though several branches of the family were interred here, there is no appearance of any other monument to them. As late as the year 1665 Sir Maurice Eustace, of Harristown, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died, and was buried at Castlemartin; but even to him there is now

[1] Buttresses were built by Major Blacker in 1898, against the chapel walls, to prop them against falling.

no trace of a monument. A funeral entry in Ulster's Office states that he died on the 22nd of June, and was buried on the 7th of July, 1665, in St. Patrick's Cathedral; but this statement seems to conflict with that of his widow, Charity, daughter of Sir Robert Dixon, Knt., who expressly states in her will that if she dies in Dublin, she is to be buried near her father in St. Werburgh's, but if she dies in the country (at Harristown, County Kildare), she is *to be buried near her husband at Castlemartin*. Her will is dated the 25th June, 1678, and was proved on the 25th July, 1679.

Mention should be made of the fine entrance gates to Castlemartin demesne, which form one of the finest specimens of wrought-iron work of which we are aware in Ireland. Their style would suggest that they are of about the period of 1740.

NOTES ON THE COLLECTION OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES LATELY AT EDENDERRY.

By the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.

The Members of the Kildare Archæological Society will learn with regret that the Edenderry Museum of Irish Antiquities has become a thing of the past. It was sold by the owner last year to a professor of Cambridge University. The collector of the Museum was Mr. Thomas R. Murray, C.E., land-agent at Edenderry to Lord Downshire. Mr. Murray commenced life as a civil engineer, and worked with Dargan at the Kingstown pier and railway, at Belfast, and also at other places. In the course of the extensive excavations which these works entailed, he made many antiquarian finds, which he carefully collected and preserved. He thus acquired a love for antiquarian objects, and a taste for archæological studies, which were the joy of his leisure moments during the remainder of his life. He did not, however, devote all his spare time to antiquities, for he was an ardent sportsman, was well known in the Irish coursing world, and was the successful competitor for many of its trophies.

He lived to a patriarchal age; and, in the last year of his life, he sold his archæological collection away from Ireland. It is much to be regretted that he did not give his countrymen an opportunity to buy it. It was a great surprise to the public when it became known that, by private sale, Mr. Murray had disposed of this fine collection to an English professor at Cambridge. Had he only advertised the fact that it was for sale, he would have certainly found willing purchasers at home, and would have made a better bargain. It is gone, however; and a well-known saying reminds us that "there is no use crying over spilt milk." It only remains for us to secure and retain some record of the collection while it can be done. This is the purpose of the present Paper. I have collected all the information available; and I now give it to our readers. The Rev. K. L. Murray, M.A., nephew of the collector, has kindly presented me with photographs which he took of some of the museum cases, from which I have made a few sketches of the most important antiquities for the purpose of illustration; and I have got the catalogue of the collection, and much valuable information, from Mr. R. Magill, who was curator of the museum. To these gentlemen I wish to express my acknowledgments and thanks. In preparing the catalogue for the printer, and the Notes which accompany it, I have been in doubt as to whether the Notes should be given at the bottom of the page, or introduced

after the item in the catalogue to which they referred; and I have decided that the latter arrangement will have the balance of convenience for our readers.

MUSEUM BOOK.—T. R. MURRAY, EDENDERRY.

Case No. 1. Axe-heads, all stone, found in different counties. Number of articles, 22. Most of them were found at Kinnefad and Kennedy's Wood, Rahan, both places being in the neighbourhood of Edenderry.

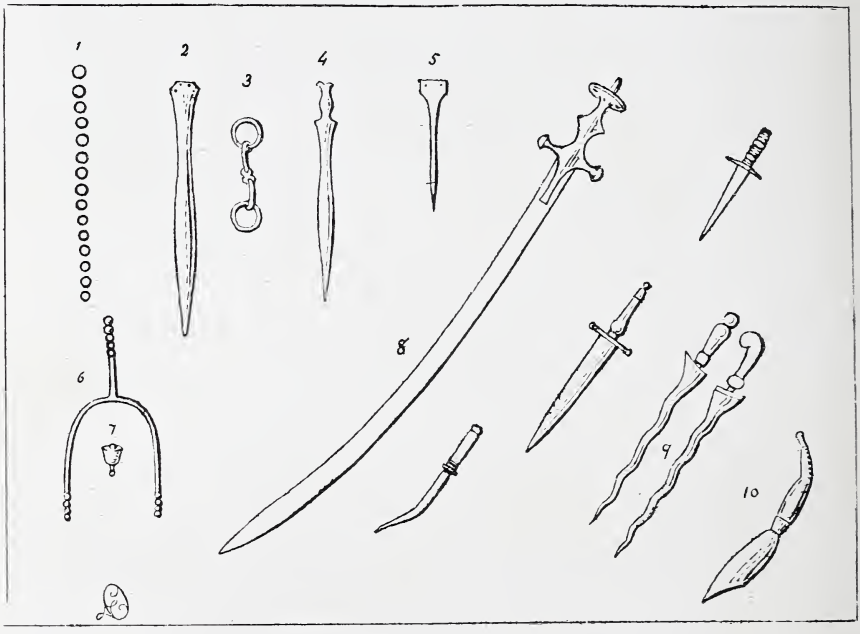
No. 2. Axe-heads, 1 oval tool stone, or thug gersteer, and a pattoo, the principal weapon of the New Zealanders. All stone. Number of articles, 24.

No. 3. 4 spear-heads, 4 axe-heads, 2 pairs of spurs, 1 horse-bit, 3 pieces of manacles and pincers; all iron. Number of articles, 17. They were all found in the River Boyne, during the progress of the drainage works which were carried out and completed on that river about forty years ago.

No. 4. Manacles, horses' shoes, axes, reaping-hooks, curb-chain, stirrup-lock, and 2 '98 pikes; all iron. Number of articles, 15. One pike was found in the neighbourhood of Edenderry; the other in Connaught or Donegal.

No. 5. Spear-heads, daggers, swords, and some ring-money; all bronze. See Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Plate I. These were picked up

Plate 1.

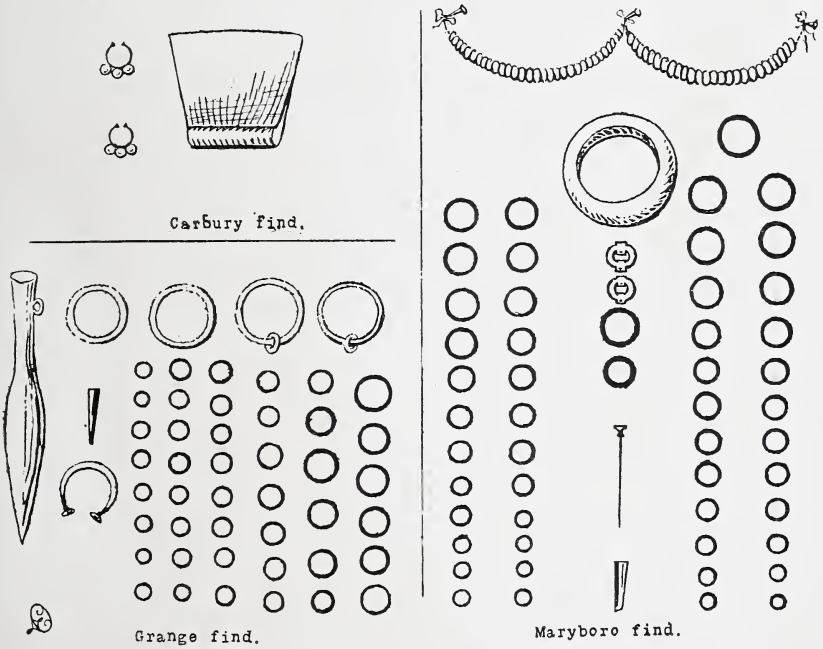


by Mr. Murray in different parts of Ireland. The ring-money was about 1 in. in diameter. The spear-heads were bright, flat, and secured to the handles with rivets. The rivet-holes and some of the rivets were still in their places. The bronze bit was greatly worn.

No. 6. 4 articles found near the Boyne at Kisavanna, in the County of Kildare, in the year 1851. 15 articles in one find, under Drumcooley Hill, on William Morris's farm, near Edenderry, in the year 1854; all bronze. Two of these are shown at Figures 6 and 7, Plate I. 6 is a bronze necklet for a horse, and 7 a small bell supposed to have been attached to the necklet.

No. 7. 43 rings, ring-money, 1 bronze article, 2 spear-heads, found at Grange, in the County of Kildare, 1 foot 8 inches below the surface, in the year 1862. One of the spear-heads was above 12 inches long. Number of articles, 50. See Plate II. One

Plate 2



spear-head only appears in the photograph. Grange is a townland beside Kinnefad, on the Dublin side of the Boyne, and about one mile east from Edenderry. The illustration has been made from the existing photograph. The find consists entirely of bronze articles—4 large rings, with a small ring running loose on each of two; 43 small rings, supposed to have been money; a

fibula, or cloak clasp; a bronze seal; a socketed spear. This find is supposed to have belonged to a warrior.

No. 8. 1 stirrup, 3 spurs, and 2 other articles, taken from the Boyne near Drogheda many years since, adjacent to the place where Prince William of Orange crossed; got from Quirk; iron and brass. Number of articles, 6. These were all found at the site of the Battle of the Boyne. There is no photograph of them.

No. 9. A number of spears and axe-heads; also knives and part of a gun; all iron. Number of articles, 43.

No. 10. 1 string of amber beads, very large (114); 50 rings (ring-money); also 7 other bronze articles, found in one lump of clay, about three miles from Maryborough, Queen's County, in February, 1872—a large find of bronze and amber. Number of articles, 58. (See Maryborough find, Plate II.) This find was all bronze, except the amber beads and the sandstone seal. The latter was beautifully finished, with markings on the seal-end, the meaning of which was unknown. The amber beads (shown on the string at the top of the illustration) were supposed to have been money; but no two were of the same weight, or gave any indication of a standard of value. The large hollow ring, concave on the inside, was supposed to be a badge of authority. The two small rings beneath this were hollow and tubular, with openings across each ring, as shown in the illustration. The bronze cloak-pin was neatly finished. From the absence of any warlike weapon, this find is supposed to have been the property of some religious dignitary, and the large ring to have been his badge of authority. They were originally in a wooden box; but through the lapse of time, during which it had been buried in the damp earth, it had mouldered into a lump of clay.

No. 11. 1 pair of ear-rings, 1 bronze adze, found on Carbury Hill, on the east side, in the year 1862, one find; also 6 articles, one find, under Drumcooley Hill, west side, in the year 1859. Number of articles, 9. The Drumcooley find were 2 bits of broken bronze spears, and 4 rings (money). The Carbury find was unearthed by James Smyth (at present an inmate of Edenderry workhouse), whilst sowing potatoes on the side of the hill, in 1862. The axe-head was used without any handle, by holding the rounded back in the hand. It showed signs of having been ground, and is the only instance of a bronze adze having been sharpened in this manner. With the adze were found the 2 ear-rings shown in the illustration. These rings are the size of a man's finger, and the 3 balls attached are of solid copper. At Carbury there were 2 small crucibles for melting bronze, and 4 bronze pins also found, but not by Smyth, or in the same place.

No. 12. 81 bone articles, found near a small lake in the County Westmeath, in the year 1840; all bone and stone. Number of articles, 81. These were supposed to have been tallies for counting sheep and cattle. Some of the bits of bone had holes, the others

had notches. The latter are supposed to have represented the sheep, the former the cattle.

No. 13. Ancient Irish bronze hunting-spears. Number of articles, 36. These were found at Drumcooley and Ballinkillen; both places are near Edenderry. There were no human bones with them, or any indication of the place having been a battlefield; and hence they are supposed to have been used for the chase.

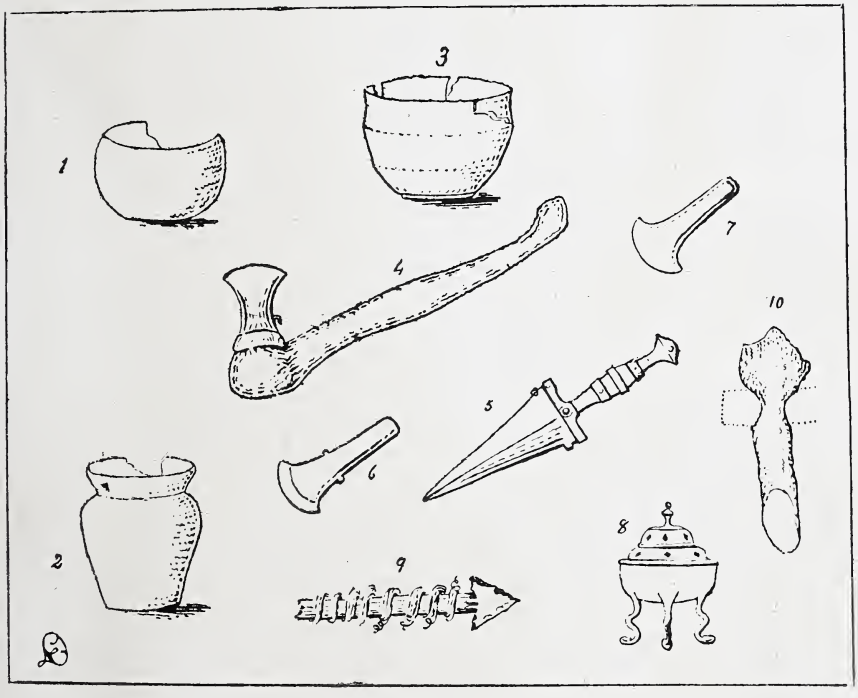
No. 14. A number of spear-heads and keys, &c.; all iron. Number of articles, 20. One was the key of Rahan Castle, County Westmeath.

No. 15. A pike and some spear-heads, including 2 of Smith O'Brien's, the cabbage-garden hero. Number of articles, 11. One was a plain pike, the other had a hook and battle-axe.

No. 16. 49 old Irish bronze axe-heads. Number of articles, 49.

No. 17. Old spades, reaping-hooks, horses' shoes, and a horse-bit; all iron. Number of articles, 33. One horse-shoe had very peculiar fastenings. Five clips came from the shoe up the sides of the hoof, grasping it tightly, and there were holes at the end of the shoe behind, where a bolt had evidently passed through to tighten it on the hoof.

Plate 3.



No. 18. 43 old Irish pins or brooches, 2 harp-keys, and 4 amulets; bronze. Number of articles, 49. 4 of these were of the Tara pattern, but 1 was supposed to be a modern imitation. Another had a flat, circular head, in the same plane as the pin, ornamented with concentric circles. It was of very bright bronze, and supposed to be modern. 1, with a highly ornamented stem 18 inches long.

No. 19. Old bronze adzes, varying very much in size and shape. Number of articles, 26.

No. 20. 1 earthen bowl, found in the County Galway, in the year 1853. Also one from Derry. An urn, with skull and bones, found with a small human skeleton, in a stone chamber at Kilriney, County Kildare, in the year 1854. One find. Number of articles, 4. The Galway urn contained the remains of calcined bones like bits of white lime. Plate III, Fig. 1. The Derry urn is shown, Fig. 2. The Kilriney urn, Fig. 3. This townland is at the Dublin side of the Boyne, 4 miles east from Edenderry. The urn was found in a stone chamber, in a sunny upland field sloping south, by a ploughman, in 1854. His plough struck upon the covering stone, and he opened the cist in the hope of finding hidden treasure. Besides the urn, containing ashes, he found in the cist a small human skeleton, that of a girl about eleven years old. The skull was one of remarkable beauty. The museum contained another Kilriney find—a peculiar bronze box, about two inches in diameter. A strong strap of bronze crossed the top of the lid, and, bending round to the side, formed a hinge with the box. It contained two smaller boxes, which fitted into each other. It was supposed to have been used for ecclesiastical purposes.

No. 21. Old Irish bank-notes. Number of articles, 71.

No. 22. Old Irish bronze axes, bronze bowls, a bronze dagger, &c. An Irish bronze axe, found in the River Boyne at Kinnefad; a beautiful specimen of a sword and spur. Number of articles, 10. The bronze axe found in the Boyne at Kinnefad is shown on Plate III, Fig. 4. It was the most interesting object in the whole collection, and was the only specimen of its kind existing, having the original handle in position; this was black as ink, and supposed to be briar-wood. If gossip can be trusted, the present owner has refused the sum of £1,200 for it, though the same authority states that a very much smaller sum bought the whole collection from Mr. Murray. The beautiful specimen of a short sword, same Plate, Fig. 5, was found at Ballykillian. The handle had hollows for inlaying work, and one of these cavities contained a bit of amber. Axes Nos. 6 and 7 were of a bright bronze, the colour of gold. No. 6 was brought to a very sharp edge. No. 7 was found at Kinnefad. No. 8 is not mentioned in the catalogue. It is supposed to have been a censer. The material is brass; it stands on four legs; the lid is perforated, and hinged to the side; and there is a movable bowl inside, like the modern censer.

No. 23. A lot of flint arrow-heads, also a horn axe-head, made from large deer-horn. Number of articles, 51. One of these arrow-heads was a very rare specimen. It had a portion of the original shaft still attached to it, tied on by a string of gut. It is shown at Fig. 9, Plate III, reduced to one-fourth the natural size. It was found 7 feet deep on an ancient wooden togher or road in Ballinkillen Bog, near Edenderry. With it was found the bone axe or pick shown at Fig. 9, same plate. It is 8 inches long, and is one of the most remarkable of the Irish bone axes. Note the sharp cutting edge at the small end, made by cutting or grinding the bone obliquely.

No. 24. A lot of silver coins of different countries. Number of articles, 97.

No. 25. Swords, daggers, and sheaths, Scotch dirks, Malay creases, Thug knife. Presented by Rev. James Colgan, P.P., of Edenderry, the sword of Tippoo Sahib, taken by a British soldier at the battle of Seringapatam, and brought to this country concealed in the baggage of an officer. After the battle a large reward was offered for it; but the soldier was afraid to produce it. However, on his death-bed he gave it to Father James Colgan, who, of course, did not reveal the name of the donor. The scabbard of the sword was sold for £40. The regiment came to England in 1808. The soldier was discharged in 1810. Number of articles, 11. The sword of Tippoo Sahib is shown at Fig. 8, Plate I; the Malay creases, which are supposed to be poisoned, at Fig. 9; and the Thug knife at Fig. 10.

No. 26. A variety of stones. Number of articles 130. These include the "evil eye" stone of Carrick Castle, near Kinnefad, a mill or quern, and some fonts.

No. 27. Different formation of fossils. Number of articles, 130.

No. 28. Fossil, cut and uncut, also a hard clay or stone, found at the bottom of a stream in the Slieve Bloom mountains, and presented by Mrs. Dames, of Green Hill. Beautiful specimen of fossil.

No. 29. Miscellaneous collection. Number of articles, 100.

No. 30. Fossils and marbles from the limestone formation. Number of articles, 49.

No. 31. Taken from the stomachs of a sheep and heifer. Number of articles, 49.

No. 32. Minerals from Clonmullen Quarry, Edenderry. Number of articles, 52.

No. 33. Old shoe-buckles. Number of articles, 19.

No. 34. A silver fruit-knife and fork, silver hair-comb, 6 patch-boxes, and Indian case. Number of articles, 8.

No. 35. A lot of copper coins. Number of articles, 461.

No. 36. Old shoes. Number of articles, 17.

No. 37. Collection of bones and teeth. Number of articles, 8.

No. 38. A firkin containing 22 lb. of tallow, found in Rockfield

Bog, County Kildare; also forks, spoons, candlesticks, &c. Number of articles, 23.

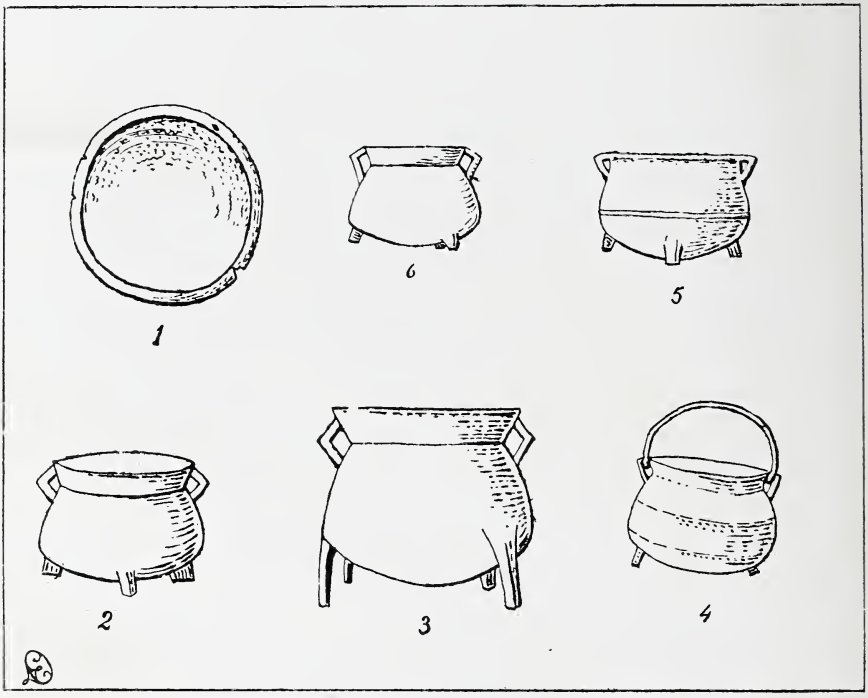
No. 39. A porcupine fish, a big pike, and a jack perch.

No. 40. A great variety of shells. Number of articles, 250.

No. 41. Turkish pistols, 3 blunderbusses, 1 Waterloo musket, 1 American rifle, taken at Fort William, and brought by Lieut. Edward Murray. Number of articles, 17.

No. 42. Mostly found around the garden wall of Blundell Castle—a marble slab to memory of Christian Forster, Prince Albert of Brandenburg, who came over in the year 1689; also a stone communion table from Monasteroris, only two in Ireland. Number of articles, 16.

Plate 4



No. 43. A lot of shells, bronze caldron, width, 2 feet, depth, over 6 inches; a large bronze pot, height, over 15 inches, width, over 16 inches; a bronze pot, height, over 12 inches, width, over 12 inches. Number of articles, about 400. The bronze caldron, Plate IV, Fig. 1, was found at the mouth of the River Shannon, was of hammered bronze, and when struck, had a deep,

sweet sound like a dinner-gong. It is given on its edge as in photo. Fig. 2 is the bronze pot over 12 inches in width and height. It was found at the edge of the River Boyne, at the old bridge of Kinnefad, by a man cutting sedge. He thought it was gold, it had such a bright colour. Fig. 3 is the large bronze pot first mentioned in the catalogue. It was found in the bog of Coolcarrigan, near Robertstown. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are iron pots not mentioned in the catalogue. Fig. 4 is a pot with a history. It belonged to a family named Stanton, who were blacksmiths, in the time of James II, and who worked as farriers in his army, following his fortunes as far as Londonderry. After the war they returned to Edenderry, where some of their descendants are living at the present day. This iron pot accompanied them through the campaign. Fig. 5 pot is rimless, and Fig. 6 is the oldest type of the iron pot, and seems to mark the transition from the bronze shape. The Coolcarrigan pot was a well-finished piece of workmanship, and appeared to have been very little used.

On the wall—4 enormous deer-skulls, with brow antlers and other palmated portions, circumference under antlers, 13 inches; 25 of the old red deer-heads, 20 or 30 swords of different periods, the bust of the Duke of Wellington when a young man, and one of Tom Moore, the poet, by Kirke; ancient Irish boar's skull, present Berkshire boar's skull, ancient Irish ox skull, modern ox skull, 3 baptismal fonts, one engraved with "M.R.C., 1472;" 3 stones, which, from their proportions, are evidently weights; large horn of 4 coils; William Carlyle, Dublin, *fecit*. One of the deer-skulls was a fine specimen of the extinct Irish elk, and measured 13 feet across the antlers. It was found in the river Garr, a tributary of the Boyne, which enters it from the County Kildare at Ballyboggan.

I have copied two of the illustrations from Sir William Wilde's catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy—one of the flint arrow-head, with the bit of shaft attached, the other is the bone axe. The rest of the illustrations are copied from Rev. Mr. Murray's photographs.

I regret that the foregoing notes are not much fuller and more complete; but they include all the information I could collect. It is also a matter of regret that our Society was not able to arrange a visit to the Edenderry Museum before its disappearance.

Miscellanea.

Thomas FitzGerald, Prior of Kilmainham, 1438-47.—Archdall in his "Monasticon Hibernicum" states that in 1438 Thomas FitzGerald succeeded William fitz Thomas as Prior of Kilmainham in Dublin, which was a Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and their chief establishment in Ireland.

Who the father of this Thomas was is not recorded. Duald Mac Firbis, in his "Annals of Ireland," gives his pedigree very vaguely thus:—

1444. The Prior of Kilmainham, i.e., the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earl of Kildare.

This Earl of Kildare was probably Maurice, the 4th Earl, who died on the 25th August, 1390, leaving issue the following sons:—

1. Gerald, 5th Earl, died in 1410.
2. John, 6th Earl, died 17 October, 1427.
3. Maurice.
4. Richard of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare.
5. Thomas.

This last-named son is, I believe, the "Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare," mentioned by Mac Firbis. In 1402 he was appointed Sheriff of the County Limerick during the King's pleasure; and in 1408 he was given the custody of the manor of Any, County Limerick, formerly held by Sir Thomas Clifford, Knt. His death occurred in 1412, if he is the son of the Earl of Kildare mentioned in the following extract from "The Annals of the Four Masters":—

Eda Leis (i.e., Eda de Lacy) and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Kilmallock (Co. Limerick).

According to Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland" (the rare edition of 1745), this Thomas FitzGerald was the father of Gerald from whom sprang the FitzGeralds of Pallice (Pallas) in the County Limerick, and who also had a natural son, William, from whom descended the family of FitzThomas, or MacThomas.

We will now return to his grandson, the Prior of Kilmainham. Gilbert, in his "History of the Viceroys of Ireland," gives the following incident in connection with the Prior's brothers as illustrating the lawlessness of the times during the first half of the fifteenth century. During the time Sir Leon de Welles was Viceroy, the Prior's two brothers, William and James FitzGerald,

in 1441, kidnapped the Viceroy's brother, William de Welles, in the following manner: accompanied by their Irish and English soldiery, they lay in ambush at Kilcock, on the borders of Meath, and as William de Welles passed they attacked his escort, slew several of them, and took him prisoner; he was kept in their dungeon until they had obtained the hostages they demanded. While in their hands the Viceroy and Council directed a writ to be issued requiring the Prior, who was an accomplice in the capture, to present himself on a fixed day in Chancery; and, as he did not appear, the Crown seized all the preceptories and manors belonging to the Hospital, except the chief house at Kilmainham; but this proceeding was annulled when, some time after, the Prior came into court, and produced a royal pardon.

Two years later, Mac Firbis's Annals state that the Prior's brother, William FitzGerald, was slain by the Butlers when engaged with the MacGillapatricks in a preying excursion into Slievardagh, in the County Tipperary; and in the following year (1444), they state that the Prior himself was rescued by Walter Bermingham's son, when he was confined a prisoner in New Castle.

In 1445, the gentry of the Pale were split into hostile factions owing to the jealousies and quarrels between James, 4th Earl of Ormonde, Deputy to Sir Leon de Welles, and Richard Talbot,[1] the English Archbishop of Dublin; the former was summoned to London to answer charges of high treason brought against him by the Prelate. The Prior of Kilmainham was a strong supporter of the Archbishop, and also crossed to London to give his evidence against Ormonde, whom he even challenged to a combat, or duel. Ormonde accepted the challenge, and a day was fixed for them to meet in Smithfield, the then usual place for judicial duels. Gilbert, in his "Viceroys," describes what then followed:—

"The Earl, placed in charge of the Duke of Exeter, Constable of the Tower, was sworn to appear when summoned before the Council, and not to go more than forty miles beyond London, except on a pilgrimage to the shrine of his family saint—Thomas of Canterbury. The Constable of the Tower was subsequently authorized to allow Ormonde to be surely and safely brought to any place nigher Smithfield, 'for his breathing and ease against the day of battle.'

"Prior FitzGerald, in the custody of the Treasurer, Giles Thorndon, at London, was by the King's order furnished with money, attendants, and armour, and also, at the royal cost, instructed 'in certain points of arms, by Philip Trehere, fishmonger, a professional swordsman.'

"On the appointed day the lists were prepared, and the field in readiness; but the King, at the instance of some London preachers and divines, prohibited the combat, and took the quarrel into his own hands. A number of the chief ecclesiastics and laymen of the settlement (Pale) certified under their seals to the King that they never knew or heard of the treason against his royal person imputed to Ormonde, and that the accusation was maliciously imagined. Having summoned them to Westminster, and investigated the articles, Henry

[1] Brother to John, Earl of Shrewsbury.

acquitted Ormonde; declared that the charges had originated in envy and malice; and issued letters patent setting forth that the Earl was faithful in his allegiance, meritorious in his services, whole and unspotted in his fame; that none should, on pain of royal indignation, revive the accusations or reproach his conduct; and that his arraigners were men of no credit, nor should their testimony be admitted in any case. The Earl's opponent, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Deputy, was commanded by the Crown to attest officially writs to this effect, and to despatch them for public proclamation in the towns of the settlement.

"Prior FitzGerald was soon afterwards ejected from his office at Kilmainham by Friar Hugh Middleton, the Visitor-General of the Hospitallers, for dilapidations ascribed to his avarice. FitzGerald's successor (Friar Thomas Talbot) represented to Parliament that when deposed (in 1447) Prior FitzGerald had broken open the box containing the Hospital seal, which he carried off and affixed to many illegal grants, which were consequently annulled."

From this time no further mention is made of Prior Thomas FitzGerald, and the date of his death is unknown.

W. FitzG.

The Baronies of the County Kildare in 1350.

Formerly the baronies were more numerous than at the present time; the following is a list of them in the reign of Edward III[1]:—

Barony de Norragh, ,, ,, Ryban, ,, ,, Donlost — now the two Baronies of Narragh and Rheban East and West.

,, ,, Okathy, ,, ,, Oughtryn — now the Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany.

,, ,, Offaly, now the two Baronies of West and East Offaly.

,, ,, Kilca, ,, ,, Mone — now the Barony of Kilkea and Moone.

,, ,, Conall, now Connell.

,, ,, Carbery, now Carbury.

,, ,, Otymy, now the Barony of Clane.

,, ,, Kilcolyn, now Kilcullen.

,, ,, Maynotheslee, ,, del Sant — now the two Baronies of North and South Salt.

,, del Naas, ,, de Rathmore — now the two Baronies of North and South Naas.

I have not been able to identify the ancient Barony of "Donlost;" this place-name is now obsolete. The only other work in which I have met with the name is Archbishop Alen's "Crede Mihi"[2] (a Register in which are copied documents mainly dealing with the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries). In the list of churches included in the then Deanery of Athy appear, among others, the "Ecclesia de Donbren, Capella de Dunloste;"

[1] Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., pp. 74 and 161.

[2] Edited by Sir John Gilbert, and published in 1897.

so that the Barony of Donlost may have been that portion of the Barony of Narragh and Rheban West which lies on the Queen's County side of the Barrow, and adjoining which are the townlands of Dunbrin Upper and Lower.

As to the Barony of "Otymy," this name is also obsolete, but it corresponds with the present Barony of Clane. A County Kildare Chancery Inquisition makes mention of "the Manor of Clane, alias Otmany," in 1617.[1] In "Otymy" was situated a district called "Arst," in which lay "Donnyng," i.e., Downings; and in 1399 James de Ponkeston was given the custody of the Manor of Ballykeppagh, the lands of Cloughgan, Stableriston, Blackhall in Arst, and a watermill in Clane.[2] Some years previously, i.e., in 1375, Maurice fitzThomas FitzGerald, 4th Earl of Kildare, was commanded by the King to see that the inhabitants of Arst, Alon (Allen), and the marches of Kildare were able to resist the incursions of the Irish enemy into that part of the Pale.[3] In the thirteenth century "Otymy" was a lordship belonging to Adam de Hereford.[4]

The old barony called "Maynotheslee" was in the FitzGerald territory. After the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, John and Thomas Alen (of St. Wolstan's and Kilteel) were appointed for life Constables and Keepers of the King's Castle of Maynoth, seneschals of the Court, surveyors and keepers of the Manor of Maynoth and Maynothesley and of the woods and forests there, as well as Rangers and Keepers of the Park of Maynoth.[5] The name Maynotheslee means the leas or fields of Maynooth; the latter portion of the name is to be found in Broad-leas and White-leas, formerly portions of the Ballymore-Eustace commons.

The Barony "del Sant" is now called Salt, a contraction of the Latin Saltus Salmonum, alias Leixlip, or the Salmon Leap.

W. FitzG.

The Wife of Sir John Wogan, Knt., of Rathcoffy, who died about the year 1420.—In the Wogan Pedigree, which faces p. 79 of the Third Volume of our Journal, Sir John's wife is given as "Margaret . . . ." Holinshed, in his "History of Ireland" (Chronicles section, p. 75), supplies her surname; he writes that:—

"In the yeare 1411 marriages were celebrated among the nobilitie in Ireland. William Preston married the daughter of Edward Pares; *and John Wogan matched with the eldest daughter of Christopher Preston;* and Walter de la Hide with the second daughter of the same Christopher."

---

[1] No. 17 of James I.
[2] Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal., p. 155.
[3] Ib., p. 97.
[4] Register of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin.
[5] Morrin's Cal. of Patent Rolls, Vol. I, p. 67.

On p. 73 he states that Edmund (*recte*, Roger), Earl of March, Lord Deputy of Ireland, having invaded the country of an "Irish lord called Obren [O'Byrne] at the winning of his chief house," he rewarded several of his captains by making them knights. Among the number were the above-named Sir John Wogan, of Rathcoffy, Sir Christopher Preston, of Gormanstown, and Sir Walter Delahyde, of Moyglare, the latter two belonging to the County Meath. This occurred in 1397.

In the following year "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that:—"A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered." This occurred at Kellistown in the County Carlow.

W. FitzG.

The extinct family of Young, of Newtown-O'More, County Kildare.—The following account of this family has been copied from a manuscript volume in Ulster's Office called "A Visitation of the City of Dublin, commenced in 1607," by Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms. At the head of the article is a coloured shield bearing the family arms, viz.:—

Bendy of six argent and gules, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued azure.

Newtown-O'More is now Newtown near Tipper.

"John Younge sonne of Patericke Younge of Newtown-a-more in ye County of Kildare, had to wife Katerin Weston sister of the priour of S[t] Wolstanes, by whome he had issue Walter, Gerrotte a Prist, and Thomas.

"It is said that this Paterickes Predecessours sometime were owners of Youngston[1] in Com. Kildare, and that they were driven thence by the Irish.

"Walter Younge eldest sonne of John, had to wife Margaret daughter of —— Hely, by whome he had issue John, James, Nicholas, and Margaret who was first wife to Edmond Wale of Rathmore, and after to Maurice Hickie of Thristledermot.

"John Younge of Newtown-a-more eldest sonne, had to wife Katerin d[r] of Robart Hasquin of the Litle Rath in y[e] Com. of Kildare, by whome he had issue Patericke, Gerrotte, Thomas, and Anne now a widow.

"Patericke had to wife Katerin d[r] of ——— Eustace of Cradokeston in y[e] Com. of Kildare, by whome he had issue Ismay, married Thomas Heyvy of Dublin, and Margaret.

"Gerrotte Younge second sonne of John was Mayor of Dublin in an[o] 1599, and had to his first wife Isold Kenan, by whome he hath issue Nicholas his only sonne, Joan wife to Henry Locke of Dublin merchant, and Katerin wife to Michaell Segrave. Gerrotte's second wife was Maud d[r] of Richard Mainwaringe of Leixlip, widow of James Rian, by whome he hath noe issue.

"Nicholas Younge had to wife Annice d[r] of James Rian above-named (which James Rian a litle before his death was chosen to be one of y[e] Masters of y[e] Chauncery) by whome he had issue his only child James, v y[rs] old now 1607.

"Nicholas deceased the xxv of August 1607."

W. FitzG.

---

[1] Between the Moat of Ardscull and Glassealy.

Notes.

David O'Buge, a native of Kildare, and a learned Carmelite of the fourteenth century.

(*Taken from Holinshed's "Chronicles of Ireland," p. 42 of the Description of Ireland section of the edition published in* 1586.)

David Obuge, borne in the towne of Kildare, for his learned lectures, and subtile disputations openlie published in Oxford and Trevers in Germanie, he was taken for the gem and lanterne of his countrie.

In his time Giraldus Bononiensis, being Maister Generall of the Carmelits, was at jar with William Lidlington, the provinciall of all the English Carmelites. Wherupon tenne of the wisest and learnedest Carmelits that were then resiant in England, being fullie elected to resist their Generall—Obuge was chosen to be the forman of all the said crew. Giraldus Bononiensis understanding that he being an Irishman, was so hot in the controversie, was egerly bent against Obuge, because he assured himselfe to have had favour at his hands, by reason Obuge was borne in that countrie where the Giraldines his kinsmen were planted; and thereupon he was banished to Italie.

The storme in processe of time being appeased, the outcast Carmelite was made the generall gardian of all his fraternitie in Ireland: which countrie by his continuall teaching and preaching was greatlie edified. Over this he was so politike a councellor, that the nobilitie and estates, in causes of weight, would have recourse to him as to an oracle.

He was in philosophie an Aristotle, in eloquence a Tullie, in divinitie an Augustine, in the civill law a Justinian, in the canon a Panormitane; he flourished in the yeare 1320, he deceased at Kildare, leaving these learned workes insueng to Posteritie—

Sermones ad clerum, lib. 1.
Epistolæ 32 ad diversos, lib. 1.
Propositiones disputatas, lib. 1.
Lectiones Treverenses, lib. 1.
Regulæ Juris, lib. 1.
Contra Giraldum Bononiensem.

W. FitzG.

The following is a description of exhibits shown by Mr. Cooke-Trench at the Annual Meeting in 1901:—

1. Copy of a water-colour drawing, by Petrie, of Kildare

Cathedral in ruins. The original was lent to be copied by the late Miss Margaret Stokes.

2. Rubbing from a carved stone window of two lights let in to the back wall of Turnings House. It had obviously belonged to some earlier building, very possibly to the neighbouring Castle of Whitechurch; but there is neither history nor tradition as to whence it came.

3. Some curious old tiles with Scripture subjects. There is a tradition that amongst the numerous industrial centres established in Ireland by the refugee Huguenots was a considerable tanning industry in Watling Street. Certainly within living memory nearly every house on the east side of that street, and several on the west, were tanneries. These have now almost altogether been abandoned, one of the last to go being that of Messrs. Kelly & Dunne, whose premises are now absorbed in Guinness's Brewery. When the tannery was about to be demolished, exhibitor, who is the ground landlord, received a letter from a gentleman well acquainted with the premises to say that in a certain room there were inserted in the wall a number of old tiles, concerning which the tradition was that they had been brought over by the Huguenots, who established the tannery. Upon investigation, about fifty tiles were found sufficiently preserved to make their removal possible; and, with the consent of the Messrs. Guinness, this was done. The tiles exhibited were some of these.

Queries.

A Sherlock Coat-of-Arms Stone.—Opposite to the junction of the Osberstown Road with the one from Naas to Sallins, and close to the latter railway station, is a thatched farm-house (now in the possession of a man named Kealy), into the stables of which is built, upside down, a block of limestone measuring some 18 × 12 inches, on which is carved, in high relief, a shield bearing the Sherlock coat-of-arms (three fleurs-de-lys), impaling on the sinister side a coat resembling "on a chief, a spur." Elaborat emantling falls to either side of the shield, above which is a helmet, and over that again was a crest, now chiselled off (apparently intentionally). No date or initials are visible. A former occupant of the place, named Doyle, is said, years ago, to have brought this stone from Sherlockstown to its present resting-place.

Can anyone of our Members identify the unknown coat-of-arms?

W. FitzG.

Leixlip Castles.—For some weeks past "The Weekly Irish Times" has been publishing historical articles on "The Castles of Ireland," from the pen of Miss C. L. Adams. Leixlip Castle formed the article in the issue of the 8th June, 1901. This notice of the place drew the attention of a resident of Leixlip, who contradicted the statement (which also appears in our Journal, vol. ii, p. 393) that the Black Castle of Leixlip was the same as "The Castle," now the residence of our Member, Mr. William Mooney. The Leixlip informant states that the Black Castle stood at the opposite end of the town to "the Castle;" that it was occupied by the military in '98, who, as usual, erected a gallows near it; and that now it is a residence so modernised as to be indistinguishable except to one well acquainted with the locality.

Can any of our readers throw any light on this subject?

W. FitzG.

Answer to Query.

The Father of the Right Hon. William Conolly, P.C., of Castletown.

The following communication has been received from Mr. F. Elrington Ball, in answer to the Query which appeared on p. 194, vol. iii, of our JOURNAL :—

Source of information.—British Museum Add. MS, 750 and 244 (Stowe Papers).

Letter from Sir John St. Leger, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland (1715-1741), to Lord Chief Justice Parker, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, and Earl of Macclesfield, dated Dublin, February 21st, 1716-17 :—

"We expect daily a letter for swearing the new intended Justices, that is, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor, and Mr. Conolly ; many people here, especially our quality and old gentry, are much offended at Mr. Conolly's being one of them ; this gentleman was lately an attorney, his father keeping an ale-house in the North of Ireland, this being too notorious to be stiffled, but by making long bills and good bargains he is now reported to be worth eight thousand a year, and by a generous way of living, and adhering to the honest cause in the bad times, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons this Parliament, but has shown himself very unequal to that post, but had still a considerable interest in the house, and gave his assistance to the late Justices in this last Session. This is a true report of him, which I write to your lordship under caution, and only for your own information, and shall add further that Colonel Bladen, our late Secretary, and who I hear is again to be Secretary to my Lord Townshend, was very intimate with Mr. Conolly, and its supposed may have recommended Mr. Conolly to his lordship, as a person very capable to make his government easy. But it's not unlikely that this promotion of Mr. Conolly will make him be so envyed that instead of increasing it may lessen his interest, and that he'd now find opposition everywhere as an ambitious man, and a creature of the government, who before was popular, always appearing at the head of the country's interest. I hope it will relish better, when it's done, than while it's doing, for abundance of people are disgusted at it, and others condemn it with silence, tho' visible enough in their faces."

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

BALLYMORE EUSTACE AND ITS NEIGHBOURING ANTIQUITIES.[1]

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

BALLYMORE EUSTACE is a small town situated on the northern bank of the Liffey, a mile and a half from the famous Poulaphooka Waterfall. The name "Ballymore" means "the great town." The other portion of the name is derived from the once powerful family of Eustace, which sprang from the Poer or Power family, in the fourteenth century, and which owned such extensive possessions between this place, Kilcullen, and Naas, that the district was at one time called by the Annalists "Criche Iustasach," or the Eustace territory.[2]

Very shortly after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, Ballymore became one of the principal Manors belonging to the Archbishops of Dublin, who erected a Castle here for the protection of their tenants and property. It must have seen its full share of war and rapine, as it stood on the edge of the Pale, or English land, close to the mountainous country that for centuries sheltered the brave and turbulent septs O'Toole and O'Byrne, who never lost an opportunity of harassing the new settlers on their ancient patrimony in Kildare, out of which they had been driven by the Normans, who came over at the request of Dermot-na-gall MacMurrough, King of Leinster, in the twelfth century.

Of Ballymore Castle not a trace now remains; its very site even is forgotten, though tradition says it stood on what is now known as "Garrison Hill." In the middle of the fourteenth

[1] Read by Sir Arthur Vicars at the Excursion Meeting on the 12th September, 1900.

[2] "Annals of the Four Masters," anno 1547.

century it is described as containing a ruinous hall, a chamber for the Archbishop, a chapel, a little chamber for clerks, a kitchen roofed with shingles, and a stable and grange, which were both thatched.[1]

In 1203 King John commanded the Justiciary of Ireland that, notwithstanding the prohibition regarding diminution of the King's demesnes, he should cause John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, or his messenger, to have the seisin of the Castle of Ballymore, and of the lands whereof he was disseised by the King's order, as well as so much of the Forest of Coillach as he ought to have by the King's charter.[2]

About this period a controversy existed between the Archbishop and William fitzMaurice FitzGerald, Baron of Naas, in reference to their respective boundaries. However, it was decided between them that the road from Redmoor, near the Castle of Donard, to the river Liffey should be their mearin, the Prelate's portion being to the south, and the Baron's to the north, of the road.[3]

In 1227 a taxation was made of the dignities of St. Patrick's Cathedral, with the object of levying from each non-resident prebendary one-fifth of the revenue of the prebend, for the use of the working clergy. The valuation of the Prebendary of Ballymore on this occasion was twenty marks.[4]

In 1234 Henry III confirmed the Archbishop's right of holding an eight-day fair here, to commence on the Eve of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (to whom Ballymore Church was dedicated).[5] About this time Archbishop Luke, an Englishman, granted Ballymore to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in exchange for Clonkeen (Kill o' the Grange), granted to Christ Church.[6]

In 1284 King Edward granted to John de Sanford, Archbishop of Dublin, free warren in his lordships and manors, so that none should hunt therein without license from the Archbishop or his successors.[7]

The Annals state that in 1306 Ballymore, in Leinster, was burned by the Irishmen, who killed there one Henry Calff, and that thereupon war was made between the Englishmen and the Irish of Leinster.[8] This Henry Calfe may have been the Archbishop's Constable of the Castle.

In 1317 Moriartagh McMurrough, William McConyn, and other rebels, who were prisoners in the Castle of Ballymore, were

---

[1] Alen's "Liber Niger."
[2] Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 28.
[3] D'Alton's "Dublin County." [4] D'Alton's "Archbishops of Dublin."
[5] D'Alton's "Dublin County." [6] *Ibid.* [7] *Ibid.*
[8] James Grace's and Thady Dowling's "Annals of Ireland."

removed in the custody of Geoffrey Brandewode, Sheriff of Dublin, to the castle there, for greater security, and to stand their trial.[1]

In 1355 Geoffrey fitz Eustace and Richard de Penkestown, Sheriff of Kildare, were directed to see that the garrisons of Kilteel, Rathmore, Ballymore, and Graney, in the County Kildare, were all up to their full strength,[2] so as to resist the incursions of the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and MacMurroughs. In the following year the sum of £10 was granted by the King to Ade Dodyng, of Ballymore, and his friends, in reward for having captured or slain Ravenyld macLorcan O'Byrne, Murtagh mac Connor O'Byrne, and Shaun mac Donnell more O'Byrne.[3]

In the following year the King caused Maurice FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare, to be severely censured for not having the garrison of Ballymore of sufficient strength to guard the marches. The Earl was ordered, at his own expense, to at once personally see that five mounted officers, twelve well-armed "hobelers" (or horsemen), and forty bowmen fully equipped, were quartered in the place.[4] Thirty years later (i.e., 1386) Maurice FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare; Sir William Wellesley, Sheriff of Kildare; Sir David Wogan, Sir Thomas FitzEustace, and Patrick Flattisbury were appointed to select trusty men to collect a tax, called "smoke silver," at the rate of a halfpenny a house where a fire was burned, in the Barony of Ballymore, and to spend the money in defraying the cost of the wards guarding the marches.[5]

In 1373 Thomas Minot, Archbishop of Dublin, appointed Thomas fitzOliver FitzEustace as Constable of the Castle of Ballymore, with a salary of £10 per annum, provided he should reside there with his family, and govern the tenants without extortion, and guard and maintain the fortress. This was confirmed by King Richard when in Dublin in 1395.[6]

In 1393 Robert Waldby, Archbishop of Dublin, was petitioned to lay before the King the grievances which existed in his Manor at Ballymore. One complaint was that the Earl of Kildare had, contrary to the liberties and franchises of Holy Church, quartered 100 kern on his seigniory of Ballymore, and on his tenants there, thereby causing unheard-of devastation. In consequence, the Earl was ordered to remove his kern, and make amends for the damage inflicted.[7]

---

[1] "Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.," p. 27. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 56.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 59 b. [4] *Ibid.*, p. 60. [5] *Ibid.*, p. 136.
[6] D'Alton's "County Dublin;" and Alen's "Liber Niger," p. 176 of the Journal for 1897 of the R.S.A. of Ireland.
[7] Graves's "Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland, 1393."

Some time between the years 1417 and 1449, during the time he was Archbishop, Richard Butler appointed Sir Richard FitzEustace, Knt., his Constable at Ballymore; and at his death he was succeeded in the constableship by his son and heir, Robert FitzEustace, in connection with whom the following Act was passed by a Parliament held at Drogheda in 1468:—

"The Archbishop of Dublin being seized in right of his See of the Manor of Ballymore, lying between the counties of Dublin and Kildare, among the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, Irish enemies, did of ancient times make constables thereof for life, or at will, which constables kept their residence there continually, and especially in time of war, and Richard Talbot, brother of Lord Furnival, Archbishop of Dublin, predecessor to Michael (Tregury), by the assent of his chapter, constituted Sir Richard FitzEustace Constable thereof, to him and the heirs male of his body, and granted him to receive in the said office the profits of the Mill to the annual sum of £10, and £10 a year rent-charge on the said lands. That the said Sir Richard FitzEustace died, and Robert, his son and heir, occupied the said office, but did not make his residence there, but made a sub-constable, one Lawrence O'Rogan, an Irishman both by father and mother, who by nature would discover the secrets of the English; also the said Robert FitzEustace lodged his sheep in the vaults of the said Castle, and wasted the same, and distrained the frank tenants and burgesses of the same, under colour of the said rent-charge. Therefore at the petition of Michael (Tregury), Archbishop of Dublin, it is enacted that the said Robert be compelled to keep a sufficient company of Englishmen and no Irish to guard the said Castle; and if the said Robert put any Irishman, not having his charter of liberty, to ward the said Castle, then it should be lawful for the said Archbishop and his successors to turn the said Robert out of the constableship, and give the said office to any other for life or years."[1]

About the year 1524, the grant of constableship, which appears to have become a hereditary office in the Eustace family, if they chose to claim it, was annulled by the Commissioners sent by Henry VIII, and decided in favour of Archbishop Hugh Inge.[2] On the 30th of April, 1540, George Browne, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Chapter of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, sent a letter concerning the Constableship of Ballymore to King Henry VIII, of which the following were the contents:—

"Received your letters dated Westminster 13th of March [1540] in favour of your servant Patrick Barnewall, to whom and his heirs male you direct us to confirm our right to the Constableship of Ballymore with the mill of the same, which, as it seems by your letters, will presently be void and in your gift by the attainder of Christopher Eustace. I, the Archbishop, whom this request principally touches, was not privy to the finding of any office whereby your Grace should be entitled in this behalf, if any such be taken. Eustace had no estate in the Constableship; nor

[1] Page 41, vol. ii, of the old series of "The Ulster Journal of Archæology."

[2] Page 408, in the 1897 vol. of the "R. S. A. of Ireland Journal."

have his ancestors held it since 1478, in Edward IV's reign; and in that of Henry VIII Parliament repealed the grant to the Eustaces, and all other such grants made by the Archbishops of Dublin. The Lord of Trymlettiston, your Chancellor, who had the custody of the body and lands of the said Christopher during his nonage, claimed the Constableship, and the matter was brought before the Dean of Lichfield, Sir Ralph Egerton, and Sir Anthony FitzHerbert, then your commissioners here, who decreed that the Archbishop and his successors ought to enjoy it, notwithstanding the said grant. The mill, moreover, is not comprehended in the grant. Before the grant was repealed, it was considered that the revenues of the Archbishop lying in the heart of the English Pale were not sufficient for the Archbishop to defend the residue of his lands lying in the marches and borders of Irishmen, as the said manor doth, joining the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and Kavanaghs. At present the lands appertaining thereunto are almost made waste, and the rent of assize thereof yearly not leviable above £20 sterling, where in times past it was 340 marks yearly. The rent cannot be increased, or the poor tenants there defended, but by the personal residence of an active person. We think Master Barnewall, who is your Serjeant at law, would not attend thereto, but substitute some other gentleman there of the country under him, who would oppress the poor tenants there, under pretence of their defence, as the Geraldines and Eustaces used to do in times past; and thus both your lands and revenues and the poor living of the ministers of the Church have decreased there. Sometimes, I, the Archbishop, must resort thither and lie there, as my predecessors have done, for the stay of the country; and lacking the use as then of the Castle and room of my house, which is very small, with the profits of the mill there, I should not have provision nor lodging in all those parts. We beseech you to have us excused for not conforming ourselves herein."

The Christopher Eustace mentioned in the above letter was of Ballycutlane, *alias* Cotlandstown, *alias* Coghlanstown (of which Mr. O'Connor Henchy's demesne of Stonebrook forms a portion). He took part in the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, for which he was outlawed, taken prisoner, and hanged in 1535. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of John Barnewall, 3rd Baron of Trimlestown. She died on the 11th February, 1549, leaving issue an only child, Joan Eustace, who married Nicholas Taaffe, of Athclare, in the County Louth.[1] The following extracts from an Inquisition taken in Naas in June, 1597, mention some of Christopher Eustace's relatives; it found that—

"Sir Robert FitzEustace, Knt. [the Constable of Ballymore mentioned in the Archbishop's letter quoted above], by his deed dated Edward IV, 19th [i.e., 1479], enfeoffed to certain uses, John Stokes and William Body, Priests, in the undermentioned lands, viz.:—Jagogeston, Baredore, and Rocheston, in the County Kildare, and Bertramston and Roweston in the County Meath.

"That John Stokes, the surviving feoffee, in March, 1486, delivered up these lands to James FitzEustace, son and heir of Sir Robert, who had left them in remainder to his other sons, Oliver, Richard, and Maurice.

[1] Elizabeth Fiant, No. 6,273.

"That James FitzEustace died on the 12th December, 1522.
"That his son and heir Nicholas died without issue in 1577.
"That Oliver and Richard FitzEustace died without issue.
"And that by reason of the attainder of Christopher Eustace of Cutlandstown, son and heir of Maurice Eustace, brother of the above-said James, father of the said Nicholas, the above-named premises had reverted to the Crown."[1]

We will now hark back to the few remaining items of Ballymore history that are recorded in the State Papers, &c.

In 1419, according to Henry Marleburrough's "Chronicle," O'Toole took 400 cows belonging to Balimore, breaking the peace, contrary to his oath.

At a chapter held at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, John Alen, the Dean (afterwards Archbishop), reported that, owing to the unsettled state of the Irish septs in the County Wicklow, he had been unable in 1468 to visit the Prebends of Tipperkevin, Tipper, Ballymore, Dunlavan, Yago, Donoughmore in Imaal, Stagonil, and Monahemock (i.e., Dunmanoge, near Maganey), as they all lay near the Irish enemy.[2]

On the resignation of John Walton, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1484, Gerald "more," the 8th Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, forcibly entered into and took possession of twenty-four townlands in the lordships of Ballymore and Castlekevin belonging to the See, and held them to the time of his death. After being dispossessed of them for thirty-two years, the then Archbishop recovered them from Gerald "oge," 9th Earl of Kildare, on the matter being referred to Patrick Bermingham and Richard Delahyde, Justices, and Bartholomew Dillon, Chief Baron, who decided in his favour.[3]

The following list of the County Kildare possessions of the Holy Trinity Church (or Christ Church), Dublin, is interesting, as it informs us of the saints to whom some of the county churches were dedicated. Besides Ballymore, they were :—

> Tenements in Rathmore. The town and lands of Punchestown, near Naas. The Church of Kilcullen, together with the annexed Chapels of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Castlemartin, and of St. Canice of Kinneagh, near Athgarvan.
>
> The tithes of Blackrath, *alias* Canonrath, in the parish of Kilcullen. The Chapels of St. Mary of Galmoleston (? Calverstown), St. David of Birdynchapel,

[1] Co. Kildare Ex. Inquisition, No. 41 of Elizabeth.
[2] Mason's "History of St. Patrick's," p. 136.
[3] D'Alton's "Archbishops of Dublin," p. 169.

and of St. John of Kilgone (Kilgowan), together with their tithes, the gift of Thomas fitz John FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare. A tenement and castle in Kilcullen; lands in that lordship, with their tithes, the gift of Thomas Walleys.[1]

In 1524 the immediate neighbourhood of Ballymore was the scene of the tragic death of Robert Talbot, of Belgard,[2] in the County Dublin. The Geraldines and the Butlers were, as usual, at daggers drawn; but the latter at this time were favoured by fortune, and Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormond, was now Lord Deputy. Robert Talbot was a great favourite with him, and was equally well hated by the Geraldines, who suspected him of spying on them, and of giving information about their doings to Ormond. Consequently, as he was on his way to spend Christmas in that year at Kilkenny Castle, he was met near Ballymore by a party of the Geraldines under one James FitzGerald, who set upon him, dispersed his followers, and left him dead on the road.[3] So incensed was the Earl of Ormond when the news reached him, that he brought an impeachment against the Earl of Kildare in England. The James FitzGerald above mentioned is called "Chief of the Earl of Kildare's followers." He, I believe, was identical with James FitzGerald of Osberstown, who is said to have married an Eustace of the Ballycutland family, and who was Constable of the Earl of Kildare's Castle of Lea in the Queen's County at the time of the Silken Thomas's Rebellion.

About the year 1537 Robert Cowley (Master of the Rolls) wrote to Thomas Cromwell (Secretary of State), making suggestions for the better management of the Pale, one of which was that:—"As Ballymore and Tallaght, belonging to the Archbishop of Dublin, stand most for the defence of the counties of Kildare and Dublin against the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, therefore it should be ordered that the Commissioners shall see

---

[1] "Calendar of Christ Church Deeds," No. 379.

[2] According to a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, taken in Dublin in 1525, it was found that Robert Talbot, of Belgard, died on the 20th November, 1523, and that his wife was Margaret Eustace, of the house of Ballycotland; that their son and heir, John Talbot, died on the 19th November, 1519, having been twice married—(1) to Ismay Sutton, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret; and (2) to Elinor Eustace, by whom he had a daughter, Anne; that these two daughters were next heirs to their grandfather, Robert.

(The next Talbot of Belgard was Reginald Talbot—? John's brother.)

[3] Ware's and Thady Dowling's "Annals of Ireland."

that the farmers and tenants there shall be such Marchers as shall be able to defend those Marches."[1]

The County Kildare, after the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, remained for years in a very disturbed state, as many of those who participated in it and were outlawed were forced to live a "rapparee" existence until they were either captured or had fled the country. It is at this time that "The Annals of the Four Masters" make their only mention of Ballymore Eustace. Under the year 1546 they state that:—

"Many disaffected persons of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William and Maurice-an-fheadha [i.e., of the wood], sons of James "meirgeach" [i.e., the wrinkled], son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other young men besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mor-na-n Iustasach [Ballymore Eustace], and the plundering of Rath-bile [Rathvilly, Co. Carlow], and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain [Rathangan], from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows—a number, in fact, that could not be enumerated or reckoned."

In the following year these Annals further state that Maurice and his brother Henry, sons of James "meirgach," were put to death and quartered in Dublin; also that:—

"An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Connor into the County of Kildare, and they burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces, where they remained until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot-soldiers."

In 1572 it was reported to the Lord Deputy that the Irish rebels had burned all Ballymore, except Mr. Le Strange's house and castle, which was saved through the exertions of a rebel leader, James fitz Maurice FitzGerald,[2] a cousin of the Earl of Desmond. The two principal Leinster leaders were Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, of Glenmalure, and Rory "oge" O'More, of Leix.

In July, 1597, John Hoey, His Majesty's Sergeant-at-Arms, had a grant of the town of Ballymore, with a thatched castle and 100 acres, as also common of pasture in the Braddly (i.e., Broadleas), and Bishop's Hill, near Ballymore,[3] late in the tenure of Tirloch O'Farrell, parcel of the possessions of James Eustace, late Viscount Baltinglass.

In 1608 the King revived, in favour of Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, the rights of holding markets and fairs here.

---

[1] State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 451.
[2] Hamilton's "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland."
[3] "Rot. Pat. Canc. Hib." and vol. ii of Morrin.





FRONT AND BACK VIEWS OF THE TALL CROSS IN THE BALLYMORE EUSTACE CHURCHYARD.

(From Photographs by W FitzG.)

At the time of the Rebellion of 1641, a Richard Bellings was in possession of 200 acres in Ballymore; and Walter fitz Nicholas fitz Edmund Eustace of Elverstown, in the Parish of Tipperkevin, was seised of one castle and sixty acres, called Castle-Barry, in the townland of Ballymore Eustace, as well as of two farms there, called Talbot's land and Bennet's land, which were held of the Archbishop of Dublin. These lands they forfeited, and were outlawed for participation in the Rebellion.[1]

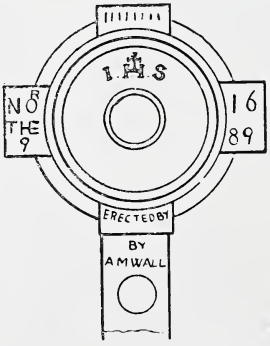
From this period nothing worthy of note is recorded of Ballymore Eustace. Like most of the other towns in the County Kildare, it suffered greatly during the troubles in '98; several of the houses and the Protestant church were burnt; and many of the rebels were slain in the streets, as at this time it was garrisoned by detachments of the Tyrone, Antrim, and Armagh Militia, and some yeomanry under the command of a Captain Beevor.

The place, as we have already said, now contains no trace of the Castle; nor are there any other remains of antiquity, except a couple of granite crosses, which, though ringed, are not perforated.

The smaller cross of the two is now only 6 feet in height; it is fixed in a base, and most of the head is broken off and lost; it stands among the graves to the south-east of the church.

The other cross is 11 feet in height above ground; without excavating at the foot, it cannot be ascertained whether it, too, stands in a base or not. On either side of the shaft, near the head, is a large boss; another projects from the centre of the head on one side only. In 1689 some incised lettering was cut on the arms outside the double ring on the head; as far as is legible, it reads:—

NO^{R} THE 9 | 1689 | ERECTED BY | BY | AM WALL.



[1] County Dublin Chancery Inquisitions of Charles II.

Probably it was *re*-erected at this time, as the "cut" of the cross is, in my opinion, of a far earlier date.

Over the boss, too, is an I H S; and over this again are traces of lettering, now undecipherable, but possibly reading, "THIS CROSS WAS."

This cross stands close to the church on the north-west side.

At the east end of the church the foundations, overgrown with briars, of the old church—perhaps the one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary—are traceable.

Inside the church tower is placed an ancient unsculptured Font.

On the opposite side of the Liffey to Ballymore Eustace, close to the National Schoolhouse, near the entrance-gate to Mount Cashel demesne, is what is considered a Holy Well, though the Pattern-day is forgotten: it is called "Tober-na-grass." As to the meaning of the name, Father M'Carthy, the P.P. of Ballymore Eustace, explains it as meaning "the Well of Favour or Blessing;" and, in Dr. Joyce's opinion, it means "the Well of the Crosses."

A quarter of a mile above Ballymore Eustace Bridge is a very picturesque cataract, formed by the Liffey tumbling over a ridge of rocks; it is called "Gooleen-a-wautha;" and to Dr. Joyce I am again indebted for the meaning of the name.



GOOLEEN-A-WAUTHA CATARACT, NEAR BALLYMORE EUSTACE.

It is derived, he says, from the Irish words "Gabhailin-a-bhaidhte," meaning literally, "the little river-fork of the drowning" (i.e., flooding). By some this Irish name has been distorted to "Golden Water," from its resemblance in sound. It is well to rectify mistakes of this sort, and recover, where possible, the true pronunciation of the old Irish names in our county.

Fisher, in his "Views in Ireland," 1795, gives an illustration of this cataract, but calls it "Gulna-water Waterfall."

Note.

Archbishop Alen, in his pre-Reformation Register book, called the "Crede Mihi," gives the following list of churches in the Deanery of Ballymore :—

		NOW CALLED.	
Ecclesia de Rathsalach	...	Rathsallagh,	Co. Wicklow.
,, Donlouan	...	Dunlavin,	,,
,, Tobyr ...	...	Tober,	,,
,, Donard ...	...	Donard,	,,
Capella de Creuelpy ...	...	Crehelp,	,,
,, Villa Walensis	...	Walshstown,	,,
Ecclesia de Sancto Bosco	...	Holly Wood,	,,
,, Donboke ...	...	Dunboyke,	,,
,, Villa Yago	...	Gaganstown,	Co. Kildare.
Capella de Inchebrislan	...	Gilltown,	,,
,, Villa Brethennoch	...	Brannockstown,	,,
Ecclesia de Balicudlan	...	Coghlanstown,	,,
,, Balimor	...	Ballymore Eustace,	,,
,, Typerkeivin	...	Tipperkevin,	,,
Capella de Balibothe	...	Ballybought,	,,
,, Lechohan	...	(Formerly on Broadleas)	,,
Ecclesia de Kilkeyvin	...	Tipper,	,,
Capella de Tacwarech	...	Athgarrett,	,,
Ecclesia de Rathmor cum capellis		Rathmore,	,,
,, Kilhelle	...	Kilteel	,,
,, Downachyonelach	...	Donoughmore in Imaal,	Co. Wicklow.
Capella de Villa Cumyn	...	Cumminstown,	,,
Ecclesia de Tulachfergus	...	Tulfarris,	,,
,, Kilpatrick	...	Kilpatrick,	,,
Capella de Villa Haroll	...	Haroldstown,	,,
Ecclesia de Kilbride	...	Kilbride,	,,
,, Villa Raysin		?	,,
,, Kilbodan		?	,,

Pagan Antiquities near Ballymore Eustace.

The existing objects of antiquarian interest, lying a short distance to the south of Ballymore Eustace, are three in number :—

The Piper's Stones.

1. Large boulders of granite placed in a circle, 31 yards in diameter, on the townland of Broadleas



The Piper's Stones, near Ballymore Eustace.

(Photograph by G. Roche.)

Commons, called "The Piper's Stones." They are now 29 in number, and originally formed a complete circle of closely placed boulders, though now there are large gaps in the ring, showing where, in times past, many have been broken up and carted off for building purposes. At a place called Athgraney there is a similar circle of stones; and in the Deerpark near Blessington was another, both also called "The Piper's Stones;" but this last was entirely demolished years ago for building purposes. Though these stone circles are by some thought to be connected with Druidical worship, they are probably sepulchral monuments; though they may have answered both purposes.

The name of "Piper's Stones," so often applied to this class of monument, must have had its origin in some now forgotten legend. The only explanation the old people give for the name is that Bag-pipe music, played by the "good people," or fairies, is still occasionally heard at the spot.

Colonel Wood-Martin, in his "Pagan Ireland" (p. 263), says that "cromleacs are, when undisturbed, almost invariably surrounded by a circle of large stones." It is possible that a cromleac formerly existed here too, particularly as the County Wicklow Ordnance Survey Letters, written in 1839, mention two large stones as then lying inside the circle, which are not now in existence.

Knockshee Moat.

2. A quarter of a mile to the north-east of the Piper's Stones are the remains of a pagan sepulchral Moat, called "Knockshee," a name meaning "The Fairy Hill." It, too, is on the townland of Broadleas Commons. Unfortunately but little is now left, as some three-fourths of it appear to have been demolished long ago, probably for top-dressing the farm it stands on. An underground passage is said to run from it to "The Piper's Stones;" but this is not at all likely. What may have given rise to this tradition is, that during the demolition of the Moat, the men employed may have discovered the kist or slab-lined chamber in the middle of it, and mistook it for the entrance to "a cave" or passage, of which there is now no trace.

In pagan times annual or triennial fairs took place at these Moats in honour of the dead chief; they were partly commercial and partly religious gatherings. On

the introduction of Christianity, it is very remarkable how many of the primitive churches were built in close proximity to a Moat; it was clearly intended that the power of the Church should gradually attract the assembled crowd from the Moat with its pagan associations. In our county instances of this proximity are to be found at Kilkea, Birtown, Clane, Mainham, Naas, Rathmore, Old Connell, Cloncurry, &c.

Though at the present time there is no trace of a church near this Moat, yet Mason, in his "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral" (p. 41), states that Archbishop Alen, who died in 1534, mentions the chapel of "Lechohan" as being situated near a stream called the Sigin, and then in ruins. Mason adds that "Lechohan" was probably situated on that portion of the Commons of Ballymore now called Broadleas.



The prostrate Long Stone, near Ballymore Eustace.
(From a Photograph by W. FitzG.)

The Long Stone.

3. Half a mile to the north-west of "The Piper's Stones" is a prostrate monolith of granite, known as

"The Long Stone," from which the townland takes its name. It formerly stood in a small rath-like enclosure, now levelled, but was thrown down about the year 1836; since its fall a couple of small Latin crosses have been cut on its upper side. In its present condition it measures 13½ ft. in length and 10 ft. in circumference at the butt. There are fractures at both ends, so that its original length was probably much greater. In appearance it closely resembles the Long Stones of Furness (or Fornaghts Great), Cradockstown, Punchestown, Newtown (Tipper),[1] Kilgowan, and Mullaghmast, which are all of granite, and all in this county.

These Long Stones were sepulchral monuments, though, at the same time, they may have been objects of pagan worship, as we are told, in "The Annals of the Four Masters," that a stone called "Crom Cruach," which stood on Magh Sleacht (i.e., the plain of the worshipping), in the County Cavan, was the chief idol of the pagan Irish, till it was overthrown by St. Patrick.

Some Long Stones, like the one at Kilgowan, for instance, have a cross cut on them. It is supposed that this was done by the early saints, who, instead of irritating the people by the destruction of the object of their worship, chose a more peaceful and wiser course in turning it to a Christian use, and thus gradually weaned them from pagan practices. The upper portion of the Long Stone of Newtown (Tipper), in like manner, has been rudely fashioned into a cross-head. The stone mentioned in "The Annals of the Four Masters," under the year A.D. 998:—"The stone of Lia Alive fell in Moynalvy [County Meath] and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn, Monarch of Ireland," was probably a "Long Stone."

By Irish-speaking people the standing stone is called "Gallaun."

I know of no existing cromleach (or dolman, as it is called by English antiquaries) in the County Kildare. The name "cromleach" is said to mean "the sloping stone." It consists of a vast rock, or huge boulder, placed on some upright stones in the form of a small oblong chamber. The finest specimen in all Leinster is one that stands on Browne's Hill (or Kernanstown), near Carlow, just two miles from our county's bounds. The

[1] Called "Newtown-O'More" in the Inquisitions

covering-stone is computed to weigh 110 tons. How it was raised to its present position, over 1,500 years ago, no man can tell. In the West of Ireland these cromleachs go by the general name of "Labba Dearmaid agus Grania," or Dermot and Grania's Bed, in allusion to the occupation of them in the second



Map shewing the position of the Antiquarian Objects South of Ballymore Eustace.

century by Dermot O'Dyna and Grania, who had eloped with him to avoid marrying Finn MacCoole.

The sepulchral monument known as a "carn," which consists of an immense heap of stones piled over a kist containing

skeletons, or burial-urns, is not found in the County Kildare. The reason of this is that the moat takes its place; as, according to the material that was handiest, of such was the monument composed. In the same way the old style of mud-cabin in our county is represented by the stone hovel in the County Galway. Only two townlands in the County Kildare, judging by their names, possibly had a carn on them: one is "Carn," and the other "Carnalway," both in the Poor Law Union of Naas.

THE WOLFE FAMILY OF COUNTY KILDARE.

By GEORGE WOLFE.

THE name "Wolfe" was probably adopted as a patronymic when surnames became customary. The name is of Saxon or Danish origin, probably the former. The present family settled in Kildare about 1650. The first place of residence seems to have been Huttonrede, in the parish of Kill. Before that time there had been a family, who spelt their name in the same way, settled for many centuries in the county, seised of considerable property at Kilcolman, Oldcourt, and Ardscull, all of which was forfeited by the attainder of Nicholas Wolfe, in 1641; and, at the same time, three others of the family were outlawed. The probability is that Richard Wolfe, the first of the present family who settled in Kildare, was descended from this older branch, as he seems to have taken up his residence quietly, considering the disturbed state of the country, and more like a wanderer returning to his native soil than a foreigner settling in a strange land. There is, however, a theory that the Wolfes of Forenaughts are descended from Randolphus de Rode, *alias* Le Wolfe, of Church Lawton, in the county of Chester. The arms borne by this family are exactly the same as those of the Wolfes of Kildare. Colour is given to this view by an article published in the "Encyclopædia Londonensis," 1806, page 671, in an account of John, 2nd Viscount Kilwarden.

Richard Wolfe, of Huttonrede, was accompanied to Ireland by one son and four daughters, viz., John, Jane (wife of Hugh Banner, of Punchestown, County Kildare), Dorothy (wife of William Brunton, of Bishopscourt, County Kildare), Anne Katherine, and Eleanor (wife of William Burgoyne). He died about 1678, and was buried in the church at Oughterard.

John, son of the said Richard, seems to have been settled at the date of the Revolution at Baronrath, which he held by a lease from Sir William Sandys, Bart., who was an extensive landowner in Kildare. In 1693 he obtained a new lease from Sir W. Sandys; and his son shortly afterwards married a niece of that gentleman. John Wolfe appears to have served annually for many years on the Grand Juries of the county. He died in 1715, and was interred at Oughterard. He was succeeded by

his eldest son, Richard, who married Lydia, daughter of Patrick Page, of Forenaughts, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Sandys, Bart. From this Richard Wolfe the family spread into three branches—first, that of Forenaughts; second, that of Blackhall; and third, that of Baronrath. John succeeded his father at Forenaughts, which is now the property of the head of the family. Thomas, the second son, obtained a lease of Blackhall from his uncle, John Page. He afterwards purchased the place, along with other property in King's County. Blackhall is now owned by Major R. F. Rynd, the eldest son of Helena, daughter and heiress of Peter Wolfe, High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1805, and wife of Christopher Rynd, of Mount Armstrong. Thomas Wolfe married Margaret Lombard, and died in 1787, leaving a son, Theobald (the third son, Theobald, was the eminent counsellor afterwards referred to), and a daughter, Mary. The fourth son, Richard, inherited Baronrath, which remained in the hands of the Wolfe family of that branch until William Standish Wolfe, who died in 1869, disposed of it. I am not aware who purchased it at that time, but it is now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Kennedy, H.M.L.

Richard Wolfe, father of the said brothers, John, Thomas, and Richard, died in 1732, and was buried in the Church of St. David's, Naas. His successor at Forenaughts, John, was born 1700. He was a Captain in the Kildare Militia, High Sheriff, 1755, married Mary, only child of Williams Philpott, and died, 1760. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Philpott, Captain in the Kildare Militia, and High Sheriff of the County Kildare. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Dromkeen, County Limerick, and died, 1775, and was buried with his wife in St. Mary's Church, Dublin. His eldest son and heir was John, Colonel in the Kildare Militia, High Sheriff, 1779, M.P. for Kildare, and afterwards for Wicklow. He raised and commanded a troop of yeomanry, called the Forenaughts Cavalry, the badges and some of the accoutrements of which are now in the possession of the head of the family. He was appointed Governor of County Kildare, in conjunction with William Robert, Duke of Leinster, March 12th, 1803. He married his cousin Charlotte, daughter of his granduncle, Theobald Wolfe, the eminent counsellor, and died April 13th, 1816. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, Captain in the Forenaughts Cavalry, and Deputy Governor, County Kildare, who only survived his father three months, dying in June, 1816. His successor was the Rev. Richard Wolfe, who married, in 1831, Lady Charlotte Sophia Hely Hutchinson, sister of John, 2nd Earl of Donoughmore. Richard Wolfe died 1841, leaving the reversion of his estates to



Arthur Wolfe, 1st Viscount Kilwarden.

(Painted by Hamilton.)

From an Engraving in Vol. I of Barrington's "Historic Memoirs of Ireland."

his cousin, Theobald George Samuel Wolfe, eldest son of James Wolfe, Major in the Kildare Militia, who succeeded thereto in 1870, on the death of Lady Charlotte Wolfe. Theobald G. S. Wolfe married Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of Henry Moreland Ball, of Kersiebank House, Stirlingshire, and Tipperkevin, County Kildare, and great-granddaughter of Sir Edward Lovett Pearce, M.P. for Ratoath in the Irish Parliament, from whose designs the General Post Office in Dublin and the Irish Houses of Parliament were built. The Ball family trace their pedigree down to Edward I, being descended from Humphrey de Bohun and the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of that Sovereign. One of that family afforded protection to Prince Charles Edward at Kersiebank House during the rising of 1745. The Duke of Cumberland's party searched the house for the Prince, and left behind them a claymore, now in the possession of the family.

Theobald George Wolfe died in 1872, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, LL.B., M.A., T.C.D., Lieutenant, Royal Scots Greys. He was killed in the attempt to relieve General Gordon in 1885, at Abu Klea, Soudan, aged twenty-nine, and was buried on the battle-field. He was succeeded by his brother George, born 1859, Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1882, 8th Hussars, 1885 to 1890, married, 1888, Emily Maud Mary, only child of Richard Smethurst, Ellerbeck Hall, Chorley, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff for Lancashire, 1874, and widow of J. J. Leeman, D.L., M.P. for York. He has an only child and heiress presumptive, Emily Maud Charlotte.

Many members of the family have served their country with distinction in the army and navy, including Major-General James Wolfe, the hero of Quebec; with whom kinship is claimed by the Wolfes of Forenaughts, and also on his side, as shown by an autograph letter from him, in the possession of a member of the family living in Canada. Major Edward Wolfe, born 1781, served all through the Peninsular War, and was wounded slightly at Talavera and Nevelle, and dangerously at the siege of Badajoz. He died in 1875, aged ninety-four. His medal, with six clasps, is now in the possession of the family. Williams Wolfe, R.N., served with distinction in the American War, and was killed in a night attack.

The legal element is also strongly marked in the family—first, in the person of Theobald Wolfe, born 1710, a most distinguished counsellor in his day, of whom many portraits and engravings by Bartolozzi are in existence. He was twice married, and had five daughters, of whom one, Charlotte, married her cousin, Colonel John Wolfe, of Forenaughts. Theobald Wolfe built the family vault at Oughterard, died 1784, and was buried in it.

The second great legal personality was Arthur, 1st Viscount Kilwarden, distinguished for his great humanity and love of justice, as well as for his great ability. He served the offices of Attorney- and Solicitor-General, and was appointed Lord Chief Justice in 1796. He represented the borough of Coleraine, and afterwards Jamestown, in the Irish Parliament. He married Anne, daughter of William Ruxton, of Ardee. She was created a peeress, August, 1795, with the title of Baroness Kilwarden of Kilteel; and he, on his elevation to the Bench, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Kilwarden of Newlands; and afterwards he was created a viscount. On the death of Lord Clare, the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hardwicke, was desirous of appointing him Lord Chancellor; but the English Government would not consent, owing, it is believed, to the strenuous efforts which he made to secure Theobald Wolfe Tone a fair trial. He was murdered, along with his nephew, the Rev. Richard Straubengie Wolfe, in Thomas Street, Dublin, in mistake, it is believed, for Lord Carleton, on the night of July 23rd, 1803, and was buried in the vault at Oughterard. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Viscount Kilwarden, who died in 1830. He never married, and, his brothers having died unmarried during his lifetime, the title became extinct.

The literary element is represented by the Rev. Charles Wolfe, born 1791. He was the author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," "Jugurtha in Prison," and many other poems and lyrics, which are to be found in the memoir of him written by the late Archdeacon Russell. He died in 1831, was buried in the old ruined church of Clonmell, Cove, Cork, and there is a monument erected to his memory in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

The late Archdeacon John Wolfe, D.D., was also a writer of some repute, and was highly thought of by men of letters in the ecclesiastical world. He was on the eve of promotion to a bishopric when death cut short his career. He was born 1817, being the second son of Major James Wolfe, and brother of Theobald George Wolfe, of Forenaughts. He died in August, 1871.

In the line of politics, Colonel John Wolfe, of Forenaughts, was M.P. for Kildare, and afterwards for Wicklow, in the Irish Parliament. He was a well-known and most determined anti-Unionist. He was offered a peerage by Lord Clare, if he would vote for the Union, which he declined to do, and in consequence the command of the Kildare Militia was taken from him, and also an appointment he held in the Custom House. He was, however, some years after the Union, appointed Governor of Kildare, in conjunction with William Robert, Duke



The Rev. Charles Wolfe, M.A.,
Author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore.

(From an Illustration in Archdeacon Russell's "Memoirs of the Rev. Charles Wolfe," 1826.)

of Leinster. In "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," by Sir Jonah Barrington, he is described in the Red List as "incorruptible; not to be purchased."

Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder of "The United Irishmen," was godson of Theobald Wolfe, of Blackhall, after whom he was named.

The arms of the Wolfes of Forenaughts are :—

Argent, three wolves' heads erased sable, ducally gorged, Or.

Crest, a wolf's head, sa. ducally gorged, Or.

Motto, Pro Patria Mori.

For many of the above facts, dates, &c., I am indebted to the researches of my cousin, Colonel Robert Wolfe.



COUNTY KILDARE FOLK-TALES.

[Collected by Miss Greene from the narration of Tom Daly, gardener at Millbrook.]

(*Continued from page* 259.)

How Tom Daly saw the Dead Coach coming down "Sal's Hill."—I was going home one night, when I lived in Bushfield, and it was late—I'm sure it was up to twelve o'clock or after. Well, I was just at the top of the hill, when I heard the quarest kind of a buzzing nise ever you saw; and I seen something coming towards me along inside of the hedge at Mullachreelan side; it was a good piece up—about forninst where Matty Kirvan used to live. When I heerd it first, I thought it was a car coming, and I stepped in on the path to let it pass; but, begor, when I seen it coming inside of the hedge, I stepped out on the road again, and it came on down the drive inside the hedge; it was buzzing like a thresher; there was no lights nor nothing, and I couldn't see the shape of it behind the hedge, but it was like a coach. Well, I stood on the road and looked at it, and it went on fair and aisy down to the quarry lane, and I seen it no more. I didn't know whether to wake them at the gate lodge or not, for I was partly afeard I would meet it going down through Bushfield Wood; but I didn't wake them. I wasn't a bit afeard either, only I didn't like to meet it the second time. I never seen it afther, and I told my mother when I got in what I seen, and she said: "Will nothing keep you from rambling at night, till you get a good fright?"

They say it is the dead coach, and the men and horses has no heads; but I never seen it only that once; but I heard it often when I would be coming home late, if I was off anywhere. [Told by T. Daly, 1900.]

Mowing the Rath.—I'll tell you a quare thing, too. My grandfather's brother, when he was a young lad, was going out mowing with two ould men that was mowers. Well, they were to mow a rath, and the two ould fellows was pretty knacky, so they made a bet, which of them would cut the first stroke; but they let my grandfather's brother get there first, and begor, the first stroke of the scythe he gave on the rath, his thigh broke! So that shows it isn't right to do them things. I wouldn't mow a rath to-day, for all ever I seen. [T. Daly, 1900.]

How the Boy got the better of the Pooka.—I believe the fairies spit on the blackberries on All Hallow E'en? It's the

Pooka, they say, spits on them, said Daly, and makes them bad on All Hallow E'en. He 's like a mule, and he has his bed over beyant Athy, at Kilberry. They say that if he meets anyone at dusk, he puts his head between their legs, and carries them through the country all night—through hedges and ditches and trees and everywhere—so they get all scratched and torn. And he always leaves them back in the same spot he got them. There was a boy putting out horses one evening, and begor, the Pooka met him and put his head between his legs, and put him up on his back, and carried him all through the country the whole night, and left him back in the same spot he got him, and he was all torn and desthroyed with thorns. "Will you ride again to-morrow night?" says the Pooka. "I will," says the boy. Well, the boy brought a saddle and bridle and spurs to the place he was to meet the Pooka at, and said he would ride if the Pooka would let him put them on. "All right," said the Pooka, "put them on." So he put them on, and the Pooka carried him through the country as before, and every lep he'd give, the boy would give him a prod with the spurs, and had him as torn and bruised as the boy was the night before. The Pooka brought him back to the place they started from, and asked him would he ride again the next night. "I will," said the boy. Begor, when they met the next night, the Pooka asked: "Have you got the pillyeen paul?" (meaning the bridle). "I have," said the boy. "Have you the two legs across?" (meaning the saddle). "I have," said the boy. "Have you the diggers?" (spurs). "I have," repeated the boy. "Well, the divil a bit I 'll carry you to-night," said the Pooka. So that boy was able for the Pooka. [Told by Tom Daly, 1900.]

The Pooka and the silk dress.—I often hard the ould people talking of the Pooka's hole at Kilberry. They never showed me where it was. There was a housemaid at Lord Downes's, and she had a terrible lot of work to do in the evenings. Well, she used to go and lie down and go to sleep, and still the work used to be always done, and done well too. So Lady Downes gave her a silk dress. But, begor, it was the Pooka done the work all the time. One evenin' she was asleep, and the silk dress was lyin' beside her, and the Pooka came and saw it, and took it, and put it on, and said he didn't see why she should be going about in silks, and he doing all the work. So he went off with the silk dress, and would never do another stroke of work for her after. [Told by Tom Daly, November 8th, 1900.]

The Murrain Animal.—I saw a Murrain once. I was lookin' for burds' nests in that low-lying bit of ground there

next Moatfield, belongin' to Deegan of Inch Castle. I was only a little chap, not as big—no, not half—as that little chap of FitzPatrick's there below. It was in an ould drain; it was the size of a young cat, and it had a head just like a cat, and it sat up and looked at me—it had no hair. It was a greenish colour, shining all over, and it was the colour of one of them great big slugs that you see. It was streaked with brown, it had a streak down its back, and then it had streaks going from that on its sides. I ran for an ould man—Tom Flannigan—that lived next to us; his garden was next to ours, and he came with a stick, and when he saw it, he said it was a Murrain. It was sitting up just the same way when we came back. He tould me it goes along in the dew in the early morning, and the cattle smell it, and follow it and lick it, and the minute they lick it they get the Murrain. He didn't kill it, but I thought he had a right to kill it, and I was afraid to go there for many a day. I never heard tell of one, nor seen one, before or since; but I remember it well. [T. Daly, 1900.]

How the dead cock showed who stole the silver.—It was an ould man by the name of John Lannigan tould me about it; I don't remember it meself. He lived in a cottage—you might see the remains of it beyond the stream—below at George Alcock's. It happened at Grangemellon House, when Mr. Le Clerc lived there. He kep three sarvent girls in it; and there was silver spoons and one thing and another going, and no one could tell anything about them. So Mr. Le Clerc got a cock killed, and put it in a basin of water in the hall, and he called in the girls one after the other, and tould them to tip the cock with their hand. The first of them didn't mind: they knew nothing of the silver; and they came in and tipped the cock, and went out again; but this girl—I think her name was Mary Dunne—was afeard, because she had taken the things, and stayed to the last, and, begor o' war, the very minute she tipped the cock, it lepped up and flapped its wings in her face, and spatthered her all over with blood. So she had to give up the things she took. It was the quarest thing ever I heerd, and it 's parfectly thrue. I often heerd the ould people at the Park Wall talkin' about it. [Told by T. Daly, 1901.]

The Leprechaun and the Boy.—I heard a boy caught a Leprechaun once, and he held him and bet him, and made him say he'd tell where there was money. So the Leprechaun tould him to get a bit of a stick, and showed him where to stick it down, and said: "There now, if you go and get a fack, and dig there, you 'll get money." So he let the Leprechaun go then, and went and got the fack; but when he came back with

it, the field was stuck all over with hundreds of sticks; and so that 's the way the Leprechaun thricked him. [Told by Tom Daly, 1900.]

In ould times when they wanted to keep the childher in, they used to tell them when they heard a thrush cracking snails on a stone, that that was the Leprechaun mending his brogues. [Told by T. Daly, 1900.]

The money buried at Inch Castle.—They say there is money buried in an iron chest in the Castle of Inch. I often heerd tell that different and different people went to dig it up; and always as soon as they hit the top of the chest with the fack, they would have to leave it and go, with the storm and nise of all sorts that would rise up. The stoutest man would have to go; and I suppose the chest is there yet. My grandmother often tould me about it. [T. Daly, 1900.]

There is another quare thing about the Castle of Inch. There was a draw-well in the castle yard, and they wanted to fill it up, and they were near a week drawing loads of clay and stones before it was filled up; and then they were drawing loads over it for a week, and one morning they found it was open bigger nor ever it was. [T. Daly, 1900.]

Wells.—I heard of a patthern at Toberara (Well) and at Glassealy Well (that 's St. Patrick's Well; it has a big ash-tree over it). I often heard tell, but I couldn't say if it 's true, that the water from Glassealy Well, no matter how long you boil it, it won't boil up. [T. Daly, 1900.]

There was a man called Keating, a rich man, lived near the Toberara holy well, and there was a spring-well on his place the people used to come to for water. He wanted to stop them coming, but he couldn't, so he put some dirty stuff into the well, so they had to stop. Well, in two year he was bruck out of it ntirely. I always heard tell it 's onlucky to stop people from spring water.—[T. Daly, 1900.]

Deil and Apple.—It is said that our Lord was eating an apple, and there was a deil in it, ever since which the deil has, when crushed, the smell of an apple.

RATHMORE.

Read by Mr. HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, at the Society's Meeting, on the 25th September, 1901.

THE meaning of the name "Rathmore" is "the great Rath or Fort," as the circular entrenched strongholds of the Irish were called, and are still called at the present day. The name applied to them by the peasantry, of "Dane's Forts," is quite erroneous, and given in ignorance; but the erection of any such works which puzzle them is attributed to the Danes, in the same way as the destruction of all castles and churches is by them laid to Cromwell's charge.

As was stated on p. 457 of the Second Volume of our Journal, the great artificial mound at Rathmore, which is, unfortunately, being demolished by road contractors, is not a rath or fort, but a Pagan sepulchral Moat; and, if the name Rathmore is taken from it, it is altogether misapplied.

Shortly after the Anglo-Normans arrived in Ireland, Rathmore appears to have been granted to the Barons of Offaly, as, in a grant dated 1229, defining the mearing of the forest lands of Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, it is stated that on the west side they were bounded by the land of Naas, and thence to Rathmore, the land of Maurice FitzGerald.[1] One of the witnesses to the deed is a Stephen de Segrave, from whom "Segrave's Castle" in the locality may have been called.

In 1286 Gerald fitz Maurice oge FitzGerald, 4th Baron of Offaly, was wounded in battle by the O'Briens of Thomond (Co. Clare), and shortly after died at Rathmore, and was buried at Kildare.[2]

In July, 1310, John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, afterwards created Earl of Kildare, in consideration of his services to Edward I during the wars in Scotland and Flanders, and to Edward II in Ireland, was granted a pardon for intrusion upon certain lands without licence from the Crown. It appears that a certain John de Verdon during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) enfeoffed Maurice FitzGerald (5th Baron of Offaly), and Agnes Valentia, or de Valence, his wife, of the Manors of Adare, Croom, Athlackagh, "Wrigeda, Grene, and Esgrene," all in the County Limerick, to hold to the said

---

[1] Page 262, Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland."
[2] Cox's "History of Ireland," vol. i, p. 77.

Maurice and Agnes and their heirs; and after the said Maurice's death (*ante* 1274), his son and heir, Gerald, enfeoffed his cousin, John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, of the Manors of Maynooth and Rathangan, in the County Kildare, and Legh (Lea, Queen's County), with the reversion of the Manors of Geashill in the King's County, and Rathmore in the County Kildare, and the Limerick Manors. After the death of the said Gerald, without an heir, a certain Juliana de Cogan, aunt of the said Gerald, and sister of the said Maurice, entered upon the said Manors of Rathmore, Adare, &c., but soon after enfeoffed the said John fitz Thomas thereof, who continued his seizin for a year and more, and then demised them to the said Agnes for life, on whose death he entered into the same without the king's licence. Hence his pardon.[1]

In 1317 Thomas fitz John[2] FitzGerald, 2nd Earl of Kildare, obtained the king's permission to enfeoff Brother Roger Outlawe, Prior of Kilmainham in Dublin, in one messuage and fifteen acres of land in Rathmore, together with the advocation of the church there, and all the chapels appertaining to it. Among the number, the churches of Kilbride and of the "Villa Reysin" were subservient to the church of Rathmore,[3] which was dedicated to St. Columbe [? Columbkill, whose festival falls on the 9th of June].

In 1356 the king sent letters of censure to those persons who had charge of Rathmore, Kylhele (Kilteel), Ballymore-Eustace, and Graney, in the County Kildare, for neglecting to keep up the garrisons in those castles to their proper strength. In particular he blamed Maurice FitzGerald, 4th Earl of Kildare, for neglecting his Manor of Rathmore, which had been granted to the Earl's grandfather by the king's grandfather. The Earl, under pain of forfeiting this Manor, is ordered to go in person to Rathmore, accompanied by five esquires, twelve "hobelars," or horsemen, and forty bowmen, with other foot-soldiers, all fully armed and accoutred, and there to take steps to resist the incursions of the O'Byrnes and their confederates, all at the Earl's own expense.[4]

In 1415 Gerald FitzGerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, received a pardon from the king for all intrusions in the Castle and Manor of Kildare, and in his Manors of Maynooth and Rathmore.[5]

---

[1] Page 364, Brewer's "Calendar of Carew MSS." (Book of Howth).
[2] "Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal."
[3] Alen's "Crede mihi."
[4] "Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.," p. 60a.
[5] *Ibid.*

In the sixteenth century the Manor of Rathmore contained seven castles, ninety-eight messuages, two mills, and 1,990 acres of land. It was composed of the following townlands, many of whose names are now obsolete :—

Rathmore, *alias* Radmore, *alias* Ramore.
Rathnakill, *alias* Rathturkill.
Monefyne, *alias* Monfyn.
Boueston, *alias* Boyeston.
Ponceston, *alias* Poncheston.
Olde Poncheston.
Phillipeston.
Edeston.
Ballitas.
Collenshill, *alias* Clonshill.
Ballica, *alias* Ballecane, *alias* Plowland.
Fyrhill.
Skeyoke.
Much Grange.
Lytle Grange.
Gilton, *alias* Giltons.
Rathnargit.
Moygan, *alias* Myganne.
Rathargid.
Iweliston.
Godamende.
Bulleston.
[1]Heineston.
[1]Agret, *alias* Agarret.
[1]Lytle Newton.
[1]Rathowll, *alias* Rathtoole, *alias* Rathtoll.
[1]And Ballore, *alias* Balligore, *alias* Ballicore.

"The County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition" (No. 42 of Elizabeth), from which the above names are taken, also mentions the "Rectory Church of St. Boyan of Gilton," and the "Vicarage Church of St. Columbe of Rathmore."

The Manor of Rathmore was forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, in 1534; and it does not appear to have been regranted to the family when Gerald, the 11th Earl, in 1554, was restored to his honours and possessions by Queen Mary.

[1] These last-named townlands were held by John Sutton of Tipper, in trust for James FitzGerald, one of the Silken Thomas's uncles, who forfeited them through rebellion.

About the year 1536 the King commanded the Deputy, Lord Leonard Gray, to appoint Martin Pelles as Constable of Athy, and Thomas Alen as Constable of Rathmore. ("Morrin's Cal.," vol i.)

At the latter end of May, or beginning of June, 1538, a Government officer named John Kelway was "Constable of the King's Castell of Rathmor." Some little time previously he had come upon "two of Tirrelagh Otoly's[1] servauntes in the Englishe borders next joynyng to the Tolys cuntre, eting of meat, and for the same did immediately hang them." On this reaching Tirlagh O'Toole's ears, he demanded an explanation of this outrageous act during a time when he was at peace with the Government. Kelway appointed a meeting for explanations, and, assembling the neighbouring gentry, as well as "certeyn husbondmen and freholders of Rathmore, Newton, and the parishe of Kill," he proceeded to the appointed place, where he met Tirlagh O'Toole and his brother Art Oge. A letter written from Dublin Castle, on the 4th of June, by the Deputy, Lord Leonard Gray, to the King, describes what took place. He states that (the spelling in the letter has not been adhered to):—

"John Kelway, Constable of your Grace's Manor of Rathmore (which Manor bordereth upon the Tooles'), of his own mind, raised certain gentlemen, poor husbandmen, and labourers, and went to parley with one Tirlagh O'Toole, with whom I was at peace; and in the parleying they differed, and the said Kelway chased the said Tirlagh, who took to flight to a certain place, where he had ambushed his kern, and so suddenly turned, and set upon the said Kelway with all his ambushment, so that the said Kelway, and certain gentlemen of the country who were in his company, were constrained to take (refuge in) a small pile called the Three Castles, being upon the borders of the said Tirlagh's country. At which time they slew certain husbandmen and labourers, and a thatched house joining to the same pile put afire, so that the head of the same pile, being covered with thatch, lacking battlement, took fire, and so all burned, so that the said Kelway, and such of the gentlemen as then were with him, were constrained to yield themselves prisoners; and he being in hand with the said Tirlagh O'Toole, him slew cruelly. Assuring Your Excellent Majesty that divers and sundry times I gave monition to all your Constables joining upon the marches, to beware the train of their borderers, and specially to the said Kelway, who, I assure Your Grace, was as hardy a gentleman as any could be."[2]

Richard Aylmer was taken prisoner by the O'Tooles of Wicklow, the Irish sept whose territory lay along the confines of Kildare, in this border fray, an account of which is given in two

[1] "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. iii, pp. 18 and 27. Tirlagh O'Toole was of Feracullen, and Art Oge of Castlekevin, both in the County Wicklow.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 16.

letters to Sir Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of Ireland, his uncle. The first letter (printed in the Carew MSS., 1515-74, No. 121, dated June 5, 1538), from Sir William Brabazon, the Lord Treasurer, and addressed to Gerald Aylmer, and John Alen, Lord Chancellor, is as follows :—

"Your bedfellows are in health. As to occurrences they be nothing so fruitful as they were at your departure. A great part of Uriell [i.e., County Louth] is destroyed, preyed, and burnt by them of Ferney. . . . . At that time O'Railey was somewhat busy for the death of Kaer Modder, i.e., his brother, who now is at good stay; and as on Friday last past Mr. Kelwey had parliament with Tirloch O'Thoyll [O'Toole] and Art besides the Three Castles; who had assembled to him certain husbandmen and freeholders of Rathmore, Newtown, the parish of Kill, and others, and would needs chase Tirloch and Art up to the high mountains, who there had their kerne ready, and turned back and set upon Kelwey, and drove him to the Three Castles, and others with him, and set fire on the top of the Castle, so that they yielded; wherein was taken Kelwey and your young kinsman Mr. Justice Richard Aylmer, young Flattesbury, Lang, and divers others; and such husbandmen as the kerne met with they slew them, for they had no horses to flee, and as I am informed there was slain sixty householders. Thomas Lang is let forth, and Mr. Aylmer remaineth with them and some others; and after that they had Mr. Kelwey within a while they killed him and such of the soldiers as was with him. . . . . I was never in despair in Ireland until now."

The second letter (in "State Papers, Henry VIII, Ireland," vol. iii, p. 19, No. 230), from Luttrell to Chief Justice Aylmer, runs thus :—

"Brother Justice, I comend me unto you. . . . . Your nevue Richard Aylmer, it fer me [*sic*], shall not come forth, onles he pay his raunson, for so this last day Tirlagh said playnly to my Lord of Ossery is messenger, and also to my servunt Dogherty, which chauncyed to be at Glendalach, when the discomfortur was made, and durst not cum from thens til this. Al the faut of the same mysaventur is put in Kelwey, both by them of the counte Kildar, that was ther present, and also by the Tolis [O'Tooles] as Pluncket may schow you. Your son Bartholemew scape them hapy, for he was there with Aylmer." . . . .

According to another account of this fight, the O'Tooles slew Kelway and sixty or seventy of his men. The prisoners they took were Richard Aylmer of Lyons,[1] young Flatisbury of Johnstown, and Thomas Lang. The latter was released, and the others were detained till the ransom demanded for them was paid. The Lord Deputy wrote to the King that he intended obtaining their release without ransom, and making O'Toole abide by the orders of him and the Council, though it is

[1] Nephew of Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of Ireland, who was of Dollardstown, in the County Meath.

acknowledged that Kelway was in fault. Bartholomew Aylmer, "son to Gerald Aylmer Chef Justice at the King's pleis in Ireland," was present at the fight, but made his escape. On the 22nd of August, 1538, Sir William Brabazon, a Privy Councillor, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, Secretary of State :—

"Toching the garrison of Rathmore, which Kelway had ; forasmuche as it is one of the chief keys of defence against the Tholes [O'Tooles], and that the cuntrie is greatly depopulate in thois quarters, we beseeche your good Lordship, that none be appointed therunto, but sooche one as shalbe an honest man, that wolbe resident ther, having some experience to governe and defende a cuntrie."

Later on the Council was ordered by the King to put Rathmore in such hands as they consider most fit.[1]

In 1541 a lease was made of this Castle and Manor, for twenty-one years, to Walter Trott, Vicar of Rathmore ; but, for some reason or other, four years later (1545), the Manor, Castle, and Mill were granted to John Travers of Monkstown (*alias* Carrickbrennan), County Dublin, Groome of the Chamber, to hold in tail male by the service of a twentieth part of a Knight's fee.[2]

During the latter half of the sixteenth century this Manor passed by marriage to the Chevers family. John Chevers, of Macetown, County Meath, married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Travers of Monkstown, and, dying on the 24th of April, 1599, was succeeded by his son, Christopher Chevers,[3] grandfather of Edward Chevers, created by James II in 1689 Viscount Mount Leinster ; but on his death, in exile, without male issue by his wife, Anne Sarsfield, sister of the Earl of Lucan, the title became extinct.

According to Friar Clyn's "Annals of Ireland," Rory oge O'More, who was slain in 1577 by Brian oge MacGillapatrick (a name now changed to FitzPatrick) of Ossory, had for eighteen years ravaged the Pale, during which time he burned Naas, Athy, Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Rathcoole, Tassagard, Kilbride, Ballymore-Eustace, Killy [? Kill, or Kilteel], and Rathmore. So bold had Rory oge O'More become, that the Lord Deputy, writing to the Queen in 1572, stated that the manner of his coming was by day with bag-pipes, and by night with torch-lights.[4] On the occasion of the burning of Naas by him on the 3rd March, 1577, he appears to have taken advantage of the

[1] "State Papers of Henry VIII," pp. 86 and 335.
[2] The Fiants of Henry VIII.
[3] Co. Kildare Ex. Inquisition, No. 42 of Elizabeth.
[4] Page 490, Hamilton's Collection of State Papers, 1509-73.



A Player on the Old Irish War Bag-pipes.

(From a Rubbing of an ancient stone, formerly in Woodstock Castle, near Athy, and now at Kilkea Castle.)

Pattern-week, as the Lord Deputy wrote that, though there were 500 men in the town at the time, yet no resistance had been made, as they had done themselves, not wisely but too well, in honour of their Patron, St. David, whose Festival is on the 1st of March.[1]

On the 18th of September, 1580, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, wrote to Sir Francis Walsyngham, Secretary of State, that on the previous day an encounter took place near Rathmore between a party of horse belonging to the Earl of Kildare and Sir Henry Harrington, then quartered at Belgard, in the County Dublin, and a body of the rebels, under the leadership of a brother of the famous Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure. The latter had partly burned Rathmore, and were returning towards the mountains, with a herd of cattle, when they were overtaken by the cavalry.[2] An account of the fight is thus given in a letter written by the Earl of Kildare on the 19th of September to the Secretary of State :—

"On the 16th of September I went furthe carying my horsemen and Sir Henry Harryngton's band, and having placed them whear I thought likelyest to prevent the rebells comyng into the contrey, I retorned to Dublin that night, leaving George FitzGerald[3] my Liewtennant with the souldiers. On the morrow at about six of the clock in the mornynge, having with hym Sir Henry Harryngton's Liewtennant, and with them both not past fourtie horsemen, the reste beyng abroade seking victuailles, they hard the crye and saw a towne (Rathmore) fired by the rebells ; wheareuppon they galloped that waie upon the spoore and persued the space of six or seven myles, before they could overtake them ; at which tyme the rebells, espying their comyng, lefte the pray which they had, and gathered themselves together, and putt themselves in order for their defence. Whearwith my Liewtennant requyred Sir Henry Harryngton's Leiwtennant to kepe the rereward and to push on the horsemen to hym and he would give the chardge ; and so did, and at leingth goynge over a foorde, brake uppon them and slewe a nomber of them ; after which certaine of the rest that were left alive to the nomber of 24 gott againe together, uppon whom my Liewtennant and Gwydon-berrer [i.e., standard-bearer], with six horsemen more, gave a new chardge, while Sir Henry Harryngton's men and the others were chasyng of the rest; in which chardge my Liewtennant and his horse were slayne and my Gwydon-berrer runnynge him through with his Gwydon-staffe that slew my Lieutennant, was overthrowen hymselfe and his horse ; at which tyme the rest of the horsemen came through them and putt them all to the sworde savinge two which escaped, one of them beyng runne through with a horseman's staffe, after that they had fought a longe tyme very valyantly. Amongs them there were slayne a sonn and two bretherne of Feagh McHew

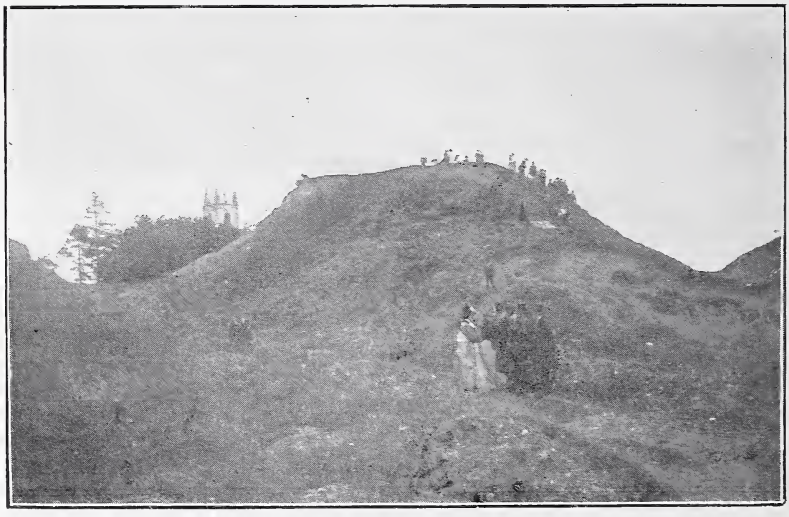
[1] Page 259, Dr. Comerford's "Diocese of Kildare."

[2] Page 253, Hamilton's Calendar of State Papers, 1574-85.

[3] George FitzGerald was of Tecroghan, in the Co. Meath. His father was Gerald oge FitzGerald, of Corbetstown, Co. Westmeath.



The Moat at Rathmore.
(Showing the undisturbed portion on the West side.)



The Moat at Rathmore.
(Showing where it has been excavated by road contractors.)

(Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne), and to the number of fiftie or three score more."[1]

In 1608 Tirlagh Doyne (or O'Dunne) was Provost of the town of Rathmore. (Brewer's "Cal. of Carew MSS.")

From this period there is but little mention made of this place. Where the Earl of Kildare's Castle stood is unknown. That known as "Segrave's Castle" is now converted into a farmhouse, occupied by a man named Crosby. Except for its thick walls and vaulted lower chamber, it has externally no features to attract the attention of an archæologist.

Neither the modern Protestant church, nor the ancient burial-ground attached to it, contains any monuments worth describing, with the exception of a fractured portion of a small limestone cross, bearing the Crucifixion in high relief, which is now stuck at the head of a grave on the south side of the churchyard.

As has already been described in our JOURNAL (vol. ii, pp. 112-115) by Lord Mayo, the great Moat, which is 25 yards in diameter at the summit, is being every year more and more destroyed by the road contractors. Many years ago they started excavating material from the eskar or gravel-ridge on which the Moat was raised, and have crept on until they passed through the encircling entrenchment on the north-west side, and attacked the Moat itself, so that one side of it is completely destroyed, and it will unfortunately be only a matter of time before this splendid specimen of a pre-historic sepulchral mound becomes an object of the past. In the year 1894 a kist, or slab-lined grave, was exposed to view about the centre of the Moat, and 20 feet below the surface. It contained a skeleton, and it is much to be regretted that at the time the skull was not preserved, as it would have given a clue to experts to decide the probable period to which this renowned hero belonged.

An effort on behalf of this Society was recently made to prevent the further demolition of the Moat; but the County Surveyor said that until another gravel-pit was opened for the road contractors handy to their work, the course of destruction would have to continue.

[1] Page 201, "The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors" (Addenda).

NOTES ON GRANGE CON, COUNTY WICKLOW.

By SIR ARTHUR VICARS.

THE name "Grange Con" is supposed to be of Celtic origin, and to mean "The Grange or Granary of the Hound"—"Con" in Irish being the genitive case of Cú. Grange Con, and Ballynure, and nearly the entire parish of Baltinglass, belonged to the great Abbey of Baltinglass, the ruins of which may still be seen.

After the dissolution of the Abbey, Thomas Eustace, Lord of Kilcullen, was in 1541 created Viscount Baltinglass, and granted the site of the Abbey and lands of Baltinglass, Grangegodley, Kylmoreth (Kilmoory), Sheltoneston (Haltoneston or Ballyhalton), Sleorath (Slerothie), Newgrange, Cargyn (Cargin), Taghnewran (Teighnoran), Rayben (Raughen), Branaughton, Newton, Killemanaghe (Mounkeswood), the chapel and grange of Newhouse (Ballynure), the castle and grange of Grangcon, Crockurrike (Knockoricke or Knockarrig), Baronston (Boraneston), Gryffynston (Balligriffen), Rodton (Readetowne), Rathbrene (Rathbran), Ballehoke (Hokiston), Newheise (Neweheyes), Tuckmyll, Milleston, and Mangertorlaght (Manger Tirrelaghe). These possessions were forfeited by James, the 3rd Viscount's, rebellion in 1580.

By a letter from Wallop to Walsyngham, dated 17th March, 1583, we learn that "Her Majesty is moved to bestow Baltinglass on Sir Henry Harrington, in respect of his hurts," thereby alluding to his losses as a military servant of the Crown engaged in quelling disturbances of the time.

In October of 1583 Lord Justice Chancellor, writing to Burghley, asks for Sir Henry Harrington to have allowance for the wastes of the house and lands of Baltinglass, lately granted to him at a high rent.

Two years later, Chancellor Archbishop Loftus, writing to Burghley, 24th November, 1585, asks for a better interest in the possession of Baltinglass for Sir Henry Harrington, who had already planted twenty able horse and eighty foot there; and in the same month we find a petition from Sir Henry to the Queen for an estate in reversion for sixty-one years of the abbey and manor of Baltinglass, and of the towns and lands of Kilbroderie, in the barony of Rathdown, and of Kilpoole, in the O'Byrnes' country, which is followed by a memorial of Sir Henry Harrington's service in the O'Byrnes' and O'Tooles' country.

In a letter addressed to Burghley, dated from Grange Gorman, 14th November, 1583, where Sir Henry Harrington

then lived, he begs that he may have a better survey taken of Baltinglass, and the fee-farm of it or a lease for eighty years. He goes on to say that he has brought in the septs of the O'Tooles, under Shane mac Feagh O'Toole, Cahir O'Toole, and Feagh O'Crosso O'Toole. Has good hope that Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne will be honest. "There is no tyme I send for him but he will come without protection, and any man in his country that I call for he will delyver, but with condycion not to be hanged, but to geve right for any thinge that shall be proved." He goes on to say that he has drawn to the town of Baltinglass a dozen horsemen, that have no pay of Her Majesty, who shall be there resident continually, to answer all events that shall happen. His band is to be employed as need shall require. Knows that their defence being removed, all shall be spoiled the next day after. Makes more reckoning of twenty such as sit down to live by the soil than of 100 who are to be removed upon every occasion; and finally ends by a prayer for a further interest in two other parcels—Kilrothery and Kilpoole.

In 1587 we gather from a letter of Sir Henry Wallop to Burghley that Sir Henry Harrington was in England, and he appears to have taken the opportunity to obtain from the Queen a grant of Baltinglass for ever; for Wallop mentions the fact in his letter.

I have gone into the details of the descent of the abbey lands of Baltinglass, because they included Grange Con, about which we are immediately interested.

In 1591 Sir Henry Harrington is mentioned as being then in England.

In 1608 Sir Henry Harrington is included in a list of captains discharged since 1603. Sir Henry appears to have got into trouble in 1599, for we read that the Earl of Essex marched towards Wicklow, right against the place where Sir Henry Harrington was overthrown; and in his report to the Privy Council, Lord Essex says:—"On Monday last I called a martial court upon the captains and officers who were with Sir Henry Harrington when our troops, having advantage of number and no disadvantage of ground, were put to rout, and many cut in pieces without striking a blow. . . ." The verdict of the court-martial seems to have been a very summary one, for the officers were cashiered, and every tenth private executed!

Sir Henry Harrington escaped by reason of his being a Privy Councillor.

Through a recommendation, in 1611, by the Commissioners for Irish Causes, the patent of the captaincy of the O'Byrnes' country in the County Wicklow was surrendered by Sir Henry



Sculptured Stones now built into the Castle ruins at Grange Con.
(From Rubbings taken by Sir Arthur Vicars.)

Harrington and his son, they getting a pension during their lives as a recompense, and their heirs £40 yearly.

In a Chancery Inquisition, taken at Wicklow, 28th October, 1618, it is stated that William Harrington alienated the lands to Sir James Carroll, Knt., of Dublin.

In the year 1641, according to the "Book of Survey and Distribution of Forfeited Estates," Grange Con was in the possession of a Henry Harrington, a Protestant. This Henry was, doubtless, the younger son of Sir Henry, and the one whom the stone (1621) now in the Castle wall commemorates.

I may here mention that the fret carved on the stone is really the Harrington knot or badge, which, in this case, is taken from the Harrington Arms: "Sable, a fret argent."

In 1839 this stone, according to the "Ordnance Survey Letters," was in the garden at Grange Con. It was some thirty years ago given to the late Judge Wall, of Knockareagh (formerly Knockarrig), who, some few years back, returned it to Mr. David Mahony, who had it fixed in its present position when doing some repairs to the old ruin.

Sir Henry Harrington, who took such a prominent part in the government of the country in this district, was a son of Sir James Harrington and his wife, Lucy, daughter of Sir William Sydney, of Penshurst (who was father of Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and grandfather of the celebrated Sir Philip Sydney).

After the death of Sir Henry Harrington, in 1612, in England, we hear of very little of the family in these parts; in fact, their name almost died out, and it was only after tracing them over to Lincolnshire, and a search amongst the Parochial Registers and tombstones of Thornton, County Lincoln, that I could find the missing link in a pedigree of the family which I have compiled.

The existing ruins of the Castle are not very ancient; but it certainly is on the site (if it does not form a portion) of the original building—probably coeval with Sir Henry Harrington's time or *circa* 1590—for in the garden adjoining, and the ground around, have been discovered remains of masonry. Of course, there are all sorts of stories current concerning underground passages from the Castle in all directions; but I always disregard these legends until I find the passages: and so far, although excavations have been made, none have been discovered.

The present ruin consists of three separate portions. The centre would seem to have been the largest; and I think it probable that at one time all three were connected. That on the right hand must have been a kitchen of some sort, for the remains of the brick oven are still visible.



THE HENRY FAMILY IN KILDARE.[1]

THIS family is said to be of French origin, but the date of its settlement in Ireland is not known. The immediate ancestor of the Kildare family of this name was the Rev. Robert Henry, a Presbyterian minister, said to have been of Carrickfergus, but well known in Belfast and Dublin, in which latter place he died in 1699.

I. The Straffan Family.

In the next generation the family settled in Kildare, his son Hugh Henry, a Dublin banker, having purchased the Straffan House estate, in addition to his property in Antrim. He was M.P. for Limavady in 1713, and for the Borough of Antrim from 1727 to 1743. In 1717 he married Anne, daughter of Joseph Leeson, Esq., and sister of the 1st Earl of Milltown, by whom he had five daughters and a son, Joseph Henry, of Straffan, who married, in 1764, Lady Catherine Rawdon, co-heiress of her mother, and daughter of the 7th Earl of Moira. This Joseph Henry was succeeded by his son John Joseph Henry, who married (1801) Lady Emily FitzGerald, daughter of William, Duke of Leinster. Owing to his extravagance, from one of the richest commoners in Ireland, he became so embarrassed that he was obliged to sell Straffan, and live abroad. Among many other foolish things, he built an underground passage from Straffan House to the stables. The house, since thrown down, was situated somewhat higher up the river than the present mansion, which was built by Hugh Barton, Esq., after his purchase of the

[1] The material for this notice has been supplied by Mrs. Henry, of Firmont.—Ed.

property, but the old stables and offices are those still in use. His eldest son, William, predeceased him, and his second son, Charles, who succeeded him, had only three daughters. The third son, Sir Hastings Reginald Henry, G.C.B., Admiral, R.N., married the Marchioness of Hastings, in her own right Baroness Gray de Ruthven, and took the name of Yelverton. He had only one daughter, Barbara, who married Lord Churston.

The fourth and last son was Clifford Henry, who married Miss Mason. Their son, Frederick Clifford Henry, succeeded his uncle Charles in 1879, and his son, Joseph Henry, born 1882, and now a volunteer in South Africa, represents the direct line of the Straffan family.

II. The Lodge Park Family.

Hugh Henry, brother of John Joseph Henry, of Straffan, built Lodge Park about 1770. It was supposed to be a small copy of Rusborough, as his wife was Anne, daughter of the Earl of Milltown.

His eldest son, Joseph, died young, before his father, and unmarried. There are two portraits of him in Lodge Park—one by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the other by Sir Thomas Lawrence. His second son, Arthur Henry, who succeeded him, was in the old 13th Light Dragoons, but left the service on his marriage (1812) with Eliza, daughter of George Gun Cuninghame, Esq., of Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow. Of his sons, six were in the army, and one in the Royal Navy. He lived at Lodge Park, and was the second master of the Kildare Hounds. He died in 1856, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick Hugh Henry, High Sheriff of County Antrim, 1862, and of County Kildare, 1863. He married Adolphina F. Gun Cuninghame; and his son, Frederick Robert Henry, born 1862, is the present owner of Lodge Park.

III. The Togher and Firmont Family.

Hugh Henry, of Togher, son of the first Hugh Henry, of Lodge Park, was left the property of Toghermore, County Galway, but did not reside there, as there was no house on the estate at that time. He married, in 1816, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Langrishe, Bart., by whom he had eight children—four sons and four daughters. Of these, the eldest, Hugh Henry, born 1818, married his cousin, Emily Henry, daughter of Arthur Henry, of Lodge Park. In 1865 he bought Firmont, in County Kildare, and built the present mansion. He died in 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Captain Hugh A. Henry.

THE HENRY FAMILY.

1. Straffan.

I. Robert Henry (Rev.), ob. 1699 = Jane —

II. Hugh Henry = Anne, d. of Joseph Leeson, Esq.
of Straffan House

III. 1. Joseph Henry = Lady Emily Rawdon. 2. James H. = Mary FitzMauriee.
of Straffan

IV. 1. John Joseph Henry = Lady Emily FitzGerald. 2. Hugh Henry, of Lodge Park = Anne, d. of Earl of Milltown. 3. Emily = Baron De Robeck. 4. Olivia Lady Selright.
of Straffan. See below, Lodge Park.

V. 1. Wm. Henry, d.s.p. 2. Charles Henry = Lady Selina Hastings. 3. Sir Hastings Reg. Henry = Marchioness of Hastings. 4. Clifford Henry = Miss Mason.
Admiral, G.C.B. took name of Yelverton.

3 drs. Barbara = Lord Churston.

VI. Fred. Clifford Henry = — Doveton.
succeed his uncle Charles, 1879.

VII. Joseph Henry, b. 1882.
a volunteer in S. Africa, 1901.

2. Lodge Park.

IV. Hugh Henry, son of Joseph H. (III), and grandson of Hugh Henry (II), of Straffan. = Anne, d. of the Earl of Milltown.

V. 1. Joseph Henry. d.s.p. 2. Arthur Henry = Eliza Gun-Cuninghame. 13th Light Dragoons. 3. Hugh Henry, of Togher. See below, Henry, of Togher and Firmont. = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Rob. Langrishe, Bart.

VI. 1. Fred. Hugh Henry = A. F. Gun-Cuninghame. late 30th Regt. 2. Arthur Henry, R.N. 3. Rich. F. Henry, 29th Regt. 4. Chas. Stewart Henry = Hon. Louisa, d. of Baron Somerville. C.B., Genl., A.D.C. to Duke of Cambridge, d.s.p. 5. Jas. W. Henry, killed in action in India. 6. George Cecil Henry, = Eliz., d. of Rev. R. Garth
Col. R.A.
1 son. 2 d.

VII. Fred. Robert Henry, b. 1862.

7. Rob. Ed. Henry = d. of Col. Macdonald. 8. Anne Elizabeth. 9. Selina = G. W. Lloyd, Stranealy Castle. 10. Emily = Hugh Henry, of Togher and Firmont.
Col., 86th Regt., Gent.-at-Arms.

3. Togher and Firmont.

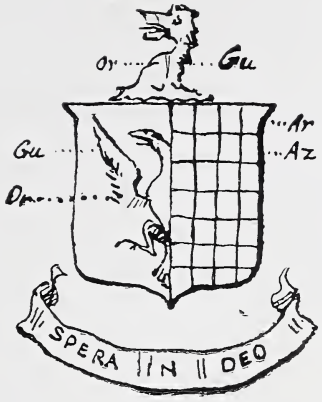
V. Hugh Henry, of Togher, son of Hugh Henry (IV), of Lodge Park, and grandson of Joseph Henry (III), of Straffan. = Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Robert Langrishe, Bart.

VI. Hugh Henry, of Togher & Firmont, b. 1818, d. 1888. = Emily, d. of Arthur Henry (V), of Lodge Park. 2. Robert Henry = Isabel, d. of Rev. St. George. 3. Joseph Henry, D.D. 4. James Henry = Anita Went. 5. Anne = Rev. T. Brooke, of Colebrooke.

6. Cecilia = Capt. F. Ness. 7. Charlotte. 8. Frances = Rev. — Bonral.

Col. St. George Henry, C.B.

VII. 1. Captain Hugh A. Henry, of Firmont. 2. Arthur H. Henry. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Selina = Major O'Neill, R.D.F. 5. Edith. 6. Anna. 7. Emily.



NOTES ON THE SWEETMAN FAMILY.[1]

THE name of this family is believed to be of Saxon origin, though, according to some, it is equivalent to "The Swedeman." It occurs in connection with Oxford and Northamptonshire several times about A.D. 1086. It occurs later in Norfolk and Staffordshire. In 1308 a Robert Sweteman took out a Chancery Writ in Ireland.

In 1360 Milo Sweetman, "a man of wisdom and learning," was Treasurer of Kilkenny. He was elected Bishop of that See; but the Pope had previously given it to another person. To compensate him, the Pope promoted him to the Archbishopric of Armagh in 1361. He ruled Armagh nineteen years, dying August 11, 1380.

In 1372 there was a Sir Robert Sweetman, whose son and heir was John Sweetman.

In 1385 Maurice Sweteman was Archdeacon of Armagh.

In 1388 Thomas Swetman was Justice in the County Kilkenny.

In 1391 the King granted to John Swetman, Sheriff of County Kilkenny, half the fines accruing before the Justices of the county, as it was so full of rebels that the Sheriff could not discharge his duties unless supported by force.

In 1581 pardon of all treasons was granted to John Swetman, son and heir of Nicholas Swetman, of Castle-yfe, County Kilkenny. He was accused of having joined the rebellion of James fitzMaurice FitzGerald, of Desmond. His brother George was executed.

---

[1] The material for these notes has been supplied by Edmund Sweetman, Esq., of Longtown, County Kildare.—ED.

There is a monument in the ruins of Newtown Church, County Kilkenny, with the inscription :—

> "Hic jacent Wilmus Swetman Baro de Erley et Joha Tobyn ejs. uxor. q obiit A.D. MCCCCCLIII quor animabus ppeiet deus. Ame."
>
> "Here lie William Sweetman, Baron of Erley, & Johanna Tobyn his wife, who died in the year of the Lord 1553. On their souls may God have mercy. Amen."

The principal seat of the Sweetmans was at Castle Eife, and Newtown de Erley, which they held of the King in capite by knight's service. The family, like many others, suffered at the hands of Cromwell, who granted Newtown de Erley to one of his officers. The story is that this officer, falling ill at Waterford, requested one Baker, a friend, to visit and report on it. The report was so unfavourable, that he parted with it to Baker for money in hand. Castle Eve (or Eife) was plundered and dismantled by the Cromwellians.

In 1770 Patrick Sweetman (brewer) was of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. He had no son, but left two daughters, of whom one married V. Browne, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, married to Edward Lawless, created 1st Lord Cloncurry. The second daughter married her cousin, John Sweetman, died 1784. Their second son, born 1752, was banished in 1796. The eldest son, Patrick, married Eleanor Thunder, of Lagore, County Meath, whose son, Michael Joseph Sweetman (born 1779, died 1852), married Alicia Taaffe, of Smarmore Castle, County Louth. In 1832 he purchased Captain Burdett's interest in a moiety of Longtown, County Kildare. His son, Patrick Sweetman (born 1803, died 1885), married Mary Cathin, of Waterford, by whom he had five sons—Edmund, Patrick, John, Roger, and Hugh; and three daughters—Mary Ann, Catherine Mary, and Alicia. He purchased the head-rent of Killibegs, Longtown, and Carryhills, all in the County Kildare. The eldest son, and present owner of these properties, is Edmund Sweetman, Esq. (born 1831), married Alice Butler, sister of General Sir Wm. Butler.

On the jamb of a window in Sweetman's Castle, Erley, near Callan, Co. Kilkenny, is a shield bearing the Sweetman Arms, with the letters I. S. and the date 1580. There is a book-plate of Henry Sweetman (*circa* 1745) figured in Egerton Castle's "English Book-plates," which differs from the above, and also from the Arms given at the head of this notice, the drawing for which last was supplied by Edmund Sweetman, Esq., and corresponds with the Arms given in a design for a book-plate by Agnes Castle.

Miscellanea.

Poul-a-phooka.—This picturesque and well-known waterfall in the Liffey is situated two miles (by road) to the south-east of Ballymore Eustace.

The name means "the Pooka's hole or pool;" this deep pool lies at the bottom of the waterfall to which it gives its name. The Pooka,[1] in Irish Fairy mythology, is classed as an animal of a very malignant type, whose one aim is to induce an unwary, benighted person to get on to its back; having succeeded, it gallops off at a great pace straight across country, passing over hills and glens, fields and bogs, through knocks of furze and briars, till at last it bucks its rider off, tattered and torn, more dead than alive from fright and fatigue, into a wet gripe not far from his own home.

The old people will tell one that, as far as can be seen, the Pooka resembles a horned bullock-like animal, or a great black pig, and that at All-holland-tide it is particularly vicious, and certain to be met with by the thoughtless.

Many lonesome and wild places in Ireland are associated with and called after the Pooka. In our own county there are anyhow two other instances, one is "Knockaphooka," or "the Pooka's Hill," which is a small hill of peculiar shape, just outside of Castledermot; and the other is "Ploopluck," near Naas, which, according to Joyce's "Irish Names of Places Explained," is a very vile corruption of the name "Cloghpook," meaning "the Pooka's stone or stone fort."

The River Liffey, for a mile and a half above, and half a mile below, Poul-a-phooka, forms the mearin between this county and the County Wicklow.

In the year 1813 Poul-a-phooka was the scene of a desperate disaster to the Kildare Hounds, then under the mastership of Sir Fenton Aylmer, of Donadea. The following account of it has been kindly copied out for me by Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, of Kerdiffstown, from "The Sporting Magazine" for 1832 (vol. v, p. 332):—

"A Letter from Shamrockshire.

"It was in the last year of Sir Fenton's management and Grennon's hunting of these hounds, that a calamity befell them which almost exterminated them, and which altogether is so singular an occurrence, though it is not without a parallel,[2] that I shall take the liberty to narrate it.

---

[1] "Puckawn," or a he-goat, appears to be a diminutive of the word "Púca," or "Pooka." The country people call a snail a "Snail-a-pooka," which may have some connection with the same word.

[2] A similar accident happened to Mr. Hay's Hounds, of Dunse Castle, in Berwickshire.



Poul-a-phooka.

(From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

"The hounds met in the month of November, 1813, at the crossroads of Tipper, and, after drawing a neighbouring gorse blank, were trotting on through Glending to Troopersfields, when, from a small unenclosed scrub of hazel, a large greyhound fox jumped up almost among the hounds. He proved a mountaineer from Wicklow, for, discarding the adjacent earths and coverts, he made straight for the Wicklow Hills, over such a country and at such a pace as flung the whole field, with the exception of two, who being on that day best mounted, and having fortunately been riding in advance of the hounds, got such a start as enabled them to keep in sight. Indeed, though the country was, for Ireland, open, the hills were so severe that nothing but blood could live through it; and one of these nags was thorough, the other better than three-parts bred.

"He passed Liffey Head, and without a check gained the romantic rocks, plantation, and Waterfall of Pole Ovoca [Poul-a-phooka], County Wicklow, where the river Ovoca [!!], so celebrated by Anacreon Moore, is precipitated over a high and rugged ridge of rocks, and which was then unusually swollen by a succession of rainy weather. In this plantation, on the other side of the Ovoca, was the villain's den, and as it came in view the hounds were close at its brush—a distance of twelve miles, all nearly against the hill, having been done in fifty-five minutes.

"To reach this 'Highland Home,' he had to cross the river, and no other but the desperate alternative of passing it above the fall, where, being narrowly enclosed by two rocks, it was diminished to the width of a wide brook. This he attempted, and was swept down the fall with twelve couple and a-half of the leading hounds, which had thrown themselves after him with the same headlong and desperate resolution.

"When Jack Grennon and the writer of this, who were the two next that got up to those two already mentioned, they were all in one mêlée, fox and hounds, in the foaming eddies under the fall—some killed in the descent, others maimed, but yet living; among whom was the caitiff and some one or two, who almost exhausted reached land. I do not just recollect, nor do I pretend to pointed accuracy, but I think Skylark, a young bitch, a daughter of Kilkenny Harbinger, and afterwards celebrated in the Kildares, was the sole one who escaped.

"When Grennon saw the *élite* of his pack thus swept from before his eyes, he stood (for assistance was impossible) for some time like a statue; but when he was assured by their lifeless remains floating in the pool below the fall of the loss of two particular veterans, whose names I have forgotten, he could stand it no longer, but burst into tears, and wept long and bitterly."

The Gothic bridge which spans the chasm was built in 1820, from a design by Nimmo. Previous to this the river was crossed half a mile further up by what was called "The Horsepass Bridge," which is not now in existence.

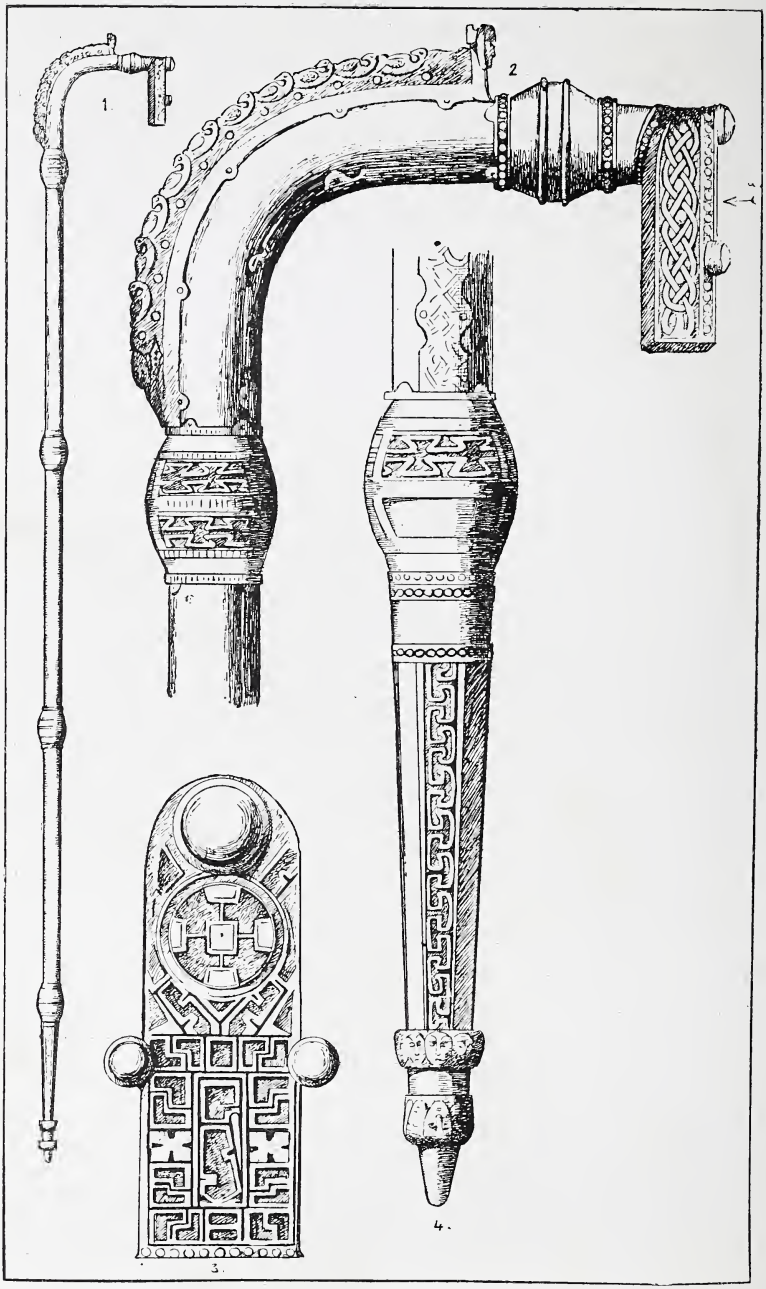
There is an illustration of this waterfall given in Fisher's "Views in Ireland," which were published in 1795.

W. FitzG.

Notes on the Crozier in the Clongowes Wood College Museum.—It was found in the Bog of Allen. No other particulars known here.

Fig. 1 shows a sketch of the whole crozier; it is 4 feet 6 inches high, and apparently of brass. See next page.

The various parts are kept together by small pins driven into the staff.



A Crozier (with details) in the Museum of Clongowes Wood College.
(Drawn by A. C. Michelmore.)

It has first, like many other Irish croziers, a wooden staff (probably the original, encased in metal to preserve it). This is covered with thin metal, and has ornamental ends (figs. 2 and 4).

A narrow strip of metal, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at its widest part, runs up the whole length of shaft and part of upper end. This is enriched with minute interlaced ornament, arranged in panels. There are about twenty of these, and nearly all have different designs.

Fig. 3 shows a view of the end, looking in the direction of the ← in Fig. 2.

This was originally enriched with champlevé enamel, a blue cross, which is more of a mosaic than an enamel, and three stones.

The cross and the upper stone remain, the two side ones are missing. The empty cells are all that remain of the enamel work.

Professor Sullivan states that "fusible enamels are easily decomposed by water containing carbonic acid." No doubt, the damp soil has caused these to perish.

A. C. Michelmore.

The Inauguration of a new portion of the Grand Canal in the Co. Kildare.

[Taken from "Greshaw's Magazine," p. 162, Naas, March 6th, 1787-78.]

"This day was opened the new County of Kildare Canal. His Grace the Duke of Leinster and the other gentlemen of the company assembled this morning on board of the *Milecent* packet, where an excellent breakfast, music, &c., were provided. They proceeded, with streamers flying, and the discharge of several pieces, from Sallins, up their own line through the Company's bridge, the Leinster and Wolfe Locks, &c. On entering the new line, they were received with loud and repeated acclamations; and as soon as they entered the Leinster Lock, the populace seized the track line, and drew them in triumph to the excavation of the third lock at Old Town. They passed through each of the locks in less than three minutes. The perfect execution of the works, the curving line of the canal, the variety and beauty of the adjacent country, interspersed with ancient and modern buildings and improvements, all embellished by the fineness of the day, and enhanced by the consideration of the utility of the work to the comfort and industry of the inhabitants of the large tract of country through which it is to pass, filled every breast with a glow of satisfaction."

Answer to Query.

The Tipper Monumental Cross, 1616.

In the 2nd volume of our JOURNAL, at p. 215, information as to the owners of the Delahyde and Walsh initials [I. D : M. W] on the cross in the churchyard at Tipper was asked for. I am now able to identify these individuals, and to prove that they stand for John Delahyde and Margery Walsh, his wife, daughter of John Walsh of Shanganagh, County Dublin. This John Delahyde was the eldest son of Michael Delahyde, of Ballantry (or Ballandry) in the County Meath, who was a younger son of Richard Delahyde, of Loughshinny, County Dublin, a branch of the Delahydes, who were for centuries seated at Moyglare in the County Meath, and two miles from Maynooth.

According to a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition (No. 145 of Elizabeth), Michael Delahyde, of Ballandry, died on the 20th September, 1593, leaving by his wife, Marione Plunket, three sons :—

1. The above-named John Delahyde.
2. Richard.
3. Peter Delahyde, of Punchestown, County Kildare, and of Corbally, County Dublin.

Peter Delahyde, of Punchestown, died without issue on 20th November, 1625 ; and his heir was his nephew, Michael, son of the above-named John Delahyde, by his wife, Margery Walsh. A Chancery Inquisition of the County Dublin (No. 20 of Charles I) states that John died on the 13th of January, 1616, which is the date of the year carved on the cross in the Tipper churchyard.

W. FITZG.

Query.

Whereabouts is "Richard FitzGerald's Cross"?

In an Elizabethan Fiant (No. 5,745), granting a lease for sixty years to John Lye, of Clonaugh, in 1591, of Rathbride, mention is made of a Richard FitzGerald's Cross in defining the mearing of the lands of Rathbride. According to the Fiant, these lands "contained 60 acres great measure according to the custom of the country, making 180 acres of standard measure, lying towards the bater or lane of Rollickstown on the EAST ; leading to the King's

way betwixt the lands of Rathebride and Priortone on the West; and so from *Richard FitzGerald's cross* on the west side of Cookesland to the Curraghe of Kildare, and to the river Boure on the North; and the Curraghe of Kildare on the South; with common of pasture on the Curraghe, and liberty to cut turf on the moor near the west side of the Channon's Wood." Several of the names used in this Fiant are now obsolete. The townlands bordering on that of Rathbride at the present time are—on the East, Pollardstown, Scarletstown, and Milltown; on the West, Friarstown and Newtown (near Cannonstown); on the North, Wheelam (a Fiant of Edward VI calls this place "the town of FitzWilliams, *alias* Whitelam, *alias* Whillam"); on the South, the Curragh.

On the very edge of the Curragh, and at the south-west corner of Rathbride townland, there is the socketed base of a cross now known as the "wart-stone" (*vide* vol. iii, p. 21, of The Journal). Can this be "Richard FitzGerald's Cross"?

W. FitzG.

Notes.

Dr. Daniel Neylan, Bishop of Kildare, 1583-1603.

In July, 1583, Dr. Daniel Neylan, a Connaught or Munster man, succeeded Dr. Robert Daly as the Protestant Bishop of Kildare.

He had previously been Rector of Iniscathy (Scattery Island), in the Diocese of Killaloe.

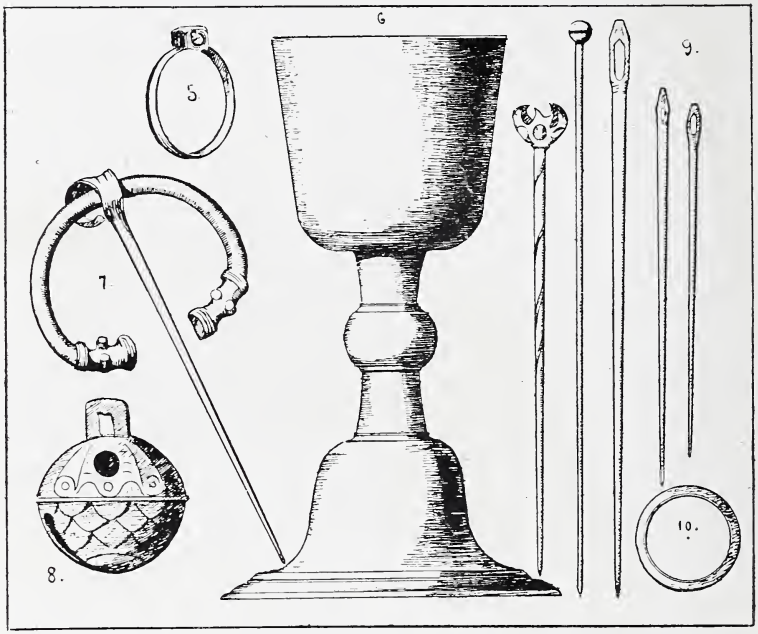
On the 23rd of September, 1598, owing to the poverty of his See, Queen Elizabeth granted to him the Rectory and Vicarage of Carne, in the Diocese of Kilfenora. (Ware's "Bishops.")

His will is among those of the Dublin Diocese in the Record Office, Dublin, and is dated the 5th of June, 1603. It is written in Latin, and commences—"In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Donaldus Nelland, dns epus Killdaren." In the will he mentions his wife, Ellice Linche (? daughter of Ambrose Linche, of Galway), his eldest son, William Neylan (or Nelland), and his daughter "Elicia og ny Nelland," thus giving the Irish form of her name, and meaning—"Ellice the younger, daughter of Neylan" (the "ny" being a shortened form of "ingen" = a daughter). It is strange finding the Irish name used in a Latin will. The bishop's signature appears as—"Da: Daren;" it was witnessed by the following:—

Danyell Neyllan, Archydeacon (? of Kildare).
William Nelland.
John Nelane.
Derby Nellan.
Flanon (?) Neyllane.
Thomas Ochonchewer (? O'Connor).

It is curious to remark that not one of these five Neylans spelt their surname alike. The will was proved on the 29th of June, 1603. According to Ware's "Bishops," Dr. Neylan died on the 18th May (a mistake for June), 1603, at Disert. He had been bishop for close on twenty years, and was succeeded by a Londoner, William Pilsworth, formerly Vicar of Carbury and of St. David's, Naas. Cotton's "Fasti" makes the same mistake as to the month of the bishop's death.

W. FitzG.



Nos 5 & 7. Ring & Ring-brooch. Found in the "Old Garden" Mainham. Nov 20th 1852
Nos 8. 9 & 10. Hawk bell, set of brass needles & pins, & gold ring, all found while draining the river Bregagh. Tullytown Summer 1847.
No 6. Pewter chalice. 6 in high.

Antiquities in the Museum at Clongowes Wood College.
(From Drawings by A. C. Michelmore.)

Addition to the List of County Kildare High Sheriffs.

1548. Oliver Sutton, of Richardstown.

[Refer to the Lists in vol. ii, pp. 258-266; vol. iii, p. 63 and p. 265.]

W. FitzG.

Additional Oil Paintings of Lord Edward FitzGerald.

Sir Arthur Vicars has kindly brought to my notice that there is a replica by Hamilton, similar to the Carton picture, of Lord Edward in the possession of Mrs. Paley (sister of Lord Rayleigh), of St. Catherine's Court, Bath. Mrs. Paley is a descendant of Lady Charlotte FitzGerald—daughter of James, 1st Duke of Leinster—who was created Baroness Rayleigh in 1821, and whose portrait is also in Mrs. Paley's possession.

Another similar oil painting of Lord Edward is at Holland House, London, and belongs to the Earl of Ilchester; it has been reproduced in a recently published work called "The Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox" (Lord Edward's aunt), by Lady Ilchester.

These two additional replicas by Hamilton bring the list of Lord Edward's portraits in oils up to eight in number.

W. FitzG.

The Seals of the Corporation of Athy and of the Kildare County Council.

On the following page are shown the Seal of the County Council and (for comparison) the Seals of the Borough and of the Town Commissioners of Athy.

When in 1899 County Councils were introduced into this country, the County Surveyor, Mr. Edward Glover, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Cochrane, the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, designed a seal on heraldic lines, which was submitted to, and approved of by, the County Council. (*Vide* Fig. 3.)

The device is intended to represent, on three shields, the arms of Leinster, and those of Naas and Athy (the present and former capitals of the county).

The upper shield bears the Province of Leinster arms—a harp. One of the lower shields bears a snake, representing Naas; and the other is intended for a tower on a bridge, for Athy. The latter would have been better represented according to the original design, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 2 is the seal used by the Town Commissioners of Athy since the year 1875.

Fig. 1 was the ancient Seal of the Corporation of Athy as used in and before the year 1738. The earliest existing Borough Book of Athy commences with that year, and is now preserved at Carton. In it are impressed many prints of this seal.

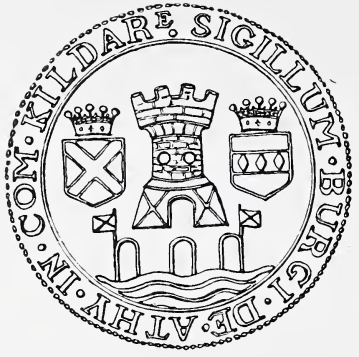


FIG 1



FIG 2



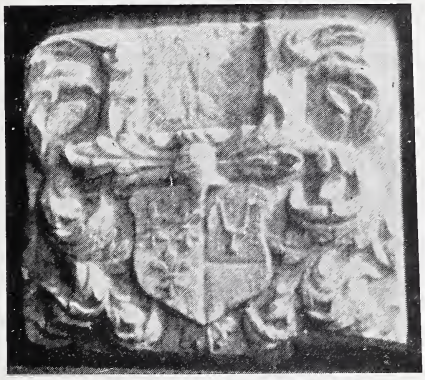
FIG 3.

Seals of the Borough of Athy and of the Kildare County Council.

The brass matrix of this seal is also at Carton; it was presented to the Duke of Leinster by the Town Commissioners in 1875. As shown in Fig. 1, a tower is placed on what is meant for a bridge, at each end of which the FitzGerald flag flies. The dexter shield bears the Earl of Kildare's arms, and the sinister shield those of the Fieldings, Earls of Denbigh (viz.—argent, on a fesse azure, three lozenges or) who were the proprietors of the Manor of St. John's, on the right, or Queen's County, side of the Barrow.

W. FitzG.

Note on two ancient Carved Stones now at Sherlockstown.



1.—The stone here represented is that mentioned by Lord Walter FitzGerald in the last number of the Journal. Mr. Keely, C.C., of Sallins, who kindly presented it to me, together with the other stone represented below, informs me that both stones were bought by his uncle, the late Mr. Doyle, at an auction in the neighbourhood of Ballymore Eustace. Unfortunately, it is now impossible to trace further where they came from. The three fleurs-de-lys on No. 1 are the arms of the Sherlocks of the County Kildare; but Sir Arthur Vicars (Ulster) tells me that he has searched in vain for the arms on the sinister impalement. According to him, the carving dates about early in the seventeenth century. He says: "The sinister coat looks like:—'Per fess . . . . and . . . . in chief, a spur and leather . . . . (tinctures not described).'" The spur is a very rare charge. It occurs in the coat-of-arms of the Dalbiac family, London and France, but with "an olive-tree eradicated and fructed proper" in the base.



2.—Of the second stone Sir Arthur says:—"As to the other coat, the cross is that of the Knights Hospitallers of Malta."

W. Sherlock.

The Sculptured High Crosses of Ireland, Part II.

In the month of December last (1901) the Royal Irish Academy issued, in their "Transactions" series of publications, the second part of the late Miss Margaret Stokes's great work on the sculptured High Crosses of Ireland.

This Number contains the Crosses of—

Moone, County Kildare,
Drumcliff, County Sligo,
Termonfechin, County Louth, and
Killamery, County Kilkenny.

This Part is an improvement on the former one, as, in addition to illustrations of Miss Stokes's worked-up sides of the Crosses, the same views, for comparison, are reproduced from untouched-up photographs. Whether this work will in time be continued is doubtful, as, though Miss Stokes left behind her plenty of finished material for illustrating other Crosses, yet her descriptions of, and remarks on, them are only fragmentary; and it would be hard to name a single person who has the great experience and knowledge that she possessed for identifying and recognising the very puzzling subjects sculptured in many of the panels on the High Crosses.

The price of this Part is half a guinea, and it can be obtained from Hodges, Figgis, & Co., of Grafton Street.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1902, in the Court House, Naas, kindly lent for the occasion by the High Sheriff of the County.

The Earl of Mayo, President of the Society, in the chair.

The following Members of the Council were present :— Rev. M. Devitt, *Vice-President ;* Mr. Cooke-Trench, Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor ;* Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer;* and Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries.*

In addition, the following Members, and Visitors introduced by Members, were present :—

Mr. Henry Morton Odlum, Mrs. Cooke-Trench, Miss Culshaw, Mr. and Mrs. George Wolfe, Mr. R. West Manders, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sweetman, The Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. J. Whiteside Dane, Lord Frederick FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Synnott, General and Mrs. Weldon, Rev. William Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Brown, Mr. P. A. Maguire, Mr. W. Staples, The Misses Sherlock, Rev. J. L. Jesson, Rev. S. Stewart, Mrs. Thunder, Mrs. Crelock, Mrs. O'Kelly, Mrs. Gaussen, Miss Manders, &c.

The Minutes of the previous General Meeting in February, 1901, were read and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

Sir Arthur Vicars read the Report of the Council for the year 1901, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott, seconded by Mr. R. W. Manders.

The Hon. Treasurer then read his Report on the financial condition of the Society, which was most satisfactory, and it was adopted on the motion of Mr. Wolfe, seconded by Mr. Cooke-Trench.

The Earl of Drogheda and Mr. Cooke-Trench, being the retiring Members of the Council according to Rule VI, were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society :—Major F. Carroll, The Archdeacon of Kildare, Mr. Henry M. Odlum, Mr. Thomas W. Brooke, and Mr. A. A. Shortt. In addition, the following elections at the September Meeting were confirmed :—Mr. Cecil Roche-Borrowes, Mr. Marmaduke Cramer Roberts, and Mr. Peirce O'Mahony.

Mr. R. W. Manders proposed, and Canon Sherlock seconded, the following resolution, which was passed :—

"That in Rule V the word 'six' be omitted, and the word 'seven' be substituted for it."

Mr. Nicholas Synnott was unanimously elected to the Council of the Society, on the motion of the Rev. M. Devitt, V.P., seconded by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

The question of the locality of the next Excursion Meeting of the Society, and the date upon which it should be held, formed the subject of some discussion, and it was finally agreed upon in the following resolution, proposed by Lord Frederick FitzGerald, and seconded by Mr. Cooke-Trench, which was passed :—

"That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Oughterard, Newcastle, Lyons, and district, early in September next."

Sir Arthur Vicars proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and carried by acclamation :—

"The Members of the Kildare Archæological Society beg to tender their thanks to the Kildare Hunt Club for kindly sanctioning, through its representative, the use by the Society of the Stand-house and premises at Punchestown, on the occasion of the Excursion Meeting of the Society on 25th September, 1901."

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Dean of Kildare to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Synnott for having kindly entertained the Society on the occasion of its recent visit to Furness, and to Mr. Synnott for his interesting Paper on the locality, which was seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars, and unanimously passed.

The following Papers were read :—

"Notes on Kildare." By the Very Rev. the Dean of Kildare.

"Lettice, Baroness of Offaly, and her defence of Geashill Castle in 1642." By Lord Frederick FitzGerald.

"Some Further Notes on the Parish of Clane." By the Rev. Canon Sherlock.

"Carton." By Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Rev. William Elliott, and seconded by Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, was unanimously passed to those who had kindly contributed Papers, and to the High Sheriff for the use of the Court House for the purposes of the Meeting.

Various objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited, among which may be mentioned the following, shown by Sir Arthur Vicars :—Two Irish armorial pavement tiles of the fourteenth century; illuminated initial letters on vellum, from a Psalter of the thirteenth century; an old leather "bottel" of the seventeenth century; some specimens of old lipware of the sixteenth century, found during excavations connected with the Dublin Main Drainage Works; a wine-bottle of the seventeenth century, found in the vaults of Pierstown Castle in 1880, which was destroyed by Cromwell in 1650; quaint brass snuffers and stand of the seventeenth century; two old clay wig-curlers of the seventeenth century; and a pair of spurs used for cock-fighting in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mr. Synnott exhibited a wood engraving of the north front of Blessington House, now in ruins, dedicated to Lord Viscount Mountjoy, Baron Ramelton, which showed the huntsmen uncoupling the hounds for hunting, and which attracted much interest, as proof of the existence of a Hunt in the county, if not the Kildare Hunt Club itself, at so early a date as *circa* 1741-45.

The proceedings then terminated.

Report of Council for the Year 1901.

The Council of the Kildare Archæological Society have again to report to the Members that the progress of the Society hitherto has been fully maintained this past year. There are now 160 Members on the Roll, of whom seventeen are Life Members.

Looking back over the ten years that the Society has now been in existence, they feel considerable satisfaction in the amount of work that the Kildare Archæological Society has

been able to do towards the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the district over which the Society holds sway.

They regret to have to chronicle the death during the past year of some well-known Members and supporters of the Society. Dr. Darby, of Monasterevan, from time to time sent his quota of contributions to THE JOURNAL. One Paper on "Irish Place-Names and Local Folk-Lore," another on "Archæological Jottings," and another on "Core-alley Rath," may be mentioned. Mr. Thomas Greene, of Millbrook, was a keen supporter of the Society, and hardly ever missed a Meeting. He contributed to THE JOURNAL in verse "The Legend of Kilkea Castle." And, lastly, Mr. Frederick M. Carroll, whose Paper on "Moone Cross" most of us must remember. The Council feel specially indebted to him for the kind assistance they received when carrying out the very successful restoration of the fine Celtic cross situated at Moone Abbey.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Naas on the 20th February, 1901. They regret that this Meeting was not so well attended as usual; but this fact was doubtless due to the necessity of postponing the original fixture by reason of the death of Her late Majesty, which sad event took place on the very eve of the original date fixed for our Meeting.

The Excursion Meeting was held in September, Rathmore, Furness, and district being the localities chosen. An excellent programme was provided; but, unfortunately, for almost the first time since the foundation of the Society, our proverbial luck of fine weather deserted us, and had it not been for the welcome shelter afforded by the Kildare Hunt Stand-house at Punchestown, and the hospitable roof of our Member, Mr. Nicholas Synnott, those attending the Meeting would have fared badly towards the latter part of the day. This was the first year, too, that the Excursion Meeting was fixed for late in September; and it may be a question for consideration whether we should not return to our former custom of holding the Excursion Meeting in future about the middle of the month of September. Putting the weather out of consideration, the Meeting was a decided success.

The Council feel sure that all Members will recognise the courtesy of the Kildare Hunt Club in permitting us to use the Stand-house at Punchestown on this occasion; and in this connection they may mention that the President of the Society is engaged in collecting material illustrative of the history of the Kildare Hunt; and they hope that all Members having material of value for this purpose will place it at his disposal. The Kildare Hunt is one of the oldest in the United Kingdom,

and, fortunately, still flourishing; its history may, therefore, be considered to come within the scope of antiquarian research, for with its history is bound up much of the social life of the county in the past.

It is hoped that before long Pedigrees from the Inquisitions of the County Kildare, and that portion of Wicklow included in the scope of the Society, which are deposited in the Public Record Office, Dublin, may appear in THE JOURNAL. These records contain invaluable information concerning the genealogical history of the more ancient families of the county.

Two Members of the Council, the Earl of Drogheda and Mr. Cooke-Trench, retire from the Council by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,
WALTER FITZGERALD, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

EXCURSION MEETING, 1901.

The Annual Excursion Meeting took place on Wednesday, 25th September, 1901, at Rathmore, Furness, and district.

Sallins Station was the starting-point, to which the Members and their friends journeyed from the various points of the county and from Dublin. A short drive brought the party to Kerdiffstown House, where portions of a sixteenth-century window lying in the yard and collected from two different portions of the property by the owner, were first inspected; after which a short walk brought the party to the ruins of the church, which were described by Mr. Hendrick-Aylmer.

Proceeding to Johnstown Churchyard, a Paper on the Flatisbury Monument, and the history of that family, was read by Sir Arthur Vicars.

Rathmore, the next place on the day's programme to be visited, occasioned a drive of some three miles; and here the attendance was considerably augmented. Most of those present clambered up the sides of the Moat, on the top of which Mr. Hendrick-Aylmer read an interesting Paper on the history of the Moat, which is considered one of the finest in Leinster.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the Society had made efforts to prevent the further demolition of this fine moat by reason of its being used for some years as a gravel-pit, and that the County Surveyor had informed the Society that he was powerless to prevent the course of destruction unless another gravel-pit, convenient for the road contractor's work, was allowed to be opened. Segrave's Castle, close by, was pointed out, and then the company descended, glad to escape the cold winds at such an elevation.

Another drive of some four miles brought the party to Punchestown Racecourse, where a luncheon was prepared in the Stand-house, kindly placed at the service of the Society by the Kildare Hunt Club.

The weather, which up to this point had been fair, though somewhat overcast, changed, and rain descended just when the company had fortunately reached the shelter of the luncheon-room. It had been arranged that a visit should be paid after luncheon to the Longstones of Punchestown, and to the churchyard of Tipper; but, in consequence of the inclement weather, this part of the programme was abandoned, and all those present betook themselves to the Viceregal Stand, where, under shelter, they listened to an address by Lord Walter FitzGerald on the Longstones in the neighbourhood, and the history of the immediate district.

As the weather showed little signs of brightening, a drive had to be taken in the rain to Furness House, where all assembled in the spacious hall while Mr. Nicholas Synnott read a most interesting and erudite Paper on the history of the place, after which they were entertained at tea at the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Synnott.

Some of the more courageous members of the company inspected the ruins of Furness Church in the grounds, and all finally left for their respective trains at Naas, thus bringing to a close a most successful Excursion, in point of archæological interest, although it was much marred by the adverse climatic conditions.

As the Kildare Archæological Society has always been extremely fortunate in enjoying good weather for its excursions, which hitherto have always been held earlier in September, a general consensus of opinion was expressed that in future the Excursion Meetings should be fixed earlier in the month.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER in Account with THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the Year ending 31st December, 1901.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1900, . .	37	7	1	By C. W. Gibbs & Son— Printing and Publishing Journal, Vol. III, No. 4, . . . £23 6 0			
,, Subscriptions:—				,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same, ... 3 10 0			
119 Annual Members, . . 59 10 0					26	16	0
21 ,, ,, in arrear, 10 10 0				,, C. W. Gibbs & Son— Printing and Publishing Journal, Vol. III, No. 5, . . . 24 0 0			
	70	0	0	,, Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same, ... 4 0 0			
					28	0	0
				,, C. W. Gibbs & Son— Miscellaneous Printing, ...	3	14	0
				,, Lord W. FitzGerald, cars and luncheons for Reporters and Photographer, and gratuity to Caretaker of Punchestown, Excursion Meeting, September, 1901, ...	3	0	0
				,, Griffin & Co., for "Year-book of Learned and Scientific Societies,"	0	7	6
				,, Stationery, Postage, Bankers' Charges, &c., .	4	5	0
				,, Balance to credit, December 31st, 1901, . .	41	4	7
	£107	7	1		£107	7	1

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify that they are correct.

21*st January*, 1902. ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Auditor.*

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

(*CORRECTED TO 1st JULY*, 1902.)

President:

THE EARL OF MAYO, P.C.

Vice-President:

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council:

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

THOMAS COOKE-TRENCH, ESQ., D.L.
GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.
THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.
AMBROSE MORE-O'FERRALL, ESQ., D.L.
THE EARL OF DROGHEDA.
NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer:

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor:

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries:

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, C.V.O., F.S.A., *Ulster*, 44 WELLINGTON ROAD, DUBLIN.
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor:

THE REV. CANON SHERLOCK, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN, SALLINS.

Members:

[Officers are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (*).]

Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.
Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.
Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.
Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.
AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.

*Barton, Hon. Mrs., Luttrellstown, Clonsilla.
*Barton, Bertram, Straffan House, Straffan.
Beard, T., M.D., Glebe Crescent, Stirling.
Betham, Mrs., 9 Belgrave-square, Monkstown.
Blake, J. R., Loui Villa, Belmont-avenue, Donnybrook.
Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.
Bourke, Lady Albreda, Roseboro', Straffan.
Brennan, Rev. James, S.J., Rector, Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Brooke, J. T., Ardnaree, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Brooke, Thomas W., Ardnaree, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.
Burke, Very Rev. E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
*Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

Cane, Colonel Claude, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
Carroll, Major Frederick, Moone Abbey, Moone.
Chaplin, Rev. S. R. J., Leinster Lodge, Kildare.
*Clarke, Mrs., Athgoe Park, Hazlehatch, Co. Dublin.
*Clements, Colonel, Killadoon, Celbridge.
*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.
Coady, D. P., M.D., Naas.
Cochrane, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Hon. Secretary R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar.
Colley, G. P. A., Mount Temple, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.
Conmee, Rev. J. F., S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.
Coote, Stanley, V., Carrowcoe Park, Roscommon.
Cowell, Very Rev. G. Y., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.
Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Cullen, Rev. John, Adm., Carlow.
Culshaw, Miss, Johnstown, Straffan.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.
Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.
Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork.
Dease, Colonel Sir Gerald, C.V.O., Celbridge Abbey, Celbridge.
DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.
DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., Milltown Park, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
DROGHEDA, THE EARL OF, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.
Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.
Drury, Charles M., Ballinclea House, Baltinglass.
Dunne, Rev. John, C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Dunne, Laurence, Dollardstown House, Athy.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.
Elliott, Rev. William, The Manse, Naas.
Eustace, John G., Fern Bank, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

Field, John, Kilcock.
ffrench, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.
*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Lord Henry, 1 Sloane-court, London, S.W.
*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
FitzGerald, Sir George, Bart., Killybegs, Sallins.
*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.
Fletcher, Rev. Lionel, The Rectory, Straffan.
Fogarty, Rev. M., Professor, The College, Maynooth.
Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.
Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Ganly, Rev. C. W., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
Gargan, Right Rev. Monsignor Denis, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth.
Gason, Rev. F. W., The Rectory, Maynooth.
Glover, Edward, 19 Prince Patrick-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.
Graham, Rev. C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.
Greene, Colonel Richard. Stoneylands, Dedham, Essex.
Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.
Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.
Higginson, Lady, Connellmore, Newbridge.
Hopkins, Mrs., Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
Hobson, C. J., 323 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, New York.

Jesson, Rev. J. L., The Rectory, Rathangan.
Johnston, Rev. F. Boyd, The Rectory, Kilkea, Maganey.
Joyce, Patrick Weston, Lyre na Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Kelly, Thomas, Castletown, Celbridge.
Keogh, Surgeon-Major T. R., Castleroe, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
Kilkelly, John, LL.D., 46 Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

La Touche, Mrs. John, Harristown, Brannoxtown.
Long, Miss A. F., Woodfield, Kilcavan, Geashill, King's County.
Longfield, Robert, 25 Clare-street, Dublin.

M'Carthy, Rev. P., P.P., Ballymore-Eustace.
MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.
M'Gee, Rev. S. R., The Rectory, Dunlavin.
Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.
Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.
Manning, A. S., Bank House, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.
Mayo, Dowager Countess of, 20 Eaton-square, London, S.W.
MAYO, The EARL OF, P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.
Michelmore, A. C., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
Minchin, F., Mooretown House, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.
Molloy, William R., M.R.I.A., Commissioner of National Education, 78 Kenilworth-square, Rathgar.
Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.
*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.
Morrin, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Naas.
Murphy, The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael, P.P., Maryborough.
Murphy, J. C., Osberstown House, Naas.
Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Naas

Nolan, Rev. James, C.C., Kilmeade, Athy.
Norman, George, 12 Brock-street, Bath, England

O'Brien, The Lord, Lord Chief Justice, Newlands, Clondalkin.
O'Dea, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D., Vice-President, The College, Maynooth.
Odlum, Henry M., Kilmoney, Rathangan.
*O'FERRALL, AMBROSE MORE-, D.L., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John Canon, P.P., St. Mary's Church, Star of the Sea, Irishtown, Dublin.
O'Kelly, E. P., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
O'Kelly, Rev. Joseph, O.P., College of St. Thomas, Newbridge.
O'Kelly, Robert, M.D., Landenstown, Sallins.
*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., Ballyna, Moyvally.
O'Leary, Rev. Patrick, D.D., The College, Maynooth.
O'Mahony, Peirce, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., Rahan, Edenderry.
Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
Pratt, Mrs., Glenheste, Manor-Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

Reynell, Rev. W., B.D., M.R.I.A., 22 Eccles-street, Dublin.
Roberts, Marmaduke Cramer, Sallymount, Brannoxtown.
Robinson, John, M.D., Johnstown-bridge, Co. Kildare.
Roper, C. E. A., B.L., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.
Ryan, Very Rev. John C., O.P., College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge.
Rynd, Major R. F., Blackhall, Sallins.

Shackleton, Frank R., Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
SHERLOCK, Rev. Canon, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlockstown, Sallins.
Shortt, A. A., Main Street, Naas.
Skuse, Rev. Richard D., Ballykean Rectory, Portarlington.
Somerville-Large, Rev. W., Carnalway Rectory, Kilcullen.
Staples, William, Naas.
Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.
Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.
Swinton, The Hon. Mrs., 82 Cadogan-place, London, W.
SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., Furness, Naas.

Taylor, Mark, Golden Fort, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
Torrens, The Ven. Joseph, *Archdeacon of Kildare*, St. David's Rectory, Naas.
TRENCH, THOMAS COOKE-, D.L., Millicent, Sallins.
Trench, Mrs. Cooke-, Millicent, Sallins.
Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, P.P., Newbridge.
Tyrrell, Garrett C., Ballinderry House, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, C.V.O., F.S.A., Ulster King-of-Arms, *Hon. Secretary* 44 Wellington-road, Dublin.
Vigors, Colonel P. D., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Wall, Colonel J., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Wall, Mrs., Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.
Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.
Weldon, General, Forenaughts, Naas.
Weldon, Captain Sir Anthony A., Bart., Kilmorony, Athy.
Weldon, Dowager Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.
White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
Wilson, Colonel W. F., Sunningwell, Temple Gardens, Palmerston-road, Dublin.
Wilson, Miss R. Dupré, Coolcarrigan, Kilcock.
Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
Woollcombe, Robert L., LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.
*Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.

The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.

The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.

The Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.

The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.

The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The Galway Archæological and Historical Society.

Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.

The British Museum, London.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The University Library, Cambridge.

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.



LETTICE, BARONESS OF OFFALY (Ob. 1658).

(From an Oil Painting exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition of 1872, and now in the possession of J. K. Wingfield-Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, in Dorsetshire. The painter is unknown.)

LETTICE, BARONESS OF OFFALY, AND THE SIEGE OF HER CASTLE OF GEASHILL, 1642.[1]

By LORD FREDERICK FITZGERALD.

[Read at the January Meeting, 1902.]

MOST of the following account has been taken from the "Earls of Kildare," a History of the FitzGeralds, by Charles William, 4th Duke of Leinster.

Gerald, Lord Offaly, was the eldest son of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare. He died during the lifetime of his father. He had an only daughter, Lettice, who married Sir Robert Digby, of Coles Hill, Warwickshire. Lady Digby laid claim to the Barony of Offaly, and the estates of her grandfather, the 11th Earl, as heir-general. This was decided against her, and, in order to settle the differences, James I created her Baroness of Offaly for life, and awarded her and her heirs the manor of Geashill and the lands of the monastery of Killeigh, comprising the whole Barony of Geashill in the King's County, under the Great Seal of England, dated 11th July, 1619. Sir Robert Digby died in 1618.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1641 she was residing at her Castle of Geashill, and was besieged there by the O'Dempseys and others in 1642. The castle was difficult of access, being surrounded by bogs and woods.

Before making the assault, Henry O'Dempsey, who was the brother of Lord Clanmalier, and other leaders, sent her the following summons :—

"Honourable,

"We, His Majesty's loyal subjects, at the present employed in his Highness' service for the sacking of this your castle, you are therefore to deliver unto us the free possession of the said castle, promise faithfully that your ladyship together with the rest within your said castle 'resiant' shall have a reasonable composition; otherwise, upon the non-yielding of the castle, we do assure you, that we will burn the whole town, kill all the Protestants, and spare neither man, woman, nor child, upon the taking of the castle by compulsion. Consider, Madam, of this our offer, and impute not the blame of your own folly unto us. Think not that we brag. Your Ladyship, upon submission, shall have a safe convoy to

---

[1] The illustrations to this Paper have been presented to The Journal by Lord Frederick FitzGerald.

secure you from the hands of your enemies, and to lead you whither you please. A speedy reply is desired, with all expedition, and thus we surcease.

"(Signed) Henry Dempsie. Charles Dempsie.
Andrew FitzPatrick. Conn Dempsie.
Phelim Dempsie. James M'Donnell.
John Vicars.

"To the Honourable and thrice virtuous Lady, the Lady Digby, these give."

To this summons Lady Offaly returned the following answer :—

"I received your letter, wherein you threaten to sack this my castle, by his Majesty's authority. I have ever been a loyal subject, and a good neighbour among you, and therefore cannot but wonder at such an assault. I thank you for your offer of a convoy, wherein I hold little safety, and therefore my resolution is, that, being free from offending his Majesty, or doing wrong to any of you, I will live and die innocently, and will do the best to defend my own, leaving the issue to God. And though I have been and still am desirous to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, yet, being provoked, your threats shall no wit dismay me.

"(Signed) Lettice Offaly.

"To my cousin Henry Dempsie, and the rest."

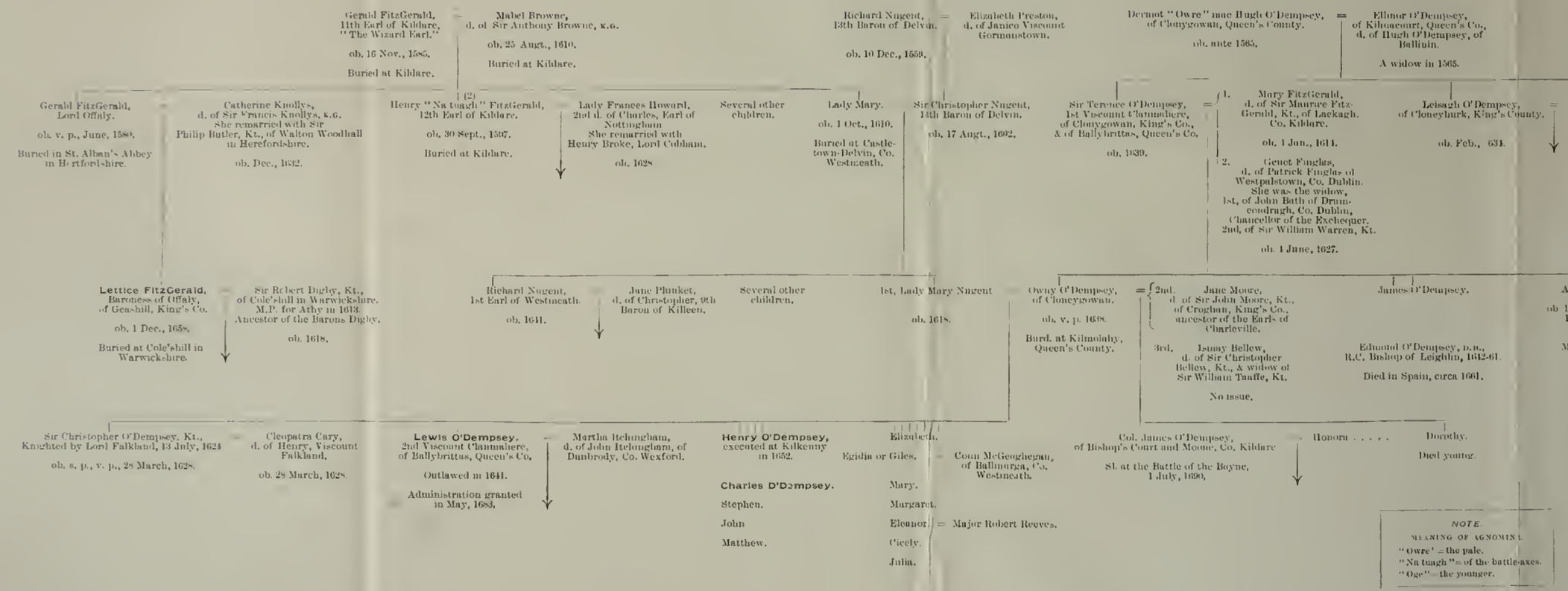
Not being able to take the castle by assault, they retired. They then collected, it is said, 140 pots and pans, which an Irishman from Athboy cast into a cannon, having smelted it three times before he succeeded in bringing it to perfection. After two months Lord Clanmalier brought this great gun to Geashill, and then sent the following summons to Lady Offaly :—

"Noble Madam,

"It was never my intention to offer you any injury before you were pleased to begin with me, for it is well known if I were so disposed, you had not been by this time at Geashill ; as I find you are not sensible of the courtesies I always expressed unto you, since the beginning of this commotion. However, I did not thirst after revenge, but out of my loving and wonted respect still towards you, I am pleased and desirous to give you fair quarter, if you please to accept thereof, both for yourself, children, and grandchildren, and likewise for your goods. And I will undertake to send a safe convoy with you and them, either to Dublin or to any other of the next adjoining garrisons, either of which to be at your own election. And if you be not pleased to accept of this offer, I hope you will not impute the blame unto me, if you be not fairly dealt withal, for I expect to have the command of your house, before I stir from

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF LETTICE, COUNTESS OF OFFALY, WITH THE O'DEMPSEYS, VISCOUNTS CLANMALIERE.

(Compiled by W. FitzG.)



TS CLANMALIERE.

, = Egidia or Giles. = Ross McGeoghegan,
unty. son of Conly McGeoghegan, of Moycashel, Co. Westmeath.

Sl. 10 Oct., 1580.

(?) Ellinor. = Peter Sarsfield,
of Tully, Co. Kildare.
ob. ante 1661.

(3)
Anne. = Gerald "Oge" FitzGerald,
of Timoge, Queen's County.

ob 11 April, 1633.

Outlawed in 1641.

Mary.

·axes.

hence. And if you please to send any of your gentlemen of your house to me, I am desirous to confer thereof at large. And so expecting your speedy answer, I rest your loving cousin,

"(Signed) LEWIS GLANMALEROE.

"P.S.—Madam, There are other gentlemen now in this town whose names are hereunto subscribed, who do join and unite themselves in this mine offer unto you.

(Signed) "Lewis Glanmaleroe. Art O'Molloy.
Henry Dempsie. Edward Connor.
Charles Connor. Daniel Doyle."
John M'William.

To this letter she sent the following answer:—

"My Lord,

"I little expected such a salute from a kinsman, whom I have ever respected, you being not ignorant of the great damages I have received from your followers of Glanmaleroe, so as you can't but know in your own conscience, that I am innocent of doing you any injury, unless you count it an injury for my people to bring back a small quantity of my own goods, when they found them, and with them some others of such men, as have done me all the injury they can devise, as may appear by their own letter. I was offered a convoy by those that formerly besieged me, and I hope you have more honour than to follow their example, by seeking her ruin, who never wronged you. However I am still of the same mind, and can think no place safer than my own house, wherein if I perish by your means, the guilt will light on you, and I doubt not, but I shall receive a crown of martyrdom, dying innocently. God, I trust, will take a poor widow into his protection from all those which without cause are risen up against me.

"Your poor kinswoman,

"(Signed) LETTICE OFFALY.

"P.S.—If the conference you desire do but concern the contents of this letter, I think this answer will give you full satisfaction, and I hope you will withdraw your hand, and show your power in more noble actions."

On receiving this answer, Lord Clanmalier discharged the cannon against the castle; but at the first shot it burst. His men, however, continued the attack with their muskets until evening. As the Baroness was looking out of a window, a shot happened to strike the wall beside her. She immediately wiped the spot with her handkerchief, showing how little she cared for the attempts of the assailants. As soon as it was dark the besiegers retreated, carrying off the burst gun.

Before his departure, Lord Clanmalier wrote the following letter :—

" Madam,

" I received your letter, and am still tender of your good and welfare, though you give no credit thereunto. And whereas, you do understand by relation, that my piece of ordnance did not prosper ; I believe you will be sensible of the loss and hazard you are likely to sustain thereby, unless you will be better advised to accept the kind offer which I mentioned in my last letter unto you in the morning ; if not, expect no further favour at my hands, and so I rest your Ladyship's loving cousin,

" (Signed) LEWIS GLANMALEROE.

" To my noble cousin the Lady Lettice,
" Baroness of Offaly."

To this letter she returned answer by one of her men, who was kept as a prisoner by the enemy :—

" My Lord,

" Your second summons I have received, and shall be glad to find you tender of my good. For the piece of ordnance, I never disputed how it prospered, presuming you would rather make use of it for your own defence or against enemies, than to try your strength against a poor widow of your own blood. But since you have bent it against me, let the blood which shall be shed, be required at their hands that seek it. For my part, my conscience tells me that I am innocent ; and wishing you so too, I rest your cousin,

" (Signed) LETTICE OFFALY."

When threatened with this second attack, she wrote to the Earl of Ormonde as follows, on the 19th January, 1641-2 :—

" My very good Lo.

" In my extremity I have formerly made known to your Lordship by my leters the miserable condition, wherein I then was, being besieged by the Dempsis 16 days togeather, so as if God of his mercy had not sent a great glut of rayn we had perished for want of water, at which time they sent me this leter, the copy whereof I send your lordship hearwith, wherby you may see ther insolency and blody resolution which heatherto only God hath prevented (they hav taken all my sheep catell and horses and set fier of all my winter provision for fiering) and now I remayn as a prisner within thes walles which they threten to bater about my ears, all which extremitys God willing I am resolved to sufer rather than to fall into ther hands that have no sence ether of honner or honesty. Hoping you Lo, and the Lord Justices (to whom I have writen severall times but I fear my leters have bin intersepted) will be pleased to take into your noble considerations my miserable estate, and to send relief in time (for to whom should I make my complaynt if not to your Lordship whose inate

noblenes I know cannot but pity a lady in distres, and in charity send releef to a poor widow espetially haveing forces at your command) which makes me implore your ayd, pardon my importunity which is enforced by the necessity of

"My Lo.

"Your Lo^{ps} affectionat and humble servant

(Signed) "Letice Offaly.

"Geashill this 19 of January 1641
"For the Earle of Ormond
"My verie good Lord these
"humbly."



Lettice, Baroness of Offaly.
(From a Miniature at Carton.)

At this time Sidney, Viscount Lisle, Lieut.-General of the Horse in Ireland, and son of the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Leicester, landed in Ireland, and, hearing that Lady Offaly was besieged, undertook to relieve her. He was accompanied by Sir Charles Coote, with 120 foot and 300 horse. He accomplished the relief without much difficulty, the enemy not daring to oppose his approach in force, and only skirmishing from the bogs as they advanced. The Castle being supplied with provisions and ammunition, Lady Offaly chose to remain in it. Being, however, further menaced by Charles O'Dempsey, she was relieved by Sir Richard Greenville in October, 1642; after which she retired to England to Coles Hill, where she died on 1st December, 1658.

Burke, in his "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," states that

Lewis O'Dempsey was 2nd Viscount Clanmalier; his mother was of the house of FitzGerald of Lackagh, of which there is an account in Vol. i of our JOURNAL. This Lord Clanmalier was attainted for the part he took in the Rebellion of 1641, and his son Maximilian became the 3rd and last Viscount; and there being no issue, the title became extinct.

Burke adds:—"Dr. O'Donovan ('Annals of the Four Masters') states that the O'Dempseys have fallen altogether from their high estate, and can now only be traced among the farmers and peasantry of Ireland." A portion of the old Castle of Geashill still exists.

Lord Walter FitzGerald, in his Paper in Vol. i of THE JOURNAL, on "The Ancient Territories out of which the present County Kildare was formed," under the title of Offaly, states that it comprises the present Baronies of East and West Offaly, in the County Kildare; those of Upper and Lower Philipstown, Geashill, Warrenstown, and Coolestown, in the King's County; Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County.

This territory belonged to the O'Conors Faly (so called to distinguish them from the O'Conors of Connaught). The portion now East and West Offaly was taken from them soon after the Norman invasion by the FitzGeralds.

The O'Conors remained in great strength on their portion until the reign of Philip and Mary, when they were dispossessed, and the O'Dempseys (a sub-tribe of the O'Conors) became the more powerful, and remained so until the Revolution of 1688.

In the ancient "Ui Failghe" one of the sub-districts was Clann Maolughra, or Clanmaliere, the O'Dempsey territory, from which they took the title of Viscount. The sub-district extended on both sides of the River Barrow, and comprised the present Barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, and that of Portnahinch, in the Queen's County.

NOTE.—Richard S. Reeves, of Rosedale, Shankill, County Dublin, informed me that his family is descended in the female line from Sir Terence O'Dempsey, 1st Viscount Clanmalier, whose eldest son, Colonel Owen O'Dempsey, married Mary Nugent, daughter of Lord Delvin. Their daughter Elinor married Robert Reeves, the ancestor of Richard S. Reeves. This marriage is mentioned in Burke's "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," and Burke's "Landed Gentry." R. S. Reeves has a fine Pedigree showing the descent of the chiefs of the O'Dempseys, until the line became extinct.

THE FITZGERALDS OF BALLYSHANNON (CO. KILDARE), AND THEIR SUCCESSORS THEREAT.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

[Read at Naas, on the 24th January, 1900.]

BALLYSHANNON lies five miles to the south-east of the Town of Kildare, in the Barony of West Offaly.

The original form of the name, as given in "The Annals of the Four Masters," was "Bel-atha-Seanaigh," meaning "the mouth of Shannagh's[1] ford" (Joyce). A far more ancient name of the place was Ocha or Ucha (O'Donovan). Until quite recent times the name was written "Ballysonan." The County Donegal, too, can boast of a Ballyshannon, in which lay a fort of great strategic importance in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and which largely figures in the wars of those times.

The earliest mention of our Ballyshannon is given in "The Annals of the Four Masters" thus :—

"The age of the World 3579 (= B.C. 1621). Conmael, son of Emer, having been thirty years in the Sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Emania (now the Navan fort near Armagh); by him was fought the battle of Ucha."

The only other mention of the place in the Annals is in A.D. 733; it reads as follows :—

"The age of Christ 733. The fourth year of Aedh Allan,[2] son of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, in the Sovereignty of Ireland. Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, assembled the forces of the Leath Chuinn (i.e., the northern half of Ireland) to proceed into Leinster, and he arrived at Ath-Seanaith.[3] The Leinstermen collected the greatest number they were able, to defend their right against him. A fierce battle was fought between them. The King, Aedh Allan himself, went into the battle; and bloodily and heroically was the battle fought between them both. Heroes were slaughtered, and bodies were mutilated. Aedh Allan and Aedh, son of Colgan, King of Leinster, met each other in single combat; and Aedh, son of Colgan, was slain by Aedh Allan. The Leinstermen were killed, slaughtered, cut off, and dreadfully exterminated in this battle, so that there escaped of them but a small remnant and a few

---

[1] A man's name.

[2] Pronounced "Ay" and Anglicised to "Hugh." He was slain in battle near Kells, in the County Meath, in 738.

[3] *Alias* Bally atha Seanaigh, Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare.

fugitives. The following were the leaders and chieftains of the Leinstermen who fell, namely: Aedh, son of Colgan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh ;[1] Bran Beg, son of Murchadh, the second King who was over the Leinstermen ; Fearghus, son of Maenach, and Dubhdacrich, two lords of Fotharta ;[2] the son of Ua Ceallaigh ; the son of Train ; Fiangalach Ua Maeleaith-gin ; Conall Ua Aithechdai ; the four sons of Flann Ua Conghaile ; Eladhach Ua Maeluidhir ;[3] and many others, whom it would be tedious to enumerate."

"The people of Leath-Chuinn were joyous after this victory, for they had wreaked their vengeance and their animosity on the Leinstermen. Nine thousand was the number of them that were slain, as is said in these verses :—

"From the battle of Uchbadh the Great, in which a havoc of the Fir Feine [i.e., the farmers] was made,
There is not known on the fair sandy soil the posterity of any Leinsterman in Ireland.
Nine thousand there fell in the battle of Uchbhadh with vehemence,
Of the Army of Leinster, sharp wounding, great carnage of the Fir-Feini.

Aedh Allan sang :—

The Aedh in the clay, the King in the churchyard,
The beloved pure dove, with Ciaran at Cluain.[4]

Samhthann[5] sang—before the battle :—

If the two Aedhs meet, it will be very difficult to separate them,
To me it will be grievous if Aedh, son of Colgan, fall by Aedh, son of Fearghal."

From this time till long after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, no further mention of Ballyshannon occurs in the Annals or Histories of this country.

At what period it came into the possession of the Earls of Kildare is not known ; but it belonged to them at any rate in the latter half of the fourteenth century, as is proved by a copy of a grant in a manuscript volume at Carton called "Leinster Papers," wherein it is stated that John Ronte, priest, handed over to Gerald fitzMaurice FitzGerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, all the

---

[1] A territory formerly comprising the Co. Wexford and portions of the Counties Carlow and Wicklow.

[2] The two Fotharta were at this period Fotharta-Ua-Nuallain (or Forth O'Nolan), in the Co. Carlow ; and Fotharta-an-chairn, now the Barony of Forth, in the County Wexford.

[3] Ua Maeluidhir, i.e., O'Moyleer, was probably the chief of Sil Maeluidhir, now the Barony of Shelmalier, in the County Wexford.

[4] St. Kieran was the Patron Saint of Clonmacnoise ; his festival is on the 9th of September.

[5] She was the Virgin-Saint of Clonbroney, Co. Longford, and died on the 19th of December, 739.

THE FITZGERALDS OF BALLYSHANNON, CO. KILDARE.

PEDIGREE I.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]

1902.

NOTE

This Pedigree, and Part II, have been compiled from information gathered from the following sources:—

The Earls of Kildare, by the Marquis of Kildare.
J. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Dublin, 1745; (a small folio-sized edition dealing only with the FitzGerald family).
Roger O'Farrell's Pedigrees in manuscript, brought down to the year 1709, in Ulster's Office.
Peerages by { Archdall & Burke.
Calendars of State Papers & Documents, Ireland, by { Sweetman, Russell, & Hamilton.
The Wills in the Dublin Record Office [Prerogative & Diocesan].
The Fiants of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, & Elizabeth.
The Leinster Inquisitions, Exchequer & Chancery.
The Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office.
The Index of Exchequer Records, the Record Office, Dublin.
Morrin's Calendar of Patent & Close Rolls, Ireland.
Manuscript Pedigrees in the Trinity College Library, labelled E 3, 2, and F , 18.

Maurice FitzGerald, = Elizabeth Burghersh,
4th Earl of Kildare.
ob. 25 Augt., 1390.
d. of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, K.G.

Gerald FitzGerald, 5th Earl of Kildare. = 1. Margaret Rochfort, d. & h. of Sir John Rochfort, Knt.
2. Agnes . . . . . widow of Brien Cokeshy.
ob. 1410.

John FitzGerald, 4th Earl of Kildare. = Margaret de la Herne.
ob. 17 Oct., 1427.

Thomas FitzGerald. =
ob. ante 1397.

Maurice FitzGerald.

Richard FitzGerald, of Ballysbannon, Co. Kildare. = Joan de Castlemartin, d. of Sir Nicholas de Castlemartin, Knt., widow of Sir Richard de Wellesley, Knt., High Sheriff of Kildare in 1416.

Thomas "Oge" FitzGerald, =
Sheriff of Limerick in 1403.
Slain by Hugh de Lacy in 1412.

Gerald FitzGerald, = ...
Ancestor of the FitzGeralds of Pallas, Co. Limerick.

Sir Christopher Plunket, Knt., = Ann FitzGerald,
1st Baron of Dunsany, Co. Meath.
ob. 1462.
only daughter & heir.

William FitzGerald, = Finnola O'Connor.
slain by the Butlers in the battle of Slieve Ardagh, Co. Tipperary, in 1443.

James FitzGerald.

Thomas FitzGerald, Prior of Kilmainham, Co. Dublin, from 1438 to 1447.

1. Penelope O'Connor, d. of Conn mac Calvagh O'Connor, of Offaly, Chief of his Nation. = **Sir Shaun FitzGerald, Knt.,** of Cloncurry, & of Castletown-Kildroght, Co. Kildare. = 2. Joan Talbot, d. of John Talbot, of Dardistown, Co. Meath. She remarried with Robert Burnell, of Balgriffin, Co. Dublin.

William "Oge" FitzGerald = Evelin Harold, d. of Thomas Harold, of "Kilmahioke" (? Kilmashogue), Co. Dublin. She remarried with Maurice FitzGerald, of Allen, Co. Kildare, of the House of Desmond.

Sir Gerald macShaun FitzGerald, Knt., = 1. Grania, d. of Garrett Kavanagh, of Garryhill, Co. Carlow
2. Catherine, d. of Oliver Plunket, of Ballyloghor, Co. Meath.
3. Margaret FitzGerald, widow of Shinon Petit, of Mullingar; and of Edmond Tuite, of Molenly, Co. Westmeath.
of Cloncurry, Blackwood, and Ballysbannon, Co. Kildare; of Croboy, Co. Meath
ob. 1533-4.

Edward FitzGerald, of Castletown-Kildroght, Hanged in Dublin for Rebellion in 1535.

Richard FitzGerald.

Shaun FitzGerald = Margaret Wellesley, of the House of Dangan, Co. Meath.
The FitzGeralds, of Donore, Co. Kildare.

Gerald.
Oliver.

Margaret. = Richard Plunket, of Clonybreen, Co. Meath.
Ellen. = Edward Eustace, of Castlemartin, Co. Kildare.

For a continuation of the Ballyshannon FitzGeralds see Pedigree II.

THE FITZGERALDS OF BALLYSHANNON.

PEDIGREE II.

Continued from Sir Gerald mac Shaun FitzGerald, Knt., of Cloncurry, Blackwood, and Ballyshannon, on Pedigree I.

James FitzGerald. = 1. Genet Plunket, d. of Robert, 5th Baron of Dunsany.
2. Catherine Eustace, d. of Thomas, 1st Viscount Baltinglass.

of Ballyshannon and Blackwood.

Died between 1561 & 1568.

Shaun FitzGerald, of Laragh, Co. Westmeath. = Ellinor O'Coffey, d. of Hugh mac Teige O'Coffey, of Ballinkeeny, Co. Westmeath.

Ancestor of the FitzGeralds of Laragh, Rogerstown, and Rathconragh, Co. Westmeath.

Gerald "oge" FitzGerald, of Croboy, Co. Meath, and of Corbetstown, Co. Westmeath.

Ancestor of the FitzGeralds of Castletown Moylagh, Rathtroane, Agherparis, and Ticroghan and Clondalee, Co. Meath.

1. Joan, d. of Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, Co. Westmeath, and widow of George, son of Sir William Darcy, Knt., of Platin, Co. Meath.
2. Margaret Delahyde, of the House of Moyglare, Co. Meath. Widow of Peter Nangle, of Booley.
3. Marian St. Lawrence, d. of Nicholas, 16th Baron of Howth, Co. Dublin. Widow of Sir Christopher Nugent, son of the 12th Baron of Delvin. She remarried with John Parker, of Ballyrakill, Co. Meath.

Thomas.
Edmond.
Oliver.
Hobbart.

Richard FitzGerald, = "servant" to Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare.

Pierce FitzGerald, = of the Great Grange by Cloncurry, Co. Kildare.

Catherine = Richard Butler, of Ballyoile

Ellen = James Wogan, of Rathcoffey, Co. Kildare.

Ellice = ... Tuite.

Grany = John Hussey, of Inch.

Rose = Sir William Berminghaun, of Dunfierth, Co. Kildare. 1st Baron of Carbury.
ob. ante 1545. ob. 17th July, 1548.

Ellinor = Barnaby Sherlock.

Anne = Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sir Pierce FitzGerald, Knt., = Ellinor FitzGerald, d. of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt. (ob. 1575), of Lackagh, Co. Kildare.

of Ballyshannon and Blackwood.

Slain in Ardreigh Castle, 17th March, 1593.

Slain at Ardreigh Castle, 17th March, 1593.

Thomas FitzGerald.
Patrick FitzGerald, ? of Clane, Co. Kildare. ? 2nd Justice of the King's Bench, viv. 1600.

Grace = Peter Talbot.

Christopher FitzGerald, of Diswellstown, Co. Dublin. = Genet Waring.

ob. 9th July, 1558.

Burd. in St. Brigid's Church, at Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

Richard oge FitzGerald, of Curduff, Co. Kildare.

Slain by Capn. Francis Cosby at Maryborough, in June, 1558.

Oliver FitzGerald, of Nicholastown, Co. Kildare. = Catherine O'Dunne, d. of Teige "oge" O'Dunne, of Hy Regan, Queen's Co., Chief of his Nation.

Garrett.

Sir James FitzGerald, Knt., = Ellinor Luttrell, d. of Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, Co. Dublin.

of Ballyshannon and Blackwood.

ob. 26th April, 1637, æt 74. Burd. at Ballyshannon.

Anne and Catherine.

Both perished in the attack on Ardreigh Castle on the 17th March, 1593.

Elizabeth = Teige mac Teige O'Dunne, of Hy Regan, a territory in the Queen's County. Chief of his Nation.

Garrett FitzGerald = Cicely FitzGerald, d. of James FitzGerald, of Drinanstown, Co. Kildare; son of Redmond Oge FitzGerald, of Timahoe, Co. Kildare.

ob. v. p. ante 1627.

Gerald FitzGerald = Margaret Wellesley, d. of Edmond Wellesley, of Narraghmore, Co. Kildare, called Baron of Norragh.

John FitzGerald, of Mullaghmoyne, Co. Kildare. = Ellinor Wogan, d. of Nicholas Wogan, of Blackhall, Co. Kildare.

Edward.
Thomas.

Catherine.
Margaret.
Grany.

A daughter = Edward Dongan, of Kiltaghan, near Rathangan, Co. Kildare. Brother of Sir Walter, of Castletown, Bart.
(? Cisly). ob. circa 1638.

Col. Pierce FitzGerald, = Mary FitzGerald, d. of Walter FitzGerald, of Walterstown.

of Ballyshannon; also called "Mac Thomas."

Outlawed in 1641.

James FitzGerald. Served in Flanders under Owen "roe" O'Neill in 1632.

A daughter = Christopher Archbold, of Timolin, Co. Kildare.

Gerald FitzGerald, = Mary FitzGerald, d. of George, son of Sir Luke FitzGerald, Knt., of Ticroghan, Co. Meath. She remarried with Henry FitzGerald, of Ballinderry (ob. 1716), son and heir of Richard FitzGerald, of Rathtroane, Co. Meath.

of Blackwood.

ob. circa 1682. Burd. in the Grey Abbey at Kildare.

Ellis

Sisly. ob. 1687. Burd. in the Grey Abbey at Kildare.

Luke FitzGerald.

Pierce.
James.
George.

Jane = Edmond Netterville, of Dublin.

towns, lands, and tenements, &c., in Ballysonan, Miltown, Dunene, Grages, and Walterston. This grant is dated the 31st March, 1395. These lands at that time were probably held in trust by Father Ronte for the Earl.

On the 24th June, 1428, Thomas, Bishop of Ossory and Treasurer of Ireland, was ordered by the King to appoint John Drew and John Crone receivers over Ballysonane, which was then in the King's hands, owing to the debts of Gerald, the 5th Earl, deceased.[1]

Amongst the Exchequer Rolls[2] is a grant of Ballyshannon in 1498 by Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, to Gerald fitzJohn fitzWilliam fitzThomas FitzGerald (which last-named Thomas I believe to have been a son of Thomas, a younger son of Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare), in whose family it remained till forfeited by Colonel Peirce FitzGerald (also called "MacThomas" in contemporary Histories), who joined the Confederates in the Rebellion of 1641.

Sir Gerald fitzJohn FitzGerald, Knt., to whom Ballyshannon was granted in 1498, had four years previously obtained a lease of three messuages and 180 acres in Croboy, County Meath, from Christopher Linch of the Knock[3] (now Summer-hill, Co. Meath). He succeeded his father at Cloncurry, in the County Kildare. To distinguish him from other Geraldines with the same Christian name, he is styled in various documents as—"Gerald Gerott, Shane ys sonne," "Sir Gerald Shaneson," or "Sir Gerald macShane, K^{t}.," and "Sir Gerald macShaun FitzGerald, K^{t}., of Cloncurry."

In 1532 a pardon for intrusion was, on the 10th of November, granted to him, wherein he is called "Sir Gerald fitzJohn, otherwise McShane, of the Geraldines of Cloncurry." His wife Margaret is included in the pardon, because, after the death of her husband, Simon Petit, the King's tenant of Mullingar and Irishtown, she married Edmund Tuite, tenant of the King's manor of Molenly, and after his death she married a third time with the said Sir Gerald fitzJohn, not having obtained the necessary licence from the Crown.[4] Sir Gerald appears to have been twice previously married:—First, to Grania, daughter of Garrett Kavanagh, of Garryhill, Co. Carlow; second, to Catherine, daughter of Oliver Plunket, of Ballylogher, Co. Meath.

His death took place in either 1533 or 1534, and, among a

---

[1] P. 264 b, "Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib."
[2] "Index of Ex. Rolls, Record Office, Dublin."
[3] Co. Dublin Ex. Inqn.
[4] Morrin's "Calendar of Close Rolls," vol. i, p. 4.

numerous issue, he had a son James FitzGerald who succeeded him at Ballyshannon.

The first mention of this James FitzGerald that I have come across is in 1534. In that year David Sutton, of Conall and of Castletown-Kildroght (Celbridge), brought charges against Gerald 9th Earl of Kildare of misgovernment while Lord Deputy of Ireland. One complaint was that he did not punish his kinsmen—

"James FitzGerald, of Ballysonnan, and his brother, who are great succourers of the thieves of Leix [i.e., the O'Mores], and his brother Piers, who leadeth them through the country to steal; and the theft to be taken the first night to the Blackwood, and in the second night to Ballysonnan, and the third night to Lexe (? Lea Castle, in the Queen's County), and so from place to place of their own."[1]

In 1538 he, together with Peter or Pierce FitzGerald, late of the Great Grange by Cloncurry; Maurice "baccagh" (i.e., the lame) FitzGerald; and Edmond Asbold of Maynooth, servant of Lord Leonard Gray, were all indicted for instigating Kedagh O'More, of Stradbally, Shaun McCoyn, of Kildare, and Neal O'Lalor, of Dysart, Gent., to steal cows and horses from the Earl of Ormond and Alexander fitzTurlough, of the Great Grange.[2]

In the list of those who were examined and gave evidence in 1540 against Lord Leonard Grey, late Lord Deputy of Ireland, appears the name of James FitzGerald of Ballisonan.[3]

In 1549 his name, together with "Oliver fitzPiers, of Ballisonan, Richard oge fitzRichard [? FitzGerald], of Curduffe," County Kildare, are included in a pardon; but what their crime was is not stated.[4]

In 1557 and 1560 he was commissioned to the Peace; and in 1561 Sir Roland Eustace, Viscount of Baltinglass; Alexander Craik, Bishop of Kildare; Sir John Alen, Knt., of Alen's Court (St. Wolstan's); Sir Francis Harbert, of Ballincutland (Coghlanstown), Knt.; Francis Cosby, Sheriff of the County; Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt., of Lackagh; Henry Colley, of Castle Carbury; Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffy; Thomas Alen, of Kilheele (Kilteel); and James FitzGerald, of Ballisonan, Esquires, were Commissioned to be Justices of the Peace for the County Kildare, during the absence of the Lord Deputy in the North, against Shawn

---

[1] P. 166 of the 1870 Annuary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.

[2] Hamilton's "Calendar of State Papers."

[3] Brewer's "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts," p. 171.

[4] Morrin's "Calendar of Patent Rolls," vol. i, p. 174.

O'Neill. Their duties were to take musters and arrays of the inhabitants, to cess them for the defence of the country, to punish the law-breakers with fines and imprisonments, to treat with enemies and rebels, and to make terms with them which would be effective during the continuance of the Commission, which itself would terminate on the return of the Lord Deputy.[1]

As this is the latest mention made of James FitzGerald, his death may have taken place about this time. According to Archdall's Lodge, he was twice married:—first, to Genet Plunket, daughter of Robert, 5th Baron of Dunsany;[2] secondly, to Catherine Eustace, daughter of Thomas, 1st Viscount of Baltinglass.[3]

His eldest son was Sir Pierce FitzGerald, Knt., of Ballyshannon and Blackwood (near Downings, Co. Kildare).

Sir Pierce was High Sheriff of the County Kildare in the years 1573, 1574, 1578, and 1581. In 1568 and 1570 he was pardoned for offences which are not given; in the former he is styled Piers fitzJames of Ballisonane, gent., and in the latter as of Grangemellon (near Athy). Further pardons of him appear in the years 1574, 1575, 1578, and 1591.[4] Pardons in these times were generally bought from the Crown; the most common crimes were rebellion, intercourse with the Irish, alienations of land, marrying an heiress or widow without sanction from the Crown, &c., &c.

In 1571 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and Sir Pierce had Commissions to execute martial law in the county, with power to search out all disorders committed in it, and on finding any persons to be rebels, felons, enemies, or notorious evil-doers, to punish them with death or otherwise. In the same category were included harpers, rhymers, bards, idlemen or "stokers," vagabonds, and such horse-boys as had not their master's bill to show whose men they were.[5]

Further Commissions to him either to execute martial law, or to array and muster the inhabitants of the county, were issued in 1576, 1581, 1583, and 1584.

In addition to his manors of Ballyshannon, Blackwood, Nicholastown, &c., he was in 1586 granted a lease for twenty-one years of several plough-lands called martelands (containing each forty acres arable and eighteen acres pasture, wood, and mountain), in districts called Farran O'Neill and Leverocke, in the County Carlow, which formerly belonged to Murrough mac Cahir

---

[1] The Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 381.
[2] Archdall, vol. vi, p. 203. [3] *Ib.*
[4] The Fiants of Elizabeth. [5] *Ib.*

Kavanagh, of Tinnahinch, attainted; the proviso being that Sir Pierce should not alien to any except of English parents; that he should not levy taxes called Coyne and Livery; and that he would maintain two English horsemen.[1]

Shortly before this period he either built or restored the Castle of Blackwood, the ruins of which now stand on the northern bank of the Grand Canal two miles due west of the town of Prosperous. This ruin is at present a low, square block (with rounded corners), in which can be traced the remains of its vaulted first floor, a few arrow-slits, and breaches in the walls, which were formerly the larger windows; but the whole place is in a very dilapidated condition.

The original entrance was in the western wall. It is now hidden under a shed attached to that side of the Castle. Portions of its cut stone-work still remain, showing that it had a pointed arch. Inserted in the wall over this doorway is a small oblong slab, measuring about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, by 2 feet in breadth. On the upper portion of this slab is an incised inscription of five lines, in small rude capitals, while below it is a plain shield in relief, bearing the FitzGerald arms :—Argent, a saltire gules. The inscription runs :—

THIS : CASTLE : WAS : MADE : BY
PYERS : FITZGERALD : OF : BALY
SONAN : AND : ELINOR : FITZ
GERALD : HIS : WIFE : THE
20 : OF : AVGVST : 1584

The above-named Elinor was the daughter of the Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt., of Lackagh, whose effigy lies in St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare.

Sir Pierce, by acting strenuously in the service of the Government, in his capacity as a commander of a troop of horse in Leinster, made himself greatly disliked. He on one occasion, when serving against the famous rebel Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, in Ranelagh, County Wicklow, was taken prisoner by him, and detained until a substantial ransom was forthcoming. Even against his own sept, probably in the execution of his duty as Sheriff, he acted equally sternly, as by his energy a noted outlaw named Walter "reagh" (i.e., the swarthy) FitzGerald was forced to leave his native County of Kildare, and

[1] Elizabeth Fiant No. 4918.

take refuge in the mountains of Wicklow. This Walter "reagh" was one of the sons of Maurice FitzGerald, of Glassealy, near Narraghmore, and grandson of Walter, one of the uncles of the Silken Thomas, after whom he was christened. As will be shown later on, Walter "reagh" took a terrible revenge on Sir Pierce for his treatment at his hands; this was foretold ten years before it took place by Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, in a letter to the Secretary of State, wherein, after describing Sir Pierce's good services to the Government, he adds that "he will be killed by the Geraldines whensoever he is without horsemen."[1]

On St. Patrick's Day, 1593, the blow fell. Sir Pierce, his wife, Elinor, and two daughters, Anne and Catherine, were at this time residing in one of his castles on his manor of Nicholastown, called Ardreigh, which lies a mile to the south of Athy. This castle is not now in existence; but it is described as then being "a little castle that was but thatched with straw or sedge."[2] Walter "reagh," on this 17th of March, accompanied by his two brothers-in-law, Felim and Redmond, sons of Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne (whose daughter, Margery, he had married), with their followers, made an attack on the castle, and succeeded in setting it on fire, and, terrible to relate, its inmates, men and women, all perished in the flames. One can only hope that such a fearful death to his foe, and his wife and daughters, was due to the inability of the attacking party to rescue them in time.

Besides his eldest son, James, a daughter named Elizabeth, appears to have escaped the fate of their parents and sisters, as in a note under the year 1448, O'Donovan gives a pedigree of the O'Doynes, or O'Dunnes, Chiefs of I Regan, in the Queen's County, in which he states that Teige mac Teige O'Doyne married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers FitzGerald, of the County Kildare, by whom he had four sons and four daughters[3] (one of the latter married James FitzGerald, of Kilrush, County Kildare, who died in 1602; while their eldest son, also named Teige, married as his second wife a daughter of Redmond "oge" FitzGerald of Timahoe, County Kildare, who died in 1580).

At the time of his death Sir Pierce was in possession of the following lands:[4]—

The Manor of Ballyshannon; consisting of two castles, twenty messuages, a mill, and 300 acres in

---

[1] Hamilton's "Calendar of State Papers" (1574-1585), p. 424.
[2] Gilbert's "History of the Confederation," vol. i, p. 205.
[3] *Vide* vol. iv, p. 959.
[4] *Vide* "Co. Kildare Chanc. Inquis.," Nos. 1 and 69 of Charles I,

Ballyshannon: the lands of Shaunistown, *alias* Thomastown; ten acres in Tippeenan; and fifteen acres in Mullaghmoyne.

The Manor of Nicholastown[1] (near Athy); containing the lands of Nicholastown, Rathdrue,[2] Brimoye, *alias* Breagh (Bray), Grangemellon, and both the Ardrees (Ardreigh).

Besides these two manors, he held the lands of Adamstown, Gaydonstown, and Kilbride, Blackwood, Brocken, Courtduffe *alias* Corduff, Wyesland, Killnecallagh, Cowllcargin *alias* Coolcarrigan, and Killcolman, all in the County Kildare.

Sir Pierce was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James FitzGerald, Knt., who was thirty years of age, and married, at the time of his father's death in 1593.

Sir James appears as High Sheriff of the County Kildare in the years 1596, 1598, and 1606. In 1597, he was Sheriff of Catherlough, or Carlow; and as such accompanied the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, on his expedition against the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, who were up in arms against the Government under their famous chief, Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne.[3]

In a description of the state of Ireland at the arrival of the Earl of Essex, in April, 1599, in which an account of the Irish forces then in rebellion is given, we read that:—

"In the County Kildare, James fitz Peirs, a Geraldine, Sheriff of the Shire; bastard Geraldines, being two base brothers of the [12th] Earl of Kildare; one of the Delahides; the O'Dempsys; and certain of the Eustaces, kinsmen of the late Viscount Baltinglass, attainted; numbering 230 foot-soldiers and 20 horse, are rebels."[4]

The two bastard Geraldines above mentioned were Gerald FitzGerald, of Timogue and Morett, in the Queen's County, and his brother, Edward. They were the natural sons of Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare.

According to a portion of a manuscript History of this period:[5]—

"James fitz Piers, of the County of Kildare, was the son of an honest gentleman and true servitor of Her Majesty—Sir Piers fitz James

---

[1] Called in Archbishop Alen's "Repertorium Viride" "villa Nicholai Wallen."

[2] Rathdrue is not now the name of a townland, as it is incorporated in the large townland of Irishtown; a portion of the Rath from which the name was taken is still so called, as a field name.

[3] Brewer's "Calendar of Carew MSS.," pp. 257, 258. [4] *Ib.*, p. 298.

[5] May, 1599, p. 52 of Atkinson's "Calendar of State Papers of Ireland," 1599-1600.

(FitzGerald), having his father with his whole family burned to ashes by Walter 'reogh' (FitzGerald) and his rebellious associates, who, wanting grace, and forgetting his father's injury, and villany of traitors, went into open action, and became a malicious rebel. Immediately after the burning of his father, he went into England, and delivered his grief and great losses. Her Majesty, according to her wonted clemency, graced him in divers ways, and gave him ten horses in pay. After his return, he behaved himself civilly, and was made Sheriff of that county, kept much company with Captain Thomas Lee, who was a great favourer of the Earl of Tyrone (O'Neill), and then in question and disgrace therefore; and as it may be gathered, infected with that company, underhand this James practised a long time with the Earl of Tyrone, but at length broke out, and his practices were revealed to the Lord Justices. Captain Lee and he making merry together, said Lee, 'James, thou and I will be shortly MacRustelyns (that is to say, Robin Hoods), for we can get nothing as we are.' These words were brought to the Lord Justices, so that they were both sent for by a pursuivant. Lee appeared, was charged with treason, and was committed to the Castle; but James would not show himself. He practised to betray the Fort of Leix (i.e., Maryborough), but failed of his purpose. He made claim to the Lordship of Cloncurry, which was the jointure of the Lady Baltinglass,[1] and, because he could not prevail, he practised with the ward there to betray the same, and so it came to pass. He complained unjustly, as traitors did, of the Earl of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant-General; the which complaint Sir Garrett Aylmer (in the absence of the Earl) answered, and satisfied the Lords Justices, delivering upon his credit and certain knowledge, that the Earl did him no wrong, and that he was void of any gall towards him. James FitzPiers feared the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, for that he in England was examined whether the said Bishop had kept prisoner Rose O'Toole, wife to Feagh Mac Hugh (O'Byrne), as malefactors fearing everybody, and dare not trust themselves. After many mischiefs by him done, when both the Earls of Essex and Ormonde met at Athy, the 12th May anno 1599, with their forces, to pass into Leix for the victualling of the new fort (i.e., Maryborough), he pulled down the bridge of Athy upon the river of the Barrow, manned the Castle at the bridge foot, and trenched the fords on the river side, to hinder the passage of the horsemen. But when there was a passage found, and horsemen conveyed over to compass the town, the ward ran away, and he, seeing himself in distress, came to the Earl of Essex upon his knees, and desired mercy, and so he was received into favour."

Thus on the 14th of August, 1600, we again find Sir James FitzGerald serving the Government, as he, together with Sir Henry Talbot, with 400 men, were at this time ordered by the Lord Deputy to proceed again into Leix to harass Owny mac Rory O'More.[2]

---

[1] She was Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Travers, of Monkstown, Co. Dublin; she married:—first, James Eustace, Viscount of Baltinglass, who died on the 25th November, 1585; secondly, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart., of Donadea, who died on the 19th August, 1634. Her own death occurred on the 28th of November, 1610.

[2] Brewer's "Calendar of Carew MSS.," p. 431.

On the 10th March, 1609, the King instructed the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor, at the suit of Sir James (and in consideration of his faithful services in the late wars, the spoiling of his lands, and also the murder of his father and mother by the rebels), to accept surrender of his castle, house, and town of Ballysonan, and to regrant the same, as well as Coshogcowllie,[1] for ever in fee-simple, to be holden of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin in free and common soccage.[2]

In April of the same year Sir James was over in England, endeavouring to obtain from the Lords of the Council an allotment of the escheated lands in Ulster.[3] In July, being still in England, and anxious to return to Ireland, he offered to convey the treasure which was about to be sent over.[4]

In 1616 Sir James set Gaydonstown for forty-four years to Richard FitzGerald, of Booleybegg (a younger son of James FitzGerald, of Kilrush, a branch of the Lackagh family); and in 1627 he set other portions of his property (to the use of himself and his heir) to Walter FitzGerald of Walterstown, an offshoot from the FitzGeralds of Timahoe, County Kildare.[5]

Previous to the year 1628 Sir James endeavoured to obtain some of the lands in the County Wicklow forfeited by the O'Byrnes, of Ranelagh. Felim, the son of Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne (who was slain in Glenmalure in 1597), at this time a close prisoner in Dublin Castle, petitioned the Government, on behalf of himself and his five sons, for a regrant of their ancient inheritance; he, on being allowed an inquiry into his case, proved that the Grand Jury of the County Wicklow, who assembled in 1627, was carefully packed to deprive him and his sons of their lives and estates, the Foreman on this occasion being Sir James FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon, whose parents had been slain by Felim's brothers. He also proved that persons had been bribed, or tortured on the rack, to make them give false evidence against him, while the lives of certain malefactors were spared on condition of doing the same. On the 6th of December, 1628, one of the witnesses who gave evidence at the inquiry in Felim's defence was William Eustace, of Castlemartin, who

"Beinge duely sworne to sett down in writeing under his hand what he can say or hath heard or knowne concerning Phelim mac Pheagh and

---

[1] According to an Elizabethan Fiant, "Cosogowlie" was in the County Kildare.

[2] Russell's "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," p. 162.

[3] *Ib.*, p. 198. [4] *Ib.*, p. 239.

[5] "Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisitions," No. 69 of Charles I.

his sons now prisoners and others, doth declare his knowledge as followeth :—

"First, I doe well remember and know that Sir Piers FitzGerrald of Ballysonan in the County of Kildare, Knight, was taken prisoner by Pheagh mac Hugh Birne, father to this Phelim now prisoner, and some of their followers killed of both sides, as also that he kept him prisoner until such time as there was a consideracion given for his enlargement.

"Secondly, I doe well remember and know that the said Pheagh married one of his daughters to Walter reogh FitzGerrald, when he was banished by the sayd Sir Piers's meanes out of the County of Kildare.

"Thirdly, I doe well remember and know for that banishment and other occasions, that the said Walter reogh FitzGerrald, accompanied with his brothers-in-lawe, this Phelim, now prisoner, and Redmond mac Pheagh now lyving, and divers others of theire adherents, went after to a place in the County of Kildare called Ardrie, where finding the sayd Sir Piers FitzGerrald in a little castle that was but thatched with straw or sedge, sett fire to the same, and burned him, his wife, his daughters, and others there.

"Fourthly, I doe well remember and know that after these occasions, and after the death of the sayd Pheagh mac Hugh, that Sir James fitz Piers FitzGerrald, now living, did goe into England to procure letters for passing the sayd Phelim's lands of Ranelagh, or part thereof, as alsoe that he did prosecute and endeavour all he could to passe the sayd lands according to the effect of his sayd letters untill he was crossed by reason of a general instruccion sent soone after by the State of England, after the last great rebellion, for setling of divers of the Irish of the province of Leinster, and this Phelim and his brother Redmond were by speciall name inserted therein for their antient estate and lands.

"Fifthly, I doe well remember and know after the settlement of the said Phelim and his brother Redmond in theire owne possessions, it happened, upon theire goeing homewards from Dublin that they and theire company mett with the aforesayd Sir James fitz Piers FitzGerrald, and others in his company, in the County of Wicklow, takeing away certain stood mares by force from them or from some of theire friends, and then did take the sayd Sir James prisoner, and killed one of his horsemen, and tooke him then home along to his house (O'Byrne's) at Ballynecorre.

"Sixthly, I doe well remember and know that the sayd Sir James his neere kinswoman, Mary Dempsey, was supposed to be prosecuted by Phelim and his sons, and theire means, for her life ; which was ill taken by the said Sir James and Sir Terence Dempsey, Knight, father to the said Mary.[1]

"Seventhly, I doe well remember and know that now lately by reason of the late plantacion there, Ballymoroghroe and other lands which the sayd Sir James gott into his possession, being taken from him, that he peticioned soone after to the Right Honorable the Lord Deputy for

[1] Sir Terence O'Dempsy, Knt., 1st Viscount Clanmalier, was married to Mary, daughter of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt., of Lackagh ; her sister Ellinor was Sir James's mother ; so that Mary O'Dempsy was first cousin to Sir James.

recompence for the same of some other lands of the plantation there in regard he had been one of the first that moved for a plantation in Ranelagh.

"Eighthly," &c., &c., &c.[1]

William Eustace's evidence continues for a considerable length, but does not further touch upon the Ballyshannon family.

Sir James inherited from his father some 120 acres at Rathtrone, in the County Meath; it passed into the possession of the family in the following manner:—Rathtrone in the sixteenth century belonged to James, Earl of Ormonde, by whom it was granted to one Rory or Roderick O'Dogherty, who afterwards sold it to Sir Pierce FitzGerald. Sir James, without obtaining the required permission from the Crown, on the 15th May, 1622, granted Rathtrone to one Walter FitzGerald, of Castletown-Moylagh, in the County Meath, and to one Teige O'Connor, of Ardenowe, in the same county, to the use of James (? son of Walter) FitzGerald, of Castletown-Moylagh, with remainder to the latter's son, William fitz James FitzGerald.[2] For this alienation of land Sir James was pardoned in 1629.[3] In the following year he was again pardoned for an alienation to his second son, Gerald.[4]

In 1632, on the 10th of November, Sir James appointed Walter Weldon, of St. John's Boure, County Kildare, Gerald Wall, of Prumplestown, same county, and Nicholas Wogan, of Blackhall, also in the same county, as trustees over his Kildare possessions, to the use of himself during his life, then to the use of his grandson and heir, Pierce and his heirs, with remainder to the following and their heirs:—namely, his other grandson, James, and his sons John, Edward, and Thomas.[5]

In the original of the above Inquisition mention is made of "Sisell fitz Gerrald" (wife of his eldest son, Garrett), who was a widow anyhow in the year 1627, with three children, Pierce, James, and a daughter married to Christopher Archbold of Timolin; she was the daughter of James FitzGerald (ob. 1618), of Drinanstown, County Kildare, a branch of the Timahoe family.

Sir James died a widower on the 26th of April, 1637, aged

---

[1] *Vide* "The Case of the O'Byrnes of the County of Wicklow," in vol. i of Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641-1643."

[2] "County Meath Chanc. Inquisition," No. 44 of Charles I.

[3] Morrin's "Calendar of Patent Rolls," vol. iii, p. 510.

[4] *Ib.*, p. 549.

[5] "Co. Kildare Chanc. Inquis.," No. 69 of Charles I.

seventy-four years. His will[1] is dated five days previously; it commences in the following manner:—

"In nomine Dei, Amen.

"I S^r. James ffitzGerald of Ballisonan, in the County of Kildare, K^t beinge weake and feeble in boddy yet sounde and perfect of mynde and memorie, doe make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following.

"Inprimis, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God my creator and redeemer, and my boddy to be buried in the parish Churche of Ballysonan in the sepulcher of my ancestors.

"Item, I will and bequeathe and leave unto my grandson Pierce ffitz Gerald all my lands and inheritance within the Kyngdom of Irland, and to the heires males of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten, reserving to those there joyntures and leases that may or doth appeare by deed; and for want of such heires males of the said Pierce" (&c.).

His possessions are left in remainder to those mentioned in the inquisition quoted above, and finally, for want of direct heirs, to Sir Luke FitzGerald, Knight, of Ticrochan, County Meath, and his heirs.

He leaves to his daughter, Catherine, £100, and ten cows (five milch cows, and five dry cows); to his daughter, Margaret, £80, and a like number of cows; to his daughter (?), Grany, ten pounds of his "cattell;" and to his "coosen," Richard fitz Oliver ffitz Gerald, £20 sterling.

He mentions, too, a lease of Ballimorchoroe, which he holds from Lord Esmonde.[2]

The following "Funeral Entry," copied from a volume in Ulster's Office, refers to Sir James's death, and to some of the members of his family:—

"Sir James fitz Peirce,[3] of Ballysonan, in the County of Kildare, Knight, did marry Eleanor, daughter of (Thomas) Luttrell of Luttrellstown in the County of Dublin, Esq^r. by whome he had issue—

Garrett fitz Peirce, who did marry Cicely daughter of James fitz Redmond (FitzGerald) of Drynanstown in the County of Kildare, Gent^n.

Gerrald fitz Peirce, who did marry Margaret daughter of Edmond Wellesley of the Norragh, in the County of Kildare, Esquire.

---

[1] *Vide* the Prerogative Wills in the Record Office, Dublin.

[2] Sir Laurence Esmonde served in Ireland under Elizabeth, and was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, the Viceroy. In 1622 he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Esmonde, Baron of Limerick, County Wexford. His death took place 1646, and from him are descended the Esmondes now of Ballynastra, County Wexford, Baronets of Ireland (Burke's "Extinct Peerage").

[3] It will be noticed that this Funeral Entry is in error in making the name "fitz Peirce" the surname; and that it only gives the names of Sir James's two eldest sons—an unusual proceeding.

"The aforesaid Sir James fitz Peirce departed this mortall life the 26th of Aprill, and is to be interred in the church of Ballysonan, the 26th of June 1637. The truth of the premises is testified by the subscription of John FitzGarrett of Mullaghmoyny.[1]

Colonel Pierce FitzGerald succeeded to the Ballyshannon property, owing to his father, Garrett fitz James, dying during the lifetime of Sir James. He was brought up a staunch Roman Catholic, though his grandfather had died a Protestant. Early in life he adopted a soldier's profession, and both he and his brother, James, saw active service in Flanders under Owen roe O'Neill.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1641, Pierce FitzGerald was appointed Commander of the Garrison at Castledermott, by George, the 16th Earl of Kildare, Governor of the County. For that purpose, he was furnished out of the royal stores with arms and ammuniton for a hundred men. Having procured a warrant from the Earl to the Rev. John Walsh, the Vicar, to deliver the castle to him, he in December seized all Mr. Walsh's property which was within or outside the castle, and carrying it off as booty joined the army of the Catholic Confederation at Kilkenny, and entered heart and soul into the Rebellion.

In the list of the names of the Confederates who signed and took the oath,[2] appear the following Leinster Geraldines:—

Edmund and Thomas FitzGerald, of Brownesford, County Kilkenny.
Gerald FitzGerald, of Timoge and Morett in Queen's County.
Luke and Henry FitzGerald, of Ticroghan, County Meath.
Christopher FitzGerald, of Clonlunan, County Meath.
Maurice FitzGerald, of Allen.
Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon.

Besides Pierce FitzGerald (who appears to have assumed the Irish patronymic of McThomas, and as such is described in contemporary documents), other noted leaders[3] of the name were:—

Francis FitzGerald (son of Edward fitzJohn FitzGerald, of Blackhall, near Clane), "a Franciscan frier, but noe priest."

---

[1] He was also a son of Sir James's, and is mentioned in his will.
[2] Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War," vol. ii, p. 215.
[3] They are all mentioned in Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652."

Lieut.-Col. FitzGerald, slain in the battle of Linch's Knock,[1] County Meath, on the 8th of August, 1647.

Captain Garrett "garrough" (? the rough) FitzGerald, who commanded Lord Castlehaven's body-guard of horse.

Gerald macWilliam FitzGerald, of Castleroe, Co. Kildare, slain in the battle of Kilrush (near Ballyshannon), Co. Kildare, on the 15th April, 1642.

Captain Gerald "chrone" (the swarthy) FitzGerald, of the Leinster Horse, who had seen much service under Owen "roe" (the ruddy) O'Neill in Flanders; he was slain in the battle of Linch's Knock in 1647.

On the 8th of February, 1642, the Lords Justices and Council issued a Proclamation from Dublin Castle offering rewards of from £1,000 to £300 for the heads of certain leaders of the Confederates, between the 8th of February and the 25th of March; a free pardon and £300 was offered for the death, in the time stated, of the following County Kildare Gentry—

Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballysonan.
Maurice Eustace, of Castle Martin.
Nicholas Sutton, of Tipper.
Roger, *alias* Rory O'More, of Ballynah; and
William FitzGerald, of Blackhall (near Clane).[2]

Pierce FitzGerald himself was appointed Commander of the Leinster Horse, and saw service wherever knocks were going; he was present at the disastrous defeat of the Confederates at Kilrush in April, 1642; in the same year he took part in the battle of Ballybeg, near Old Ross, where he was nearly made a prisoner, and only escaped by his presence of mind in the following manner:—All the Irish that day, to distinguish themselves, wore a sugaun or straw rope round the waist; Pierce, in the cavalry charge, finding that he had outdistanced his men, turned back, and saw that his return was cut off by the enemy; he immediately untied and dropped his sugaun, and galloped back, shouting, "Let us follow the Rogues"—a ruse which succeeded with the Parliamentary forces, till they saw Pierce cut down one of his own comrades, as they thought; but by that

[1] Now called Summer-hill.

[2] P. 31, Appendix of Borlace's "History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641."

time he was out of their reach, and rejoined his side in safety.[1]

In 1643 Pierce was present at Timolin, then held by the enemy, whom he summoned to surrender; they capitulated, and were allowed to march away with their arms and baggage. Pierce then handed over the place to its rightful owner, his brother-in-law, Christopher Archbold.[2] The former Irish garrison of Timolin had been massacred to a man by the Parliamentarians on the 15th of March, 1642.

On the 8th of August, 1647, Pierce was present at the great defeat of the Confederates at Dungan's Hill, near Linch's Knock[3] (now Summer Hill), in the County Meath, where his brother officer, Captain Gerald "chrone" FitzGerald, was slain.

In 1649 Pierce was at Athy previous to the march of the Confederates on Dublin. He had his residence in Woodstock Castle, and along with him were Captain Maurice FitzGerald, of Allen; Sir John Dongan; Sir Robert Talbot; Dr. Terence Coghlan, a physician of Kilkenny; William Garan, Vicar of Ballyshannon; and others.[4]

About this time Pierce's Castle of Ballyshannon was in the hands of the enemy, and he was ordered to invest the place. After a time one of the enemy's spies fell into his hands, and he threatened to hang him, but consented to spare his life, if, on being set free, he would return and inform the garrison that the Parliamentary force in Dublin had been defeated. The promise was given, and the man returned to the Castle. On the following day Pierce sent a trumpeter to summon the Castle, and offer quarter to the garrison; this was accepted, as, believing their spy's information, they reckoned that no relief could be sent to them. Thus the Castle was given up, and when too late the truth was known.[5]

In the year 1650, Pierce had to demolish the Castle and Dominican Monastery of Athy, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands.[6]

When Pierce's death took place I have not been able to discover; he may have fled abroad after this period, and died there. By his wife Mary, daughter of Walter FitzGerald, of Walterstown, Co. Kildare, who was living a widow at Gaydonstown in 1687, he had a son Gerald, and two daughters, Ellice and Cisly.

---

[1] Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641," vol. i, p. 62.
[2] *Ib.*, p. 68. [3] *Ib.*, p. 156. [4] *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 28.
[5] *Ib.*, p. 47. [6] *Ib.*, p. 67.

According to the Cromwellian redistribution of forfeited estates, as will be seen in the following schedule,[1] the FitzGeralds of Ballyshannon lost that Manor and the Manor of Nicholastown, retaining only a very small proportion of their former property :—

1655.

Old Proprietor.	Townlands.	Acreage.	To whom granted.
Pierce ffitzGerald, Irish Papist	Ballysonnane and Monfilbeene	834	Thady Linch and Dame Anne Baker.
Do.	Mulloghmoyn ...	190	Earl of Anglesey (i.e., Sir Arthur Annesley).
Do.	Half of Tippenan	209	Robert Moore, the Duke of York, Francis Annesley.
Do.	Nicholastowne and Rathdrue	656	Andrew Linch and Dame Ann Baker.
Do.	Brea	348	Thady Linch and Dame Ann Baker.
Do.	Ardrey ...	497	Duke of York (afterwards to the Hollow Blades Company).
Do.	Grangemellon ...	Unsurveyed.	Garrett ffitzGerrald and Cicisly ffitzGerrald.
Do.	Part of Blackwood	176	
Do.	Cowlachorogan ...	164	
Do.	Abbeyland ...	273	
Do.	Courtduffe ...	211	
Do.	Guidenstowne ...	297	

According to a County Kildare Chancery Inquisition taken in the year 1663, the townlands mentioned above, from that of Blackwood to that of Guidenstown, are stated to be in the hands of Sisly Dungan (or Dongan), widow, by a decree of the Court of Claims.

Garrett or Gerald FitzGerald, Pierce's son, in his will styles himself as of Blackwood, in the County of Kildare. His wife was Mary, only child of George (ob. 1669), eldest son of Sir

[1] Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641," vol. ii, p. 156.

Luke FitzGerald, Knt., of Ticroghan, in the County Meath. They had several children, of whom the eldest son was named Luke.

After Gerald FitzGerald's death, about the year 1682, his widow Mary remarried with Henry FitzGerald, of Ballinderry, County Westmeath, who was the second son of Richard FitzGerald, of Rathtrone, in the County Meath, and who inherited, through his wife, the Ticroghan estates.

Gerald FitzGerald's will is dated the 30th of January, 1681 (i.e., 1682),[1] and was proved on the 1st of May, 1684. His wish is impressed in it "to be interred in the ffranciscan Monestery att Kildare." One of the overseers of the will is a "Thady Linch of the Citty of Dublin, Gent.," whose name occurs repeatedly in the schedule given above of the redistribution of forfeited lands.

I have not succeeded in tracing the history of this family further.

We now return to relate a few incidents in connection with the Castle of Ballyshannon itself.

A contemporary official account of the doings of the Parliamentarians during the years 1642-3 states that the army, under James, Marquis of Ormonde, left Dublin on the 1st of March, 1642; that night he lodged at Newlands, between Dublin and Naas; on the 2nd they lodged in Naas; from thence they crossed the Liffey two miles below Castlemartin, in which there was a garrison of the rebels, under the command of one FitzGerald; from Castlemartin, which was surrendered to them, the army was dispersed to lodge in the villages about the Curragh, Lord Ormonde himself taking up his quarters in the Castle of Kildare. On the 4th they encamped at "Downarrowmore" (? Narraghmore), and "in the way they passed by a place called Ballisonnan, from whence some of the rebels came forth as willing to fight, and one in red clothes at a great distance shott at us manie times, that wee might see they had powder to spend in vain." This night Lord Ormonde went three miles further, and lodged in the village of Moone.[2]

On the 8th of June, 1643, the Lords Justices wrote to Sir Michaell Earneley, Knt., and Colonel Richard Gibson, stating that on the 19th of May last, for special state reasons, orders were given that the force under their command was to forbear to besiege Ballysonan until further orders. Since that time false

---

[1] The legal year ended in March till 1752, when it ended with December, as at present.

[2] Vol ii, p. 249, of Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War, 1641."

rumours had been started as to the cause of not attacking that place, whereas :—

"Concerning Ballysonan, the beseeging of that place was at this Board resolved to be for corne, partly in respect of the then scarcitie of pouder in his Majestie's store, which could not without danger to the wholle Kingdome admitt the expense of soe much pouder as the taking of that place by seege would require, and partly in regard there was then noe possibilitie for feeding of the horses to bee used in that service. Since which time those two difficulties beeing in part removed, that of the pouder beeing supplyed by the arrivall of a late supply of pouder heere, and that of feeding the horses beeing in part holpen [helped] by the season of the yeare, wherein grass may now be had, which formerly could not be and soe the inhibition is now taken off, and you are left at libertie for endeavouring to take in Ballysonan, as well as Kilka and Castle Dermott, or soe many of the places as you may.

. . . . . .

"(Postscript.) Wee must declare that it is our pleasure, and wee accordingly expressly command you, that you lay seege to Ballysonan, Kilka, or Castle Dermott, before you return hither, and that, although you bee in your march hither, you retourne back for effecting this highly needful service." [1]

The reason for this neglect of capturing Ballyshannon sooner was, according to a letter written on the 16th June, 1643, from Dublin, that :—

"The army that was sent forth under the command of Sir Michael Ernley is returned, soe as we have at least five if not six thousand men, soldiers, to feed, besides the inhabitants, and have not money to sett them forth to seeke againe their living abroad. Sir Michael, when he was sent forth, was by speciall words in his commission inhibited to sett downe before Ballisonan being the onely garrison that hath annoyed our convoyes betweene this and Athy. The pretended reason was the scarcity of munition, though there want not those, even amongst the commanders who say that Pierce FitzGarret, the owner thereof, hath too many cosins about the State. Tyme may discover what is nowe but suspected." [2]

Another letter, however, dated the 23rd of June, 1643, states that Ballyshannon was not then attacked because Sir Michael Ernely at the time the despatch from the Lords Justices reached him was only one day's march from Dublin, that his forces were footsore, knocked up from exposure, and had only two days' provisions left.[3]

We have already seen that in 1649 the Parliamentarian garrison of Ballyshannon delivered up the Castle to Pierce FitzGerald on false information. We will now relate its fate

---

[1] P. 269, Vol. ii, of Gilbert's "History of the Confederation and War."
[2] *Ibid.*, Appendix, p. xlvii.
[3] *Ibid.*, Appendix, p. lxiv.

in 1650 by means of correspondence which passed between Colonel John Hewson, Governor of Dublin, William Lenthall, Speaker of the English Parliament, and Donough O'Kelly, Governor or Constable of Ballyshannon.[1]

The first letter is addressed by Colonel Hewson to "the Honourable William Lenthall," and is dated from Ballyshannon on the 3rd March, 1649 (old style). It reads as follows :—

"To the Honourable William Lenthall, Esquire, Speaker of the Parliament of England.

"Sir,—When his Excellency[2] marched from Dublin towards Munster, he left me intrusted with that garrison, myselfe and those lefte with me at that time being sicke. The first party that recovered were sent after the army ; to wit, about 800 foot and 200 horse, which fought and beat the enemy upon their march, some more of those sicke men that were left recovering, and some recruits comming over. After I had surprised the strong fort[3] upon the Bog of Allin, and taken Castle Martin in the County of Kildare, and placed a garrison therein, about the latter end of December. I marched along with a party of 1,000 horse and foot into the Island of Allin, and summoned Killmaog therein, but finding it not feazable to storme without guns, I marched to Rabride and Ponsers Grange and tooke them, and placed two strong garrisons there, which did give me good footing in the County of Kildare ; then I sent a party and took Kildare, Hertwell, and Cotlingstowne,[4] three useful garrisons in the said county ; and provisions being spent I returned back to Dublin, there endeavouring to get guns, mortar pieces, and other necessaries, ready to draw forth againe with all possible speed ; in the interim I received propositions from the Governour and officers in the strong garrison and fort of Ballisonan, the originall whereof, I here inclosed present you with all under their owne hands, which being by me utterly rejected.

"I marched upon Tuesday, the 26th of February, with a party of 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse, towards the County of Kildare, and tooke with me one culverin, one demi-culverin, and one mortar piece.

"The enemy fired their Garrisons of the Fort of Lease,[5] Blackrath, and the forementioned Castle of Kilmaog, in the Island of Allin, but I shall easily make it tenable againe, it being very usefull for your service; they also did blow up the Castle of Athy, where they had a strong garrison, and broke up the Bridge.

"Upon the 28th of February, I marched from the Naas, and about four o'clock, with the van of the party, I came to Ballisonan, a strong garrison, double works and moted, full of water one within another, and a mount with a fort upon it. Most of the officers with me esteeming the taking of it to be unfeazable, it being late, and I unwilling to

---

[1] Vol. ii, pp. 369 and 372, of Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-1652."

[2] The Lord Lieutenant, Oliver Cromwell.

[3] Blackditch (parish of Nurney) in another place is mentioned as being captured before Castle Martin.

[4] Coghlanstown.

[5] The Fort of Leix was Maryborough, in the Queen's County, called "Campa" by the Irish.

lose time, did send in a summons a copy whereof is here inclosed, and the inclosed answer under the Governour's hand was presently returned, and the town which was without [i.e., outside of] his works by him was burned that night.

"I caused a battery to be made, and planted the artillery, and made a fort for the security thereof, having intelligence that the Lord of Castlehaven[1] with 4,000 horse and foot would come to raise me within two dayes, in which fort I could secure the guns and batter their works, whilst I drew off to fight the enemy if need were.

"We played our guns and mortar pieces at the fort upon the mount, intending before night to storme it; having ladders and all necessaries ready, but before any breach was made, the Governour did send me paper, which is here inclosed, whereunto the inclosed answer was returned, and he treated with me about the surrender, which was concluded accordingly. The articles signed with both our hands herewith is represented unto you.

"And now, Sir, you have without the losse of one man this strong place, and thereby most of the County of Kildare. Those garrisons in this county yet remaining as Castle Dormont, with others I hope you shall have a good account thereof speedily, from

"Your humble servant,

"Joh. Hewson.

"Ballisonan, March 3, 1649 (-50)."

The enclosures mentioned above are given as follows:—

"Sir,—I am now marching the Army to reduce that place which you possesse unto the obedience of the Parliament of England, and it being apparent to the world that God is making inquisition in Ireland for innocent blood, how farre you and those with you may be concerned therein, I shall observe by your answer hereunto.

"These are to require you to deliver that place you now possesse unto me for the end aforesaid; whatsoever your return hereunto may be, and the effect thereof, my summons will justifie the future proceedings of

"Your servant,

"28th Feb. 1649 (-50) "J. Hewson.

"For the Governour of Ballisonan."

"Sir,—I am now in possession of this place by authority from my King, how you may demand it by authority from the Parliament of England, I know not; England denying their King, therefore I disobey. And for God, my King, and Country, will defend this place to the uttermost in my power.

"Sir, your servant,

"Donno(gh) O'Kelly.[2]

"Col. Hewson, Commander-in-chiefe of the Parliament part now at the field of Ballisonan."

---

[1] James Touchet, 3rd Earl of Castlehaven, then of Maddenstown, County Kildare.

[2] Col. Donough O'Kelly belonged to Connaught, and was a relative of Sir James Dillon, of the Costello Gallen family, County Sligo.

"Sir,—To avoyd the confusion of Christian blood, we send out a drum to demand parley, my desire for the reasons aforesaid is, that you send in a Captaine of yours to treat with us, and we shall send forth a Captaine of ours, who shall demand no more but what is honourable and just, and so Sir, I conclude,

"Your servant,

"Donno(gh) O'Kelly.

"March 1, 1649 (-50)."

"Sir,—Blood I doe not thirst after, yet so far a souldier as not to neglect present opportunity, I shall for the end in your letter mentioned send Captaine Hewson according to your desire, provided you send one or two fully authorised to treate and conclude, and all to be concluded within halfe an houre, provided also you doe not worke at all to repaire what my guns and mortar pieces have demolished, and to that end that Capt. Hewson may remaine in the mount during that halfe houre.

"Sir,—I shall be glad if your wisdom prevent what otherwise unavoidably will fall out, though not desired by

"Your servant,

"J. Hewson.

"March 1, 1649 (-50)."

The result of the siege and parley was, that as no assistance could be expected from Lord Castlehaven, the garrison capitulated on the following terms :—

"I. That the said Garrison and Fort of Ballisonan, shall be immediately delivered with all the ammunition and provisions therein, except as in the insuing article is agreed upon.

"II. That the said Governour, Officers, and the souldiers shall continue in the Castle untill to-morrow morning at ten of the clock if they please, and then they are to march out of the said Castle and Fort, with a Trumpeter for convoy tenne miles if they desire it, or to any of the next Irish garrisons within tenne miles as aforesaid, the trumpeter remaining without any prejudice. And the said Officers are to march with their horses and pistolls, and with their colours flying, and drums beating, and the souldiers with their armes, and matches lighted, and each musketeer one pound of powder, with bullet and match proportionable.

"III. Whatsoever Oates and Peas shall apper to be in the Castle belonging to Mistress FitzGerald[1] shall be restored to her.

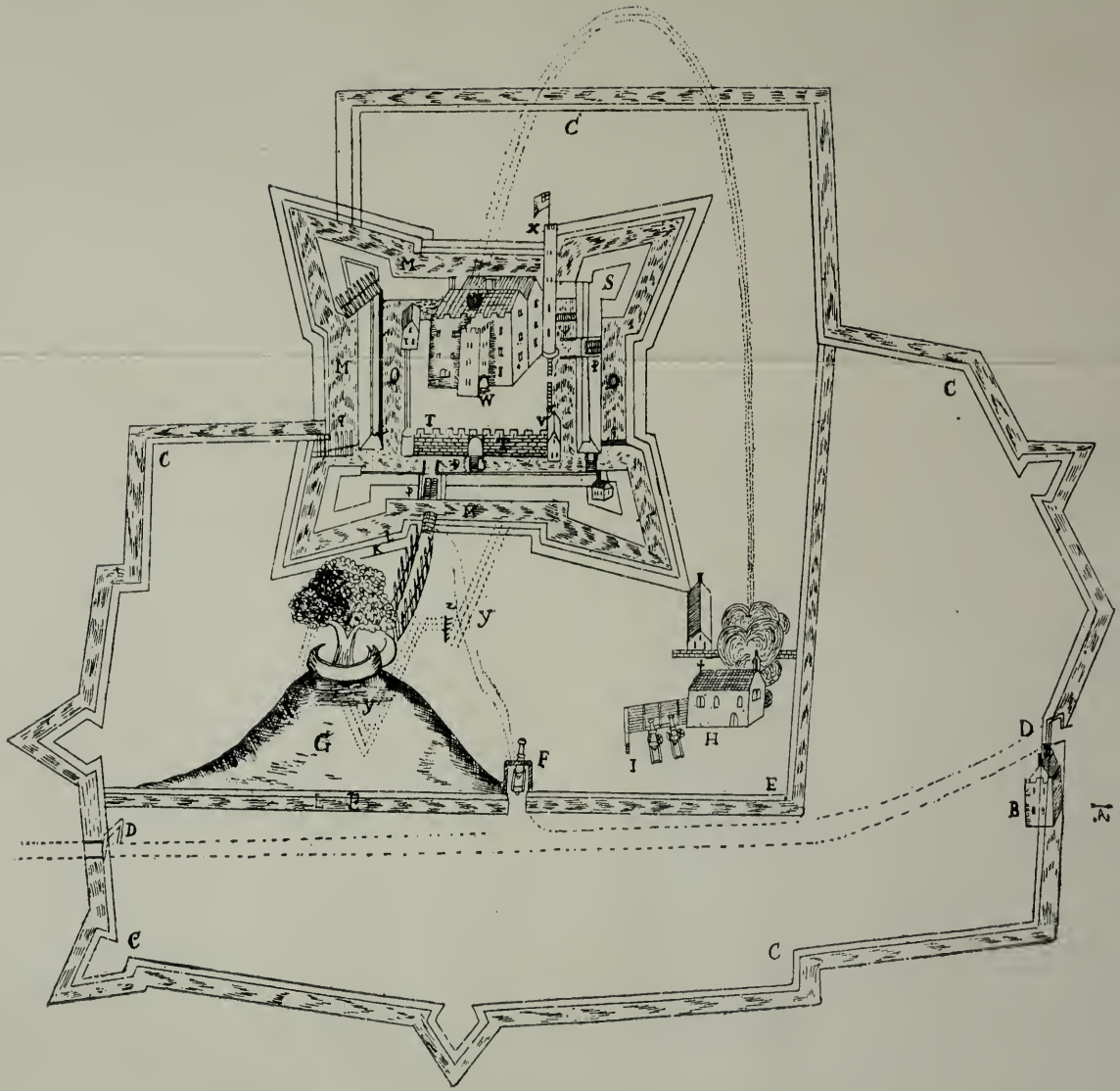
"IV. And lastly, for the due performance of the aforesaid articles, we have hereunto set our hands the day and yeare first above written [i.e, the 1st of March 1649 (-50)].

"John Hewson.
Donno(gh) O'Kelly."

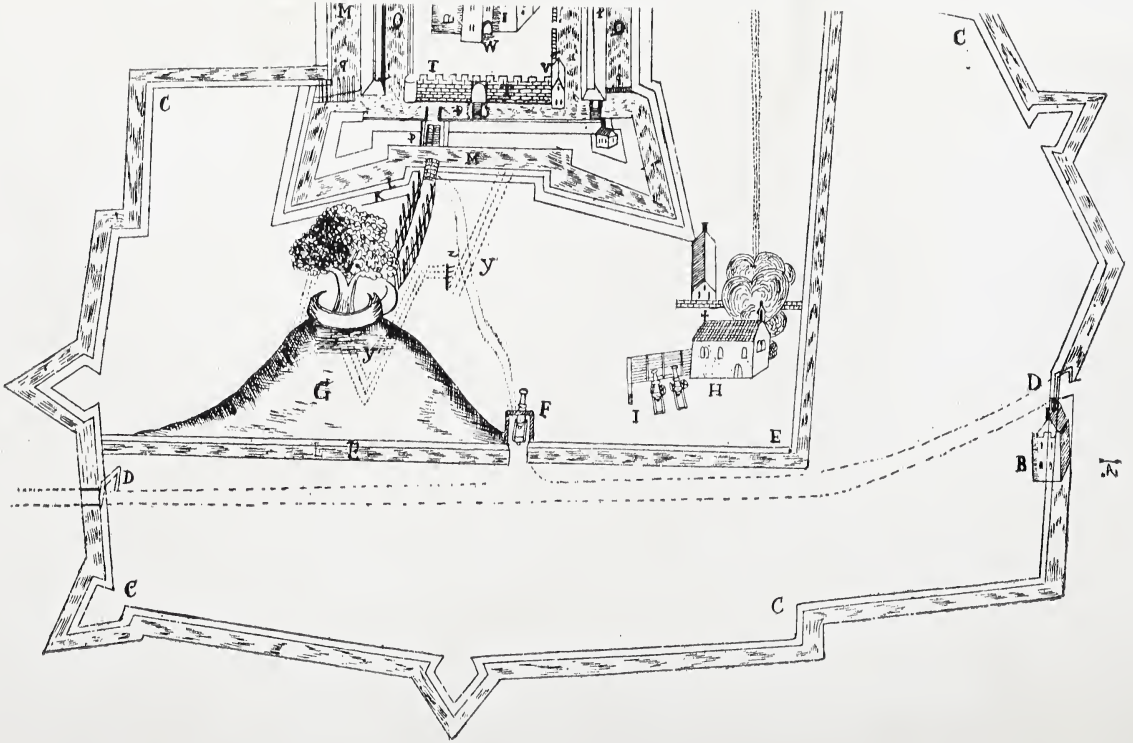
On the following day a certain William Basil, Attorney-

---

[1] I.e., Mary, the wife of Col. Pierce FitzGerald (Mac Thomas).



Plan of the Castle of Ballyshannon, with its Outworks, in 1650.
(Reproduced from the IVth Volume (1856-57) of the "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.")



PLAN OF THE CASTLE OF BALLYSHANNON, WITH ITS OUTWORKS, IN 1650.
(Reproduced from the IVth Volume (1856-57) of the "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.")

General of Ireland, in a letter to the Speaker of the English Parliament, writes :—

"It hath pleased God exceedingly to bless our forces in this place, in their late march into the County of Kildare, where they have taken in the Fort and Castle of Ballisonan by surrender ; surprized Athy, being a passe upon the Barrow and a place of very great concernment, both for the enlarging of our quarters, investing the enemy, and securing a passe to joyne with my Lord if occasion require. In all which the governour hath placed garrisons ; as also at Kilmaocke, being the Castle of the Bogge of Allen, which the enemy had burnt, and indeavoured to have sleighted, upon the rumour of his advance from hence ; but the workes are now repaired and made tenable by ours."[1]

The accompanying illustration, showing the Fort of Ballyshannon, is reproduced from vol. iv of "The Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society"[2] (1856-57); the original drawing was then in the possession of J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A., and from it the sketch was made by H. W. King, in 1853, which illustrates "The Kilkenny Journal."

The following lettered references to the plate correspond with the letters given on the plan.

"A description of the strong Fort of Ballisanon, in Leinster (1650).

A. The first place of our Battery of the Blacke Castle.
B. The Black Castle.
C. The workes of the Towne.
D. The Gates of the Outworkes.
E. Another Outworke.
F. A Gate where one of our Pieces stood.
G. The high mount fortified which wee stormed.
H. The Church. On the other side stood our Mortter-piece.
I. The Battery and Pieces.
K. The Counter-scarpe.
L. Covert way 12 foot broad, his breastwork 9 foot broad at top.
M. The graft 25 foot in five places and 12 foot deep.
N. The Rampire and Parapett 30 foot thicke and in some places 25 foot high.
O. The inner Moate in some places 40 foot broad.
P. The Draw-bridges in number 5.
Q. Bares or Dames to keep in Water.
R. A House and Bulworke batered.
S. A Bulworke batered.
T. The Walls about the Castle.
W. The Castle.
V. Houses that flankers the Walls.
X. The Tower whereon their Coller [standard] stood.
Y. A new Worke.
Z. A Tourne-pike.

---

[1] Page 367, vol. ii, of Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland." These letters were also published in pamphlet form in London in 1649.

[2] Now called the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

The late Sir Erasmus D. Borrowes, Bart., of Barretstown Castle, visited Ballyshannon in 1857, and has left the following description of the place[1]:—

"Last autumn I visited 'the strong fort of Ballysanon' referred to in the last volume of the Journal. No remains of the Castle exist; whatever of it remained at the beginning of the last century was pulled down by the Annesley family, with which they helped to build a castellated mansion quite close. The immediate defences of the old Castle of the unfortunate Pierce FitzGerald still exist, though somewhat smoothed off by time; the moat is still there, covered with trees of some forty years' growth, but, strange to say, the remains of the old ashtree so conspicuous in the drawing, can still be traced. I found two lusty scions growing vigorously from the same old hollow root, right in the centre of the moat (mound). There was no rival near the throne of that old stock; it spoke eloquently of the siege of Cromwell and his mortars; but the mortar practice reminded one of a child and his pop-gun, who brings his little weapon close up to the mark. The spot where the General placed his mortars was not more than some fifty or sixty yards from the Castle. I found 'Hartwell' exhibiting the remains of a strong fortress, with one or two large halls, the stone arches yet remaining; and Kilteel Castle (also, I think, mentioned in the despatch) is quite perfect."

As mentioned above, during the latter half of the seventeenth century Ballyshannon passed into the hands of a member of the Annesley family, who were seated at Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire. According to Archdall's edition of "Lodge's Peerage,"[2] the first of this family in Ireland was Sir Francis Annesley, who for nearly forty years faithfully served Kings James I and Charles I in offices and employments of high trust and importance. Early in the seventeenth century he was granted the Manor of Annesley, in the County Tyrone, the Manor of Mountnorris, in Armagh, the Manor of Cloghmahericat, in Down, the Manor of Sampton, in the County Wexford, the Manor of Mullagh, in Cavan, and the Castle and Lordship of Roscommon. On the 30th September, 1619, King James instituted the order of Baronets in Ireland, and created Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the first Baronet, and Sir Francis Annesley the second. In 1621 he was created Viscount Valentia, and in 1628 Baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris. His death took place in 1660, and he was buried in Thorganby Church, in Yorkshire, By his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Philips, Bart., of Picton Castle, in Pembrokeshire, he had several children; the eldest son,

[1] Page 41, vol. v, of "The Journa of the Kilkenny Archæological Society."

[2] Vol. iv, pp. 109-121.

Sir Arthur, 2nd Viscount Valentia, was created Earl of Anglesey; but it is with his second brother, John, that we have now to deal.

John Annesley was born in Dublin on the 11th of September, 1616, and became the possessor of Ballyshannon. Of him Charles II wrote in 1660 :—

"Whereas Captain John Annesley, having the command of a Troop of Horse in the service of our late dear Father of blessed memory, in Ireland, in detestation of that most execrable murder upon our late most royal father, did give up his commission, and refused to act under that usurped power, although in those times he had no other subsistence for himself, his wife and family, but what he had by his Troop, and hath ever since kept himself out of all employment under that power, which was a signal proof of his loyalty to our father and to us. And for that we were engaged for the troops and commands now settled in our realm of Ireland, before application was made to us in his behalf; we do therefore by these our letters, will and require you to settle upon him the command of Captain of such Troop of Horse as shall first become void, and be in our gift in our Army in Ireland, and therefore you may not fail, but see this our letter served in the first place."

Accordingly he had a grant, 9th of February, 1661, of the first Troop that should become void. He died in the year 1695. By his wife, Charity, daughter of Henry Warren, of Grangebeg, in the County Kildare, he had the following sons (as well as three daughters):—

1. Francis, of Ballyshannon.
2. Maurice, of Little Rath (near Sherlockstown), who married Sarah, second daughter of Richard, 4th Lord of Blaney. He died in London on the 17th of February, 1718. This is the Maurice Annesley referred to on pages 477-8 of the 2nd volume of the JOURNAL.
3. John, of Ballysax, who married Eleanor, daughter of —— Bishop, of Bishop Hall, Esq. He died on the 13th April, 1720. Among other issue, he had a son, Francis, of Ballysax, who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Eyre, of Galway, but died without issue on the 5th of March, 1750, and was buried at Ballyshannon.
4. George, died unmarried.
5. Robert, also died unmarried.

The eldest son, Francis, of Ballyshannon, married Deborah, sister of Jeffrey Paul, and died in 1707, leaving by her (who died on the 24th December, 1761) four daughters:—

1. Charity, died, unmarried, in 1741, aged 43.
2. Deborah, married to Robert Doyne, of Wells.

3. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hughes, of Archerstown, Co. Tipperary.

4. Hannah, married to Thomas Spring, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law.

Archdall gives no further particulars in connection with Ballyshannon. If any of our members could throw light on the later history of this place, it would be a welcome addition to our JOURNAL.

A modern Protestant church now stands on the site of the old building, which was dedicated to St. James the Apostle. Notices of the Vicarage of Ballyshannon, at an early date, are few and far between. On the 18th October, 1272, the Justiciary of Ireland was commanded by the King to present Geoffrey, of Kilkenny, cleric, to the vacant Vicarage of "Balisuthnan."[1] In 1302-6, the Church of "Balythosenan," in the Deanery of Kildare, was valued at 5 marks, and the Vicarage of the same at 30s.[2] In 1317 the King ordered Walter de Valle, or Calfe, Bishop of Kildare, to present Walter de Kynefare, cleric, to the Church of "Balysothenan."[3]

In 1536 Philip O'Mollaghan was Vicar.[4]

In 1615 Roger Danby was "minister."[5]

In 1649 William Garan was Vicar.[6]

There is among the MSS. preserved at Carton a folio sheet entitled:—"A naration Relating to the Advowsom, or Presentacion to the Prebendarie of Ballisonan, and Vicaradg of Casteldermott." It is dated the 18th of March, 1673, and reads as follows:—

"S^r. James fitz Gerrald of Ballisonan in the Countie of Kildare, K^nt., being patrone of y^e Prebendarie of Ballisonan affores^d, did in y^e yeere 1634 give unto John Welsh, then Vicar of Castledermott, the advowsom or power of presenting to y^e s^d Prebendarie of Ballisonan in y^e Dioces of Kildare in consideracion of monie lent unto y^e s^d S^r. James by y^e s^d. John Welsh.

"S^r. James deceased in ye yeere 1636 a protestant.

"John Welsh, Vicar of Castledermott, deceased in Skynner-row in Dublin, in Mr. Rob^t. Arddagh's house, August, 1646, a minister; and before his decease, by his last will and testam^t, left Rob^t. Sypthorpe, Lord Bishope of Limericke, overseer of his Will, and William Bulkely, Archdecon of Dublin, and Edmond Welsh,[7] nephew to y^e s^d. John Welsh,

[1] Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland."
[2] Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland."
[3] Rot. Canc. Cal. Hib., p. 24.
[4] Co. Dublin Ex. Inquisition.
[5] "Regal Visitation Book."
[6] Dr. Comerford's "Diocese of Kildare."
[7] Of Birtown, between Athy and Ballitore.

executors of his last Will and Testam$^{t.}$; Archdecon Bulkely did not administer, but put Edmond Welsh uppon y^{e} Administeracon in y^{e} Consistorie Court, Doct$^{r.}$ Ryves then being Judge; Edmond Welsh did administer, prove the Will, and gott out Ar$^{s.}$ of Administracion in his own name, and returned an Inventorie by y^{e} directions of y^{e} Lord Bishope of Limericke and Archdecon Bulkely well knowing that the presentacion to y^{e} Prebendarie of Ballisonan was in Edmond Welsh after the decease of John Welsh, adviced y^{e} s$^{d.}$ Edmond Welsh as soone as any quietness was after the Rebellion, to present to the s$^{d.}$ Prebendarie, w$^{ch.}$ Edmond Welsh did, and first gave his presentacion to Henery Usher late Archdecon of Kildare for the s$^{d.}$ Prebendarie of Ballisonan in the diocess of Kildare, William Goulburne, then Lord Bishope of Kildare, who well kneew the presentacion to bee in Edmond Welsh after the decease of John Welsh, gave y^{e} s$^{d.}$ Henery Usher his induction, and Henery Usher was installed in y^{e} s$^{d.}$ Prebendarie, and injoyed it during his life.

"And after the decease of Henery Usher, Edmond Welsh did present Richard Phylypps to the s$^{d.}$ prebendarie of Ballisonan, Thomas Price (now Lord Archbishopp of Casshell but then Lord Bishoppe of Kildare) being sattisfied w$^{th.}$ the s$^{d.}$ Edmond Welsh his right of presentacion, gave the said Richard Phylypps his Induction, and was instaled and enjoyed the s$^{d.}$ Prebendarie of Ballisonan during his life; and Edmond Welsh doth suppose that M$^{r.}$ Deane Goulburne, son to William Goulburne, late Lord Bishoppe of Kildare, might at lest heer, if not know, the truth of this naration, for Bishoppe Goulburne and John Welsh were maried to tow sisters, daughters to William Pilsworth[1] Lord Bishoppe of Kildare, and were Intimate in eatch others concerns.

"Peeter Sarsfield of Tully[2] in the Counttie of Kildare, Esq$^{r.}$, Patron of the Vicaradge of Casteldermott in the dioces of Dublin in the yeere 1635 or therabouts, did in consideracion of som monie lent, give unto John Welsh then Vicar of Castledermott, the advowsome or presentacion to the said Vicaradge of Casteldermott; John Welsh deceasing as in the naration before expressed concerning the prebendarie of Ballisonan, William Goulburn late Lord Bishoppe of Kildare requested Edmond Welsh to present Mr. John Goulburne, son to the s^{d} Lord Bishoppe, to that Vicaradge, w$^{ch.}$ y^{e} s^{d} Edmond did, and M^{r} John Goulburne enjoyed the same for a season untill he got other livings,

---

[1] According to the "Funeral Entries:"—"Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Reverend Father in God, William Pillsworth, Lord Bishop of Kildare, married the Right Reverend Father in God, William Golborne, Lord Bishop of Kildare, who was sonn of Ralph Golborne of Crestleton, in Cheshire, Esq$^{r.}$, by whom he had issue seven sons and eight daughters." [Bishop Golbourn died of the plague in Dublin in 1650.]

"Ann, daughter of the Right Reverend Father in God, William Pilesworth, Lord Bishop of Kildare sometyme; shee was married to John Walsh, Clerk of Castle Dermott, by whom shee had issue William Walsh and Mary Walsh; shee departed this mortall life the 2nd of February, 1640, and was interred in the Church of Castle Dermott aforesaid." [As mentioned in the narrative, her husband, John Walsh, died in Dublin in August, 1646.]

[2] Peter Sarsfield was the son and heir of Patrick Sarsfield of Tully, near Kildare, second son of Sir William Sarsfield, Knt., of Lucan. Peter Sarsfield died previous to the year 1661, he was the grandfather of the famous Jacobite General, Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan.

but the place being vacant for 6 months the Lord Archbishoppe of Dublin gave it Doct^r. Austine for this turne, but the right of presentacion is in Edmond Welsh for y^e future, or his assigns; And I suppose Deane Goulburne doth remember, at lest . . . . the truth of this naracion.

"The evidences for those presentacions, and much more were lost at Casteldermott, when we were betrayed in the Castle of Casteldermott the 7^th of December 1641, but my right of presentacion and our ussadge here was so well knowen to persons of qualitie that all the presentacions I gave passed to this last (to M^r. Brereton) w^thout dispute.

"Birtowne 18^th of March 1673.

EDM: WELSH."

NOTE.

There is not a single trace now existing of the Ballyshannon Castle walls, though the square entrenchment it was surrounded by is distinctly visible, without, however, the projecting bastions at the corners, as shown in the plan of 1650.

The centre of the square entrenchment is now occupied by a ruinous octagonal-shaped building of mason-work, in ruins, which is known as the "Pidgeon-house."

The outer works shown on the Plan are not now noticeable; but as the place is thickly planted up with old timber, this helps to hide the lie of the land. The "Black Castle," too, has disappeared.

The Moat is covered with trees; it is artificial, and is probably a pagan sepulchral mound, similar to those which are dotted here and there over this county; near it, too, as so often occurs, is the old burial-ground, in which stands the Protestant church, occupying the site of the ancient building dedicated to St. James the Apostle.

The house, built by the Annesley family out of the material supplied by the Castle, is a plain, square, featureless building, covered with dashing, and battlemented in recent times. In an angle of the wall on the south-east side, placed upside down, is a limestone slab, some 2 feet long by 18 inches in height, on which are cut in relief the following initials and date :—

M O M
(a horse)
1620

On the left-hand side of the slab is carved a horse-like animal; a rose-bush, which covers the stone, prevented "a rubbing" being taken of it. Probably this stone came out of the old Castle. I cannot explain the initials,[1] as at this date Ballyshannon Castle was occupied by Sir James FitzGerald, Knt., who died a Protestant (the only one of the family) in 1637, and was buried in Ballyshannon Church. No monument to him, or to any member of his family, exists there; nor is there one to the Annesley family, who were interred in a vault under the church.

Over the hall-door of the house a small human face in stone is built into the wall. It is said to have been brought from an inn, not now in existence, that stood on the public road close by, called "the Black Moor."

[1] The initials here remind one of those on the FitzGerald of Narraghbeg cross-shaft (*vide* pp. 474-478 of this Volume), viz.: MAH: O . MO.; the year on both being the very same.

NOTES ON FURNESS, OR GREAT FORENAGHTS.

By NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT.

THE church, rath, and long-stone at Furness have already been referred to, or have been the subject of articles or notes in the JOURNAL of this Society, by the Earl of Mayo, the late Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., Canon Sherlock, and Colonel T. De Burgh. I find also that Lord Walter FitzGerald has already described the churchyard in another periodical;[1] so that this paper is necessarily supplemental to what has been previously published.

The name Forenaghts (of which Furness, or Furnace, is a comparatively modern corruption) signifies, as Joyce points out, "a bare or exposed hill" (*fornocht*). Other townlands of the same name are to be found in Cork, Waterford, and Fermanagh. In the Kildare name the plural form has prevailed, probably in consequence of the early subdivision of the townland into two—Forenaghts Great (now Furness), and Forenaghts Little (now Forenaghts),[2] the division being recognised, as will be seen hereafter, as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century.

I am unable to ascertain exactly when and why the modern appellation of Furness first made its appearance. Richard Nevill, the first of his name who lived here, in his will, dated 1673, and proved 1st of March, 1682, speaks of himself as of "Great Phornaghts;" whilst his son, Richard, by his will, proved 27th September, 1720, directed his body to be privately buried in the Church of *Furnace*. But the modern name took long to crystallize into common use. Though Dr. Pococke, in his "Irish Tour," styles the place Furnace, when he refers to his visit to the house in 1752, and Arthur Young who stayed here in 1777 ("Tour in Ireland," vol. ii, p. 209), calls it Furness, I find that Arthur Jones Nevill, who lived here, and was Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1762, is recorded in the official list as of "Fornaghts;" and, stranger still, according to the list of sheriffs compiled by Mr. Garstin from Lodge's MSS.,[3] Philpot Wolfe, and John Wolfe, High Sheriffs in 1755 and 1799, though they certainly lived at Forenaghts, are referred to as of *Furnace*, and *Furnese*.

---

[1] "Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead," vol. iii, No. 2, p. 297.

[2] Joyce, "Names of Places," vol. i, pp. 400-401.

[3] KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 253 et seq.



The Long-Stone in the Rath of Furness (Forenaghts Great), with Mrs. Synnott standing beside it.

With the natural conservatism of their race, the majority of the local carmen still cling to the use of the old name, instead of Furness.

The Parish of Forenaghts contains, according to Lewis, 765 statute acres, the boundaries, as they appear on the six-inch Ordnance Map, comprising nearly the whole of the townlands of Forenaghts Great, the whole of Morristown, and also part of the townland of Little Forenaghts, i.e., practically the whole of the modern Furness, and part of Forenaghts demesnes. The small portion of Great Forenaghts townland that is excluded is bounded on the south by the back road. Forenaghts and the neighbouring (and still smaller) Parish of Haynestown were two chapelries, or perpetual curacies, forming one benefice in the Deanery of Naas, and in the patronage of the bishop. According to Erck's "Ecclesiastical Register," James Slater was admitted Incumbent of this joint benefice in 1787, though Erck remarks that there was no church for the benefice. In MacGeoghegan's list of the ancient parish churches of the diocese, "Ecclesia de Fornoghts" is mentioned as a parish church in the middle of the seventeenth century, and it is probable that it ceased to be used for religious service after the rebellion of 1641, and the change of proprietors which took place shortly afterwards.[1]

Though there is a widespread tradition in the neighbourhood that "monks" lived at Furness, I can find no ground for this belief. Neither Dugdale, Ware, Allemand, nor the anonymous compiler of "The Monasticon" based on Allemand (Stevens), mention any monastery or cell at Furness.

The old church was monastic only in this sense, that in 1210 it was granted, with the tithes, by Richard de Lesse to the Abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin; and then there appears to have been a re-grant, incorporating a condition that William de Lesse, the son of the original donor, described as a "persona," or clergyman, should remain in possession of the church and tithes as long as he lived. It appears that in the same year John de Lesse granted to the same abbey the Church of "Fornathbeg," or Little Forenaghts.[2] I cannot find any further mention of this church at Little Forenaghts.

It is not mentioned, as we have seen, by MacGeoghegan, though he does mention the "Capella de Higginstown,"

---

[1] Dr. Comerford, "Collections," vol. i, Appendix, p. 259.

[2] Archdall, "Monasticon," p. 186; Harris's "Ware," vol. ii, p. 262; "Chartularies of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin," edited by J. T. Gilbert.

probably Haynestown. No trace of the building, or even the site of the Little Forenaghts Church, can now be found, and it is not mentioned in the Ordnance Map.[1] The Haynestown Church has also disappeared; it may have been on or near the site now marked "Castle," in that townland, on the Ordnance Sheet.[2]

These de Lesses were probably Anglo-Norman settlers, followers of Strongbow or De Lacy, of whom Canon Sherlock has given such an interesting account in this Society's JOURNAL. As in the case of the examples he refers to, the donor was probably also the builder. Each settler seemed to have been anxious to have a separate church for his own estate; and to judge by the number of such churches in the immediate neighbourhood, the number of the followers and dependants of these feudal proprietors must have been very large. There were close by, the Churches of Johnstown, Kerdiffstown, Kill, Haynestown, Tipper, and the now demolished Church of Little Forenaghts—five churches in an area two miles in length by half a mile in breadth.

It may be of interest to say something here about the Regular Canons of St. Augustine, whose Abbey of St. Thomas held not only the church at Furness, but also the churches at Kill and (Wochtred) Oughterard, and who were, moreover, considerable landowners in the neighbourhood, including Kerdiffstown and Arthurstown.[3] These Regular Canons were of a particular branch styled "of St. Victor," and are to be distinguished from the much larger and more important Order of Augustinian Canons, who had priories at Naas, Kildare, Connell, and Killashee, in this county, and had, according to Grose ("Antiquities of Ireland," p. xvii), 220 houses in Ireland. The Canons of St. Victor, according to the same authority, had but seven monastic houses in Ireland, and appear to have had but

---

[1] Since writing the above, with the assistance of General Weldon, I have discovered what greatly resembles the south and west walls of the old church on the west of the stable-yard; the west wall abutting on the pond. About twelve feet from the top of the west gable wall are two narrow square-headed windows.

[2] By a Patent Roll, dated May 18th, 1550, licence was given to Sir John Travers, of Moncton, otherwise Carrickbrennan, in the County of Dublin, to alienate to Luke Netterville, of Douth, and others, amongst other lands, "the castle and 80 acres of land in Heynestown." This Luke Netterville, of Douth, was a Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland in 1559.

[3] "Early Landowners in Kill," by Rev. Canon Sherlock, Kildare Society's JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 183.

one in this county, namely, at St. Wolstan's, near Celbridge, formerly Scala Coeli, founded by Adam de Hereford in 1205.[1] The site of the Abbey of St. Thomas may be seen in Speed's Map, made in 1610 (see Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i), west of the Coombe, and north of the present James's Street.

The church at Furness can be described in a few words, for the design is simplicity itself, and it is almost altogether devoid of ornament.

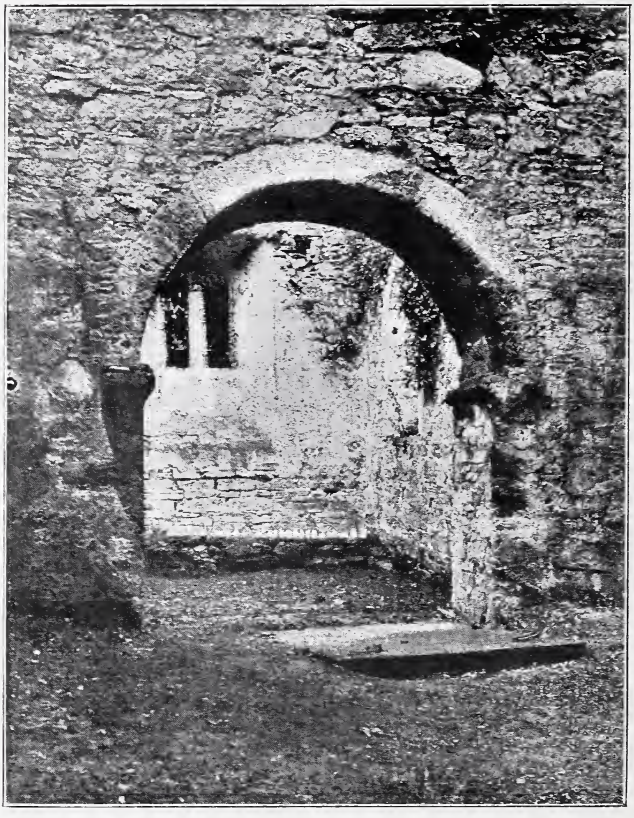


Furness Church from the East.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a semicircular arch 8 feet 10 inches in height, and of 7 feet 5 inches width at the spring of the arch. The total interior length is 54 feet 7 inches, of which 19 feet 4 inches is the length of the chancel, whilst the nave is 18 feet 9 inches, and the chancel 13 feet 5 inches wide. The three long and narrow windows at the west end, of which the centre one is higher and broader than the others, are in a ruinous condition, and seem to have been round-arched, as the other windows of the church, but the splay is very slight. The two windows on each side of

[1] Harris's "Ware," vol. ii, p. 270. In the Appendix to "Hibernia Dominicana," the total number of houses of Regular Canons is put as 231.

the chancel and nave are deeply splayed, the splay being round-arched internally; that on the south side of the nave is in a good state of preservation, the stone of the sides of the external opening being cut and chiselled, with a square top in the case of the nave window. Internally the south window in the nave measures 7 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 11 inches, that in the chancel 6 feet 1 inch by 3 feet 9 inches. At the east end there is a double-light semicircular window of cut stone, with a deep interior splay. The masonry over this window on the inside is evidently modern, and probably it was originally arched with a deep splay, as seen in the windows on the south side. The two recessed doorways, one on each side of the nave, have semi-circular arches, with arched drip-stones over, in the exterior of



The Chancel Arch of Furness Church, looking East.
(From a Photograph by G. Roche, Dublin.)

the wall. Internally the masonry of the arch is squared, evidently to let in the door, which probably was rectangular. On the eastern jamb of the south doorway, about two feet from the ground, a piece of wood (now all but fossilized) let into the masonry was evidently used to hold the door-bolt.

Some old coloured glazed tiles were found recently in cleaning out the chancel floor; the glazing of some is still quite perfect. It will be noticed from the appearance of the masonry that probably the floor of the chancel sloped down from the altar—a common practice, I believe. A number of old slates, very rough and uneven, were found buried in the clay about. I leave it to experts to determine their probable date; the usual books of reference inform us that slates were very little used before the sixteenth century. Whilst there is not any particular feature of the church that is absolutely inconsistent with its being of pre-Norman construction,[1] the combination of the long triple west window, the double doorway north and south, instead of a single entrance on the west, and the double-lighted east window, point to the date of the church being after the Norman settlement. Probably the donor in 1210 was also the builder.

The square granite font, with a hole in the centre, now in the church was found buried outside the north of the church. There do not appear to be any traces of recess or fastener for the lid-cover, which Canon Sherlock has observed in the fonts of the South Welsh churches of this date.

It will be noticed that there are eleven scaffolding putlock holes in the masonry of the walls at various heights above the ground, some going right through the wall.

I am unable to trace the origin or use of the various cut-stone pillars and scallop-pattern stone urns, of various kinds, that are scattered about in or near the church. It is not impossible that they formed part of an ornamental sepulchral monument round the vault in the centre of the church. There can be little doubt that this vault was formerly the burial-place of the Nevill family, who settled in Furness some time in the last half of the seventeenth century. In the wills of three members of the family, Richard Nevill, of Great Phornaghts (will dated 1st March, 1682), Richard Nevill (will proved 27th September, 1720), and Arthur Jones Neville (will proved 15th March, 1771), direc-

[1] E.g., the low chancel arch was a characteristic of early Irish churches, and the deep-splayed semicircular windows were also common before the Norman Invasion.

Petrie, "Round Towers and Ancient Architecture," pp. 183, 315.

tions are given by the testators to have their bodies buried in the church at Furness. At Rathmore Church, beside and under the east wall, there is also a vault, with covering stone inscribed as being the "vault and burial-place of the Nevills of Furnace;" but, from the lettering of the inscription, I should judge this vault to be not older than the last (nineteenth) century; in fact, I doubt whether Rathmore Church now standing is more than a century old. Of the number of headstones in the Furness Churchyard there are only two with inscriptions. One lying outside the west wall of the church bears the letters and date M.D. 1717. Possibly the Nevills slated the church when they made the vault and monument at the end of the seventeenth century.

The other tombstone, outside the south wall, has been deciphered by the Earl of Mayo, and the result recorded in "The Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead," vol. i, p. 409.

An old granite tombstone, outside the south-west corner of the church, bears incised marks, in the form of a cross; query, to form the quarterings of a shield?

Seward, in his "Topographia," published in 1795, refers to "a ruin of an old church" at Furness, "which has a painted glass of great antiquity, and not inferior in colour and beauty to any in Europe." This must be a mistake. The writer (taking his information at second-hand) probably referred to the semi-circular stained-glass window (still preserved) which until recently was in a room built out on the south side of the house, and was described in this Society's JOURNAL by the late Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. (vol. ii, p. 452).

The yew-tree on the north-west corner of the churchyard is mentioned by Lowe, in his work on "The Yew-trees of Great Britain," as one of the thirty-four trees in Ireland with a girth of over ten feet.

If Mr. Lowe is right in his observations on the age and growth of yew-trees, this specimen cannot be above the age of 350 years.

The Abbey of St. Thomas shared the fate of other monastic institutions, and its possessions were parcelled out in the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1545 William Brabazon, ancestor of the present Earl of Meath, got a grant of the site and lands of the abbey, in the City of Dublin, still held, I believe, by the Meath family.

I have been unable to ascertain who were the owners of the lands of Great Forenaghts from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and, in particular, whether the Regular Canons owned the lands of the parish as well as the church and tithes.

According to an Exchequer return for 1302-1307, the Churches of St. Molyng and of the Vill de Fornach were valued at 60s. per annum, of which the tenth, 6s.[1] At the end of the sixteenth century, a family of the name of Ash, or Ayshe, some of whom resided at Naas, and were merchants there, appear as owners of Forenaghts. In 1575 a Lawrence Asshe, of Little Forenoght, was pardoned (Elizabeth, Fiant, No. 2,574); in 1608 Edward Ayshe, of Furnaghts, appears as one of the Jurors for the County Kildare, and in the same year one Nicholas Ashe is stated to be the Provost of the town of Naas (Cal. Carew MSS., James I, p. 24). William Eustace, brother and heir to Lord Baltinglass, married Margaret, daughter of Ashe, of Great Furnaghts, but did not succeed to the title or lands of his brother, as they were forfeited for his brother's participation in the rebellion in 1586. I cannot trace any connection between this family of Ashe and that of Ashe, of Moone, in this county, referred to in a former volume of this JOURNAL (vol. i, pp. 40 and 150), nor, again, between them and the Ashes, of Ashfield, County Meath, who at various times from 1585 were M.P.s for Trim (see "Dictionary of National Biography," *sub tit.* "Ashe," and Burke's "Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," edition of 1834, vol. iii, p. 578). In 1698 one Thomas Ashe appears as a grantee of lands in Kildare from King William and Mary; and in 1701 Thomas Ashe appears to have his lands in Kildare restored to him as an Innocent ("Hardinge Surveys, 1688-1864," pp. 28-32), *query*, Ashe of Moone? John Lattin, of Naas, who died *circa* 1600, married Alson Ash, sister of Robert Ash, of Naas, and from them by this marriage are descended the family of Mansfield, of Morristown Lattin,[2] who, I believe, still hold lands belonging to the Ash family in the neighbourhood of Johnstown Inn.

It will thus be seen that the Ashes, Eustaces, and Lattins were connected by marriage, and that in troublous times. This fact may seem to explain the real meaning of some dealings with the Furness property which I shall refer to later on.

We shall see presently that the Ash family continued to own Great Fornaghts down to the period of the Rebellion of 1641; although a part of the townland, i.e., 1 toft and 20 acres in Great Fornaghts, as described in the Chancery Inquisitions (4th September, 1638), seems to have belonged to Christopher Flattisbury, who also owned Palmerstown and Johnstown. There is in this entry a curious phrase, the explanation of

[1] "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland" (Sweetman), p. 246.
[2] See Society's JOURNAL, vol. iii, p. 191.

which I should be glad to discover. It declares that "premissa in Great Fornaghes tenentr de Nic White mil,' ut de maner' suo de Leixlep." Why was Great Fornaghts held of the Manor of Leixlip? We know that Adam de Hereford, the original grantee from Strongbow of Leixlip, had also large grants of land at Oughterard, and at Kill and its neighbourhood; and if Great Fornaghts was included in this grant, the mention of the Manor of Leixlip in 1638 may be simply a restatement of the original condition on which all the lands were held when in possession of one person. No manor could be created in the feudal times except by the Crown or by the authority of the Crown; and once created the original conditions had to be preserved.[1]

It is probable that the Ashe Family were involved in the rising of 1641 (or so suspected), for Thomas Ash, of the Barony of Salt (in which Great Forenaghts is situate), and William Ash, of Naas, appear in the list prepared in 1656 of proprietors whose lands were forfeited "by the late horrid rebellion."[2] We find, however, that Thomas Ash and William Ash had already, before the rebellion, mortgaged the lands of "The Great Forenaghts" to Alexander Eustace of Dowdingstown, in the Parish of Tipperkevin, and (then) County of Dublin, as appear by the Decrees of Innocents, 15 Charles II (17th Feb., 1663), and, as the Decree finds, Alexander Eustace, an "innocent Papist," was on the 22nd October, 1641, seized and possessed of the said lands subject to a mortgage for £160; and so Walter Eustace, the son and heir of Alexander Eustace, was granted a decree for possession by the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement and Explanation.

Now we have seen that the Ashes and Eustaces were kinsmen and trusted friends, so that it is not at all impossible that this mortgage (for a small sum) was a friendly transaction designed to preserve the property from confiscation. However that may be, the lands soon changed hands and passed into the possession of a family named Nevill or Neville, for Richard Neville was Sheriff of Co. Kildare in 1673. The Nevills must therefore have acquired the lands some time between 1663 (the date of the Decrees of Innocents), and 1673, and not in 1649, as Burke seems to suggest. ("Dictionary of Landed Gentry," 4th edn., *sub*

---

[1] See Statute *De Donis*, 13 Edw. I, c. i; Williams on Real Property, sixth edition, pp. 59 and 107.

[2] See List prepared by Christopher Gough, 27th January, 1656, by order of the Lords Protectors, quoted by Hart, "Irish Landed Gentry," pp. 247, 256.

tit. "Neville of Borrismore," and "Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1900," *sub tit.* "Neville of Moyfin.")

From this date until the "forties" of the nineteenth century, the Nevilles lived at Furness, and appear to have been persons of consequence.

The first Richard Nevill of Furness married, before 1654, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Ussher (who was knighted 20th May, 1636, and died April, 1671), by his first wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir William Parsons, Knight and Bart., Lord Justice of Ireland in 1641. According to his funeral entry, he died 13th September, and was buried 16th September, 1682, in the country.

Richard Nevill, the son of the first R. Nevill of Furness, was Sheriff of Kildare in 1692, and was Sovereign of Naas in the same year. He then appears as Recorder of Naas, and M.P. for Naas in 1695, and again in 1703; but he was unseated on petition in 1713. (Kildare Society's JOURNAL, vol. i, pp. 200 and 269.) Mary Nevill, the daughter and eventually the heir of this Richard Nevill, married Colonel Richard Edward Jones, who took the name of Nevill, and was father of Arthur Jones Nevill, who was Sheriff of Kildare in 1762 and in 1744, was Surveyor and Director-General of Fortifications. ("Liber Public. Mun. Hib.," part ii, p. 106.) In this position he appears to have got into trouble; at any rate, he was violently attacked by Flood and the Opposition Party, for defects in barrack works under his supervision, and finally (No. 1,753) was expelled the House of Commons (where he sat as M.P. for Wexford), for disobeying the order of the House in not making good such defects.[1]

This did not prevent his eldest son, Richard Nevill (b. 1745), being M.P. for Wexford Borough from October, 1771, to the Union, and afterwards with intervals to 1819 in the United Parliament.

This Richard Nevill was Teller of the Exchequer under the Irish Parliament—a remarkably pleasant office to hold, as, according to the "Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ" (vol. ii, pp. 17, 229) the salary of £2,835 per annum was attached to it, of which £835 went to a Deputy, leaving a net £2,000 for a sinecure office. He appears to have held this office until his death in 1822.[2]

---

[1] "History of City of Dublin," by Gilbert, vol. iii, p. 100; Historical Manuscripts Commission; 12th Report, MSS. of Earl of Charlemont, Appendix, p. x, and pp. 188, 279.

[2] "Anthologia Hibernica," vol. ii, p. 271. Cornwallis Correspondence, vol. iii, p. 45, note.

According to the "Anthologia Hibernica," vol. ii, p. 471, a Richard Neville of Furness died at Hot Wells, Bristol, Nov. 30, 1793. I cannot identify this individual; he is not mentioned by Burke, and there is no will of his in the Record Office. Arthur Jones Nevill, of Furnace, whose will was proved 15th March, 1771, mentioned, besides his eldest son, Richard, another surviving son, Thomas, who, as we shall see hereafter, must have married and had issue. R. Nevill, M.P., who died 1822, and whose will was proved 22nd June, 1822, there mentions only his two daughters, Henrietta and Marianne. It is possible that he had a son, Richard, who predeceased him in 1793.

The eldest daughter and co-heir of R. Neville, M.P., who died 1822, Henrietta, married firstly (25th January, 1805), Edward Dering, eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, 7th Baronet; and secondly (15th January, 1810, Burke wrongly says 1840) to Sir William Geary, 2nd Baronet.[1]

The present Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Baronet, and also Sir William Nevill Montgomerie Geary, Baronet, are both descended from this Henrietta Neville, the heiress of Furness. The last Richard Nevill of Furness by his will (proved 22nd June, 1822) divided his property equally between his two daughters, leaving, however, "Furnace, house, offices, garden, front lawn, and back lawn to the river, cottage, and thirty acres," to his daughter Marianne, with an option to take over the demesne at a valuation. He mentions also in his will a nephew, Dane Draper Nevill, who must have been a son of his younger brother, Thomas, referred to above, but not mentioned by Burke.

The representative in the male line of the first Richard Nevill, of Great Forenaghts, would appear, according to Burke's "Landed Gentry," to be descended from Garrett, the third son of this Richard Nevill, now represented by the Nevilles of Moyfin, County Meath.

I am indebted to G. D. Burtchaell, Esq., M.R.I.A., for some notes on the Neville family, which seem to prove conclusively that the tradition (incorporated in many books of reference) that the first Richard Neville, of Furness, was a son of Edward Neville, a cadet of the Abergavenny family, and that, having killed one Sir Samuel Luke in a duel, he fled to Ireland in 1649, has no foundation in fact.

Sir Samuel Luke, who was knighted 20th July, 1624, and was M.P. for Bedford in 1640 and 1659, did not die till August, 1670. In the last edition of Burke's "Landed Gentry," the

[1] Foster's "Baronetage," *tit.* "Dering" and "Geary."

difficulty about Sir Samuel Luke is got over by suggesting "or Lake;" but there was no "Sir Samuel Lake" in existence at the time.

Further, Edward Neville, son of the Hon. Francis Neville, of Kyner, had no sons. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Palmer, and had four *daughters*, as appears from a pedigree, dated 1650, in Ulster's Office :—

1. Anne, *m.* 1st, Sir Richard Southwell; 2nd, John Trenchard.
2. Frances, *m.* Lord Grey de Ruthyn.
3. Douglas, *m.* Thomas Pooley.
4. Katherine.

Moreover, the Arms entered for this Richard Neville in his funeral entry in Ulster's Office are Barry of four, argent and azure, on a chief of the first a saltire gules; i.e., the arms of the family of Neville, of County Wexford, styled Barons of Rosegarland, settled in the County Wexford since the time of Strongbow.

According to Burke, the arms of Neville, of Moyfin, County Meath, are gules, on a saltire argent, a rose of the field, i.e., the arms of the Abergavenny Nevilles; and, as the pedigree set out in Burke makes the Nevilles of Moyfin to be the male representatives of the first Richard Neville, of Furness, some explanation is needed, in view of the facts we have stated.

An account of the Nevilles of Rosegarland is to be found in the recently published "History of Wexford," by Mr. Philip Herbert Hore.

From the appended pedigree, which has been principally compiled by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, it would appear that the Colonel Edward Jones (wrongly called *Richard* by Archdall, Burke, and other authorities), who married, *circa* 1717, Mary, daughter, and eventually heiress, of Richard Neville, of Furnace (will proved 27th September, 1720), was of a Welsh family that had been for some time settled in the County Wexford.

The Furness estate appears to have been settled on Arthur Jones Nevill, son of Colonel Edward Jones and Mary Nevill, on his marriage with Elinor Reeves (see will of Captain Richard Nevill, of Furnace, proved 18th April, 1750). Whether this family of Jones was allied to the Joneses who were Sovereigns of Naas and persons of importance in Kildare in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, I leave to the investigation of others. Nicholas Jones was executor to the will of the first Richard Nevill, of Great Forenaghts (March, 1682), and a Nicholas

Jones was M.P. for Naas in 1692; and a Thomas Jones was of Osberstown, and Sheriff of Kildare in 1704.[1]

I have already mentioned that Arthur Young visited Furness in his Irish tour, in 1777, as the guest of R. Neville, M.P.; and he records, at considerable extent, the result of his inquiries into the mode of life of the inhabitants, and their methods of farming. He was struck in his journey from Dublin with the large population of the country; that it was generally corn-producing; that the practice prevailed of ploughing with oxen; and that many of the cottiers found employment in spinning. In his various tours throughout Ireland he made careful observations of the wages of labour, and notes that at Furness the rate for labourers was 8d. a day in the hay and harvest season, and 7d. in winter; whilst a carpenter earned 2s., and a thatcher 1s. 6d., per day.[2]

I have little to say of the long-stone in the centre of the rath, or of the rath itself, inasmuch as the long-stones and raths in the neighbourhood of Naas have already formed the subject of an article by Colonel T. de Burgh, in the Society's JOURNAL. (And see drawing, vol. iii, p. 59.) I only note that the stone is about 17 feet above the ground, and is rectangular for about 12 feet from the ground (the side dimensions being 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 6 inches), and then is jagged, and gradually narrows. It is to be noticed that the six-inch Ordnance Sheet is wrong in marking the long-stone as outside the rath. It has been stated that there is no granite to be found nearer than Ballyknocken, in the County Wicklow, nine miles away. I am not sure that this is quite correct. There are no granite quarries; but on the site of the old pond near Furness House is a large granite boulder, evidently laid bare after the excavations for making the pond. This seems to be a glacial deposit; and probably further delving would show that it was not a solitary specimen. The Furness long-stone, and also the Punchestown and Craddockstown long-stones, visited at the Society's excursion in September, 1901, have no inscriptions, Ogham or otherwise; and they do not, therefore, tell their own story. Tradition also fails us. O'Donovan, in his "Ordnance Survey Letters" (vol. ii, p. 165), records the general tradition as to long-stones—that they were either "thrown by the giants from Uisneath Hill, or left in

[1] I add here the following query:—How is it that Samuel Mills is described as of Furness, and Sheriff of Kildare in 1621, although the last Richard Nevill, of Furness, describes himself as of that place in his will proved 22nd June, 1822?

[2] "Tour in Ireland," vol. ii, p. 216, and App. x.

their present position by a witch, or used by the Druids." We need not discuss the "Deus ex machina" theories; and, as for the third, almost all unexplained Celtic customs and relics are referred to Druidism, with scanty or no evidence. A writer (Mr. Hitchcock) in "The Kilkenny Archæological Journal" (vol. i, 1854-55, pp. 280, 281), speculates that these pillar-stones were originally landmarks dividing the territories of the old chieftains, as lands were then divided in Roman times.[1] But a link in the chain of proof is wanting. It has not, that I am aware of, been ever proved that the line of these or other pillar-stones corresponds with known ancient territorial divisions. Another theory, that they had a monumental or sepulchral use, equally lacks corroboration; and certainly there is none in this case. Probably the theory that best fits in with the known facts, and the surviving practices in pagan countries, is that these rude monuments were the object of a particular form of heathen worship. I have had a precise account of these practices and rites now in vogue in Persia and Afghanistan, Northern India (where these long-stones are also common), from a friend long resident in the East.

The Furness Rath, which, according to the Ordnance Map, is 543 feet above sea-level, is circular in shape, with an interior diameter of 67 yards. The rampart has a width at the bottom of from 20 to 25 feet. The exterior foss is deepest at the northern side, i.e., 20 feet from the top of the rampart, and probably there was originally a lower exterior rampart outside the foss, traces of which are seen on the western side. The rampart is formed of mixed earth and stones, and I cannot find trace of masonry or of "revetted stonework," which Colonel de Burgh states is peculiar to the Furness Rath. (Vol. ii, Kildare Archæological Society's Journal, p. 318.) On the east and west sides the earthwork is cut away; but whether these entrances are modern or not it would be difficult to say. The common belief that these raths are inhabited by fairies, accounts for the wild natural growth of trees and shrubs about, as it is considered unlucky to lay violent hands upon them; and I may say the same prevalent belief is apt to baulk the investigations of the inquisitive antiquarian.

I had long been of opinion, judging by the marks in the field adjoining, that there was once a road leading to the south side of the rath, and going towards Broguestown, forming a

[1] Of the worship of boundary marks in Roman times, under the designation of the god "Terminus," compare Ovid's well-known ode, "Termine sive lapis, sive es defossus in agro, stipes."

prolongation of the road leading from Johnstown Inn past Lady Carden's house, at Westown; and this opinion was confirmed by Noble and Keenan's map of the County Kildare, published in 1752, which shows such a road. Local tradition also speaks of a public road coming from the north, past the old church, and leading towards Haynestown and Newtown Mill.

I cannot ascertain the name of the architect (if there was one), or the date of the present house at Furness, and I can find no trace or tradition of the site of the house inhabited by the Ashes and by the Nevilles when they first came here.

The granite pillar of a sun-dial in the garden bears the incised inscription:—

"R.N. 1731."

On the south side of the south wing are the following letters and figures:—

"I. A. 1783."

"I. A." possibly means "In Anno."

But probably the centre part of the house is older. If the house was begun about 1731, the builder was Richard Nevill, whose will was proved 18th April, 1750, and who, having been never married, and being about thirty years in the possession of the estates, had the opportunity to save the wherewithal to begin building on a large scale; for there are many signs that the present structure falls far short of the original plan.

JONES OF WEXFORD.

Richard Jones, of Creiswyan, Flintshire, B.A., Ch. Ch., Oxon., 1625; M.A., 1628; Archdeacon of Ferns, 1660-67; Vicar of Llanvayre in Cairconon, Co. Montgomery: J.P., Co. Wexford, 17th July, 1663.

Will dated 28th Feb., 1667; pr. 27th March, 1670, at Ferns.

= Dorothy, dau. of - - - - - -

- Edward Jones, of Wexford. Had leases for lives of Killaloge, Co. Wexford, 6th March, 1667, and 2nd Dec., 1668. J.P., Co. Wexford, 4th Aug., 1677. Granted a Confirmation of Arms by Richard Carney, Ulster King of Arms, 19th Nov., 1683. High Sheriff, Co. Wexford, 1692, and Co. Carlow, 1694. M.P. for Old Leighlin, 1692-3, and 1695, till his death same year.
  - = Mary, dau. of Constantine Neale, of Wexford (High Sheriff, Co. Wexford, 1672. Will, 20th April, 1692).

    m. circa 1667.
    - Neale Jones, b. circa 1668, d.s.p.
    - Colonel Edward Jones, of Wexford. Had leases of Killaloge, &c., 17th March, 1717, and 30th Aug., 1722. M.P. for New Ross, 1713-14; Wexford, 1715-27, and 1727 till his death in 1734. Will dated 30th Oct., 1734; pr. 7th June, 1735 (Prerog.).
      - = Mary, dau. of Richard Neville, of Furnace, by Mary, dau. of Richard Barry, and sister and heir of Richard Neville.

        m. circa 1717.
        - Arthur Jones-Neville, of Furnace, M.P., &c., m. Elinor Reeves.

          b. circa 1722.
        - Mary, m., 1743, William Westby, of High Park, Co. Wicklow, ancestor of F. Vandeleur Westby, of Roebuck Castle, Co. Dublin.
    - Benjamin Jones, d. before 1735, leaving two daughters.
    - Philip Jones, ent. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 5th Oct., 1698, aged 17. B.A., 1703. Chancellor of Leighlin, 1703-20. Prebendary of Fethard, 1709-13. Precentor of Ferns, 1713, till his death, 1737.
    - Dorothy, buried at St. Ann's Church, Dublin, 8th Dec., 1749.
      = Thomas Cuffe.
  - Bythell Jones.
  - Richard Jones.
  - Mary. Ursula. Elizabeth. } One of them m. Richard Ellis, Archdeacon of Ferns, 1667-83.

[Colonel *Edward* Jones was not *Richard Edward*. He is erroneously called *Richard* by Archdall, Lodge's Peerage, vol. i, p. 304, *note*. This seems to be the origin of importing *Richard* into his name.]

JOHN FITZGERALD, OF NARRAGHBEG.

By OMURETHI.

NARRAGHBEG is a low hill, lying a mile and a half to the North-east of Castledermot. It was so called in distinction to Narraghmore, which lies seven miles to the North of it. According to Father Shearman's "Loca Patriciana," the full name of the latter in Irish was "An forrac mor Patraic," meaning St. Patrick's great seat or meeting-place; in the Inquisitions and Fiants it is called "the Norraghe," which gives the name to the baronies of East and West Narragh. Hence Narraghbeg [1] means the lesser meeting-place.

Previous to the sixteenth century Narraghbeg and the surrounding townlands formed a portion of the manor of Kilkea, belonging to the Earls of Kildare.[2]

During the sixteenth century the FitzGeralds of Lackagh had possession of it, and paid a head-rent to the Earls of Kildare. By an Inquisition held at "Lytyl Norraghe" on the 2nd of January, 1537, it was found that Thomas fitzMorish FitzGerald, late of Balfeaghan, in the County Meath, and of Lackagh, at the time of his death, on the 4th of August, 1533, was seised of 2 messuages and 200 acres in Lytyl Norraghe, 4 messuages and 200 acres in Wassiston, 2 messuages and 90 acres in Rathscolbyn, and 1 messuage and 140 acres in Hoberston, all held of the King as of his manor of Kilkea.[3] Owing to the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, the Earl of Kildare's property was at this time forfeited to the Crown.

---

[1] In August, 1569, Sir Edmond Butler, of Clogrennan, in the County Carlow, who was then in rebellion, was reported to the Council as having burned "Lyttle Norroth," in the County Kildare. (Hamilton's "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.")

[2] In a manuscript volume at Carton, labelled "Leinster Papers," mention is made of a feoffment by Patrick Bedfort, son and heir of John Bedfort, son and heir of Eline Maghery, daughter and heir of Thomas Maghery, late of Rathsculbey, County Kildare, to Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, on the 16th January, 1488, of all his lands in Rathsculbey, Torraght (i.e., Narraghbeg), Molyndreyn, and Testildermot; besides lands in the County Carlow, viz., Knockefaight, Great and Little Rathbille, and Spurgoneston *alias* Lisneva.

[3] County Carlow Exchequer Inquisitions of Henry VIII.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century a John FitzGerald was seated at Narraghbeg. He, I believe, was a younger son of James FitzGerald, of Kilrush, who died on the 20th August, 1602, by his wife, a daughter of Teige oge mac Teige O'Doyne, Chief of I Regan, in the Queen's County. There was another John FitzGerald, brother of the Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt., whose effigy lies in St. Brigid's Cathedral at Kildare, and who in his will made the following bequest :—

"ITEM.—I bequiet to my brother John FitzGerald XX[li] in money, and two good yong horses."[1]

But as their father, Thomas FitzGerald, of Lackagh, died on the 4th of August, 1533, it is very improbable that this can have been the John FitzGerald, of Narraghbeg; as, according to the following funeral entry, the latter died in 1620 :—

"John FitzGerald, of Noraghbeg, in the Countie of Kildare deceased the 11[th] April 1620; he had to wife Elenor [*recte*, Ellen] d[r] of Oliver Tallone of Boylough in the Countie of Catherlough, by whome he had issue—Elenor, Mary, Ellen, and Elizabeth."

[This correction should be noted in the FitzGerald of Lackagh Pedigree at p. 247, Vol. i of THE JOURNAL.]

Three of John FitzGerald's daughters were married :—

Elenor married Teige oge O'Byrne, of Ballinvalley, County Wicklow, and had issue. She died in 1634. Her will is in the Record Office, and is dated the 4th of June in that year.

Mary was also married, according to her father's will (? to Patrick O'Hickey).

Ellen married William Weisley, of Hobbardstown, Co. Kildare, and had issue.

According to a County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, taken in Naas on the 18th of May, 1638, Maurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh, was at the time of his death, in 1637, in possession of the manor, towns, and lands of Norraghbeg, Rathscolbin, Tallonston, Hobbardston,[2] and Ballyvasse *alias* Waston, held of the Earl of Kildare. By indenture dated the 20th of March, 1632, he granted the premises in Hobbardston, and the water-

[1] Sir Maurice FitzGerald died on the 26th December, 1575. His will is in the Record Office, Dublin.

[2] Rathscolbin is now Roscolvin. There is now no townland called Tallonstown; it may have been a part of the present large townland of Hobbardstown.

mill there, to Ellen Tallon, her heirs and assigns, for which reason she was then (in May, 1638) in possession.

In 1640 John FitzGerald's wife, Ellen Tallon, died intestate, and administration was subsequently granted on the 21st of November to her son-in-law, William Weisley.[1]

On the 23rd of October, 1641, James FitzGerald, of Lackagh, was outlawed for high treason, thus forfeiting his right and title to the manor of Narraghbeg, which, according to "The Book of Survey and Distribution," passed into the hands of the Duke of York, and then to a John Asgill. Hobbardstown, however, remained in the possession of William Weisley and his wife.

According to the List of Claims entered with the Trustees at Chichester House, Dublin, in 1700, the lordship, castle, town, and lands of Narrabegg, Tallonstown, and Rathcolvin were claimed by Oliver Pleydell, executor of Edmond Pleydell, who had obtained a lease of them for thirty-one years in 1670.

The last family that inhabited Narraghbeg House, long since a ruin, appears to have been that of Slack, as in the west end of the Castledermot Churchyard is a broken and chipped headstone, with the following incised inscription :—

"THIS BURIEL PLAC^{E} BELONG^{S} TO ^{E}Y
FAMILY OF ^{E}Y SLACKS & HEERE LIES
^{E}Y BODY OF RANDOLL SLACK OF [NAR
RAGH] BEGG G^{N}MAN WHO DECEASED
^{E}Y . . OF FE^{BI} 1723 & IN ^{E}Y 56 YEA^{R} OF
HIS AGE.

In a manuscript volume at Carton, labelled "Leinster Papers," mention is made of a lease, dated the 6th July, 1632, for sixty-one years, to a Captain Edward Blunt, of the towns, and lands of Narraghbegge, Boultowne (Bolton), Newtowne, and other townlands, at a rent of £100 and two couple of fat capons yearly, to be paid at the Castle or House of Maynooth; conditions are added that he should repair Bolton Castle, and maintain two horsemen and four footmen fully armed.

This Captain Blunt may have become the tenant of Narraghbeg on the death of John FitzGerald in 1620.

We now return to John FitzGerald, who, according to the funeral entry, died on the 11th April, 1620. His will was signed on the 22nd of February, 1619 (i.e., 1620), and was proved on the

[1] Prerogative Grant, Record Office.

following 12th of May. The copy given here was made from the original in the Record Office:—

In Dei nomine, Amen.

"I, John FitzGerald of Narrebege in the Countie of Kildare, Gentleman, of perfect health and memory, God be thanked, doe make my last will and testament in manner and forme following, the 22 day of Feb. 1619.

"First, I bequiet my sole to Almightie God, my Saviour and Redemer, and my bodie to be buryed in the parrish church of Kilcake.

"*Item*, I make, constitute, and appoint my well-beloved wife Ellen FitzGerrald, als. Tallon, my sole executrixe of this my last will and testament.

"*Item*, I devise and bequiet to my said wife and executrixe all that my fearme of Narrebegge, Hobberstowne, Ballywase, and Rathskolbine, and alsoe my mortegadge of Dowganstowne, and alsoe a parcell of lande which I holde of Sir Barnaby fitzBrien, Knight, for tearme of yeares to have and to hold the said fearme of Narrebege, Hobberstowne, Ballywase, and Rathskolbine, and the saide parcell of lande in Dowganstowne to the said Ellin Tallon my wife, her executors and assignes for ever, and alsoe the said towne and lands of Dowganstowne, and my mortegadge thereof to the said Ellen her heires and assignes; the said Ellen my wife preferinge my twoe daughters Ellen and Elizabeth FitzGerrald, to good and hon^ble preferment accordinge that she in her discretion shall seeme good.

"*Item*, I leave to her alsoe all my flock of catle, corne, and household stuffe, in the said fearmes and landes for the consideration aforesaid; and my further meaning is that such part or porcion of my said fearmes and goods as the said Ellen my wife shall have undisposed that she shall leave the same to the children begotten betwixt her selfe and me, and to none other.

"*Item*, I bequiet and devise to my twoe daughters Ellinor and Mary allreddy married, my mortegadge of halfe the parsonadge of Ardristin in the countie of Catherlagh, and the towne and lands of Knockeneran, in the said countie, with theire appurtenances thereof, and my mortegadge thereof, to have and to hold the said moiety of the parsonadge of Ardristin, and the said towne and landes of Knockerran, to my twoe said daughters Ellinor and Mary, theire heires and assignes, joyntly and equally to be divided betwixt them.

"*Item*, I will and ordayne that my said wife shall dischardge and paye all lawfull debts due uppon me to any person or persons whatsoever.

"*Item*, I doe will and appoint that my son Patricke O'Hickey shall receave and have of my goods so much as his mother and his foster-father, Dermod O'Banan shall sweare to have come to my hands of his porcion of his father's goods, and I appoint that my said wife shall deliver unto him soe mutch more of my owne goods.

"In witness wherof, I, the said John FitzGerrald, hereunto my last will and testament, put my hande and seale, the said day and yere first above written.

"+ John FitzGerrald's make.

"Being present at the sealing and publishing therof by the said John FitzGerrald, as his last will and testament, those persons whose names are hereunder written.

"Mich. Cowley.
"Edmond O'Kelly.
"Ellinor Birne, als. FitzGerald.
"James Walsh."

The townlands named in the third paragraph of the will are now:—Narraghbeg, Hobbartstown, Ballyvass, and Roscolvin; and are situated between Kilkea Castle and Castledermot. Dowganstown is probably intended for Donganstown, near Carlow; and Ardristan is in the Barony of Rathvilly.

Kilcake is probably the "Killcocke in Kilrush parish, containing 130 acres," mentioned in "the Survey and Distribution Book," as having been granted to Lord Ely after the 1641 period. Neither Kilcake nor Kilcock is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilrush (County Kildare) at the present time.

John FitzGerald's wish, as expressed in his will, to be buried at "Kilcake" does not seem to have been carried out, as two portions of a memorial cross erected by his wife were, until a few years ago, lying about in the churchyard at Castledermot (which is one mile from Narraghbeg), and where it is presumed he was actually buried. Three other portions of the same cross have been identified as belonging to it; they were found, as described below, scattered some miles apart; and all were for safety collected together and deposited in Kilkea Castle in 1894.

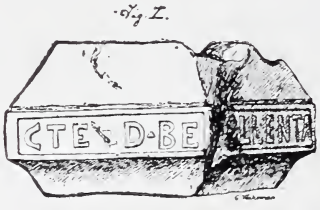


Fig. I was brought from Mr. Patrick Farnan's garden at Bolton Castle, three miles from Castledermot, where it was being used for a flower-stand. Its position in the cross was probably between the shaft and the upper portion; it has a socket both above and below.

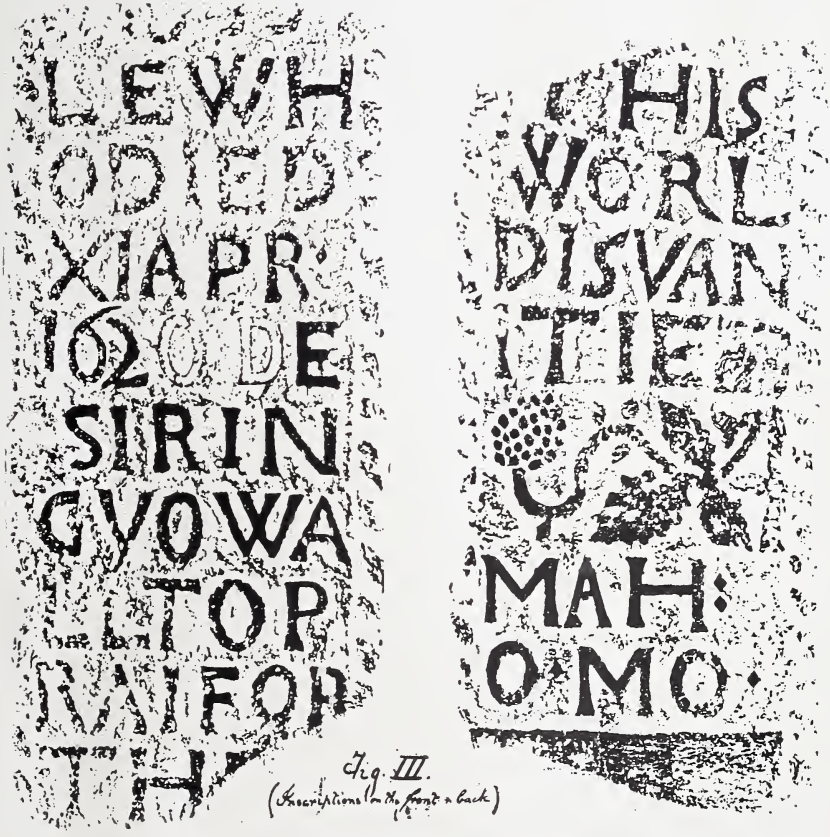
Fig. II was for years lying at Kilkea Castle; the opposite face is completely broken off.

Fig. III was discovered lying inside the Round Tower of Castledermot.

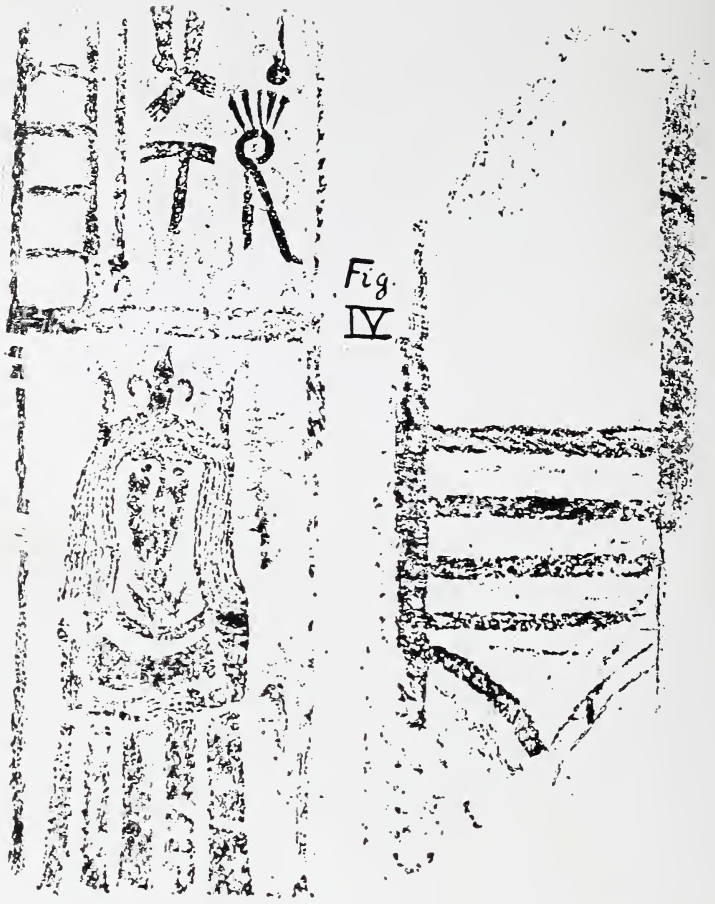
Fig. IV was lying used as a headstone at the west end of Castledermot churchyard. Below the emblems of the Crucifixion is a crowned figure, probably intended for the Blessed Virgin Mary. The upper portion of the opposite side is blank; but in the lower part is what is intended for the Tallon coat-of-arms, viz.:—

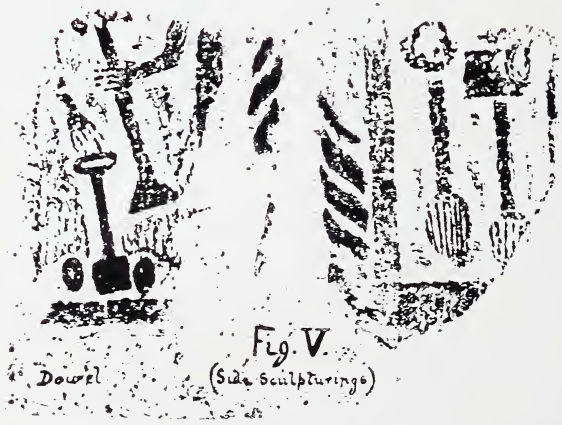
"Or, four bars sable, a canton argent."





Portions of John FitzGerald of Narraghbeg's Monumental Cross, 1620 (now at Kilkea Castle).





Portions of John FitzGerald of Narraghbeg's Monumental Cross, 1620 (now at Kilkea Castle).

Fig. V is a small fragment, one face of which is smooth and plain, while the other is completely broken off; at the sides are portions of the figures of saints. The lower end of this fragment is reduced as if to form a dowel to fit into a socket. It was discovered while repairing a haggard wall in Castledermot.

The corners of this cross were ornamented with a twisted rope-like border, with the exceptions of Figs I and IV, which have a bevelled edge; the existing portions of the shaft are 7 inches thick and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; the carving is in low



FIGURES OF THE SAINTS SCULPTURED ON THE SIDES OF THE SHAFT OF JOHN FITZGERALD'S MONUMENTAL CROSS.

ST. JAMES MAJOR ST. ANDREW. ST. THOMAS.

relief, except at the sides where the effigies of the saints are deeply cut under ogee-headed niches. Each saint is similar in

appearance, and only to be distinguished by the emblem or weapon, typical of his martyrdom, which he holds in his hand.

The inscriptions on the different portions are very fragmentary; what remain read as follows:—

On portion in Fig. I:—

THIS CROSS WAS ERECTED BE [*sic*] ELLEN TA

On Fig. II:—

FOR HER HVSBAND JOHN FITZG

And on the portion in Figure III:—

HIS SOVLE WHO DIED XI APR. | 162[0 D]ESIRING
YOU ALL TO PRAI FOR THE[M].

At the back of this piece appears:—

THIS WORLD IS VANITIE.

And below the foliage device which comes next are the letters—MAH: O. M., which I am unable to interpret, unless they are the initials of the stone-mason, and possibly may stand for Mahon O'More.

When the inscription was complete, it must have run something in this manner:—

THIS CROSS WAS ERECTED BE ELLEN TA[LLON FOR HERSELF AND] FOR HER HVSBAND IOHN FITZG[ERALD OF NARREBEGE, GENT., MAY GOD HAVE MERCY ON] HIS SOVLE, WHO DIED XI APR. 162[0 D]ESIRING YOW ALL TO PRAI FOR THEM * * * *

This John FitzGerald, being descended from the FitzGeralds of Lackagh, who sprang from the 7th Earl of Kildare, bore for his coat-of-arms "a saltire gules," had a monkey for his crest, and used "Crom-a-boo" for his motto.

NOTES ON MURAL GRAVES FOUND IN THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE CHANCEL OF ST. BRIGID'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, KILDARE, IN 1891.

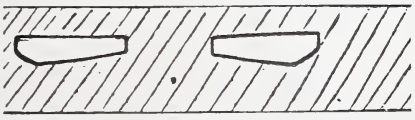
By the VERY REV. GEORGE YOUNG COWELL, M.A.,
Dean of Kildare.

[Read, 22nd January, 1902.]

IT has been thought desirable that a short record should be preserved of two mural interments in the foundations of the chancel (south side) of the Cathedral Church of St. Brigid, Kildare, discovered during the progress of rebuilding in 1891.

When the committee of restoration found themselves in a position to commence rebuilding the ruined chancel, they resolved to do so as nearly as possible on the lines of the old one, which had been indicated in the plans of the late George Edmund Street, R.A., and were worked out in detail by J. F. Fuller, F.S.A., the Diocesan Architect, under whose careful and skilled direction the work of restoration was so satisfactorily completed.

The contractor was accordingly directed to follow and remove the remains of the old walls, in order to obtain an exact and sure foundation. When the workmen had removed a small portion of the old walls on the south side, parts of which were exceedingly hard and well bonded, they came one evening unexpectedly on a grave in the foundation itself, some foot and a half or two feet below the level of the ground, and at a distance of about twenty-four feet from the east wall of the south transept. The grave or cist was formed of ordinary masonry, the stones were not specially cut or shaped, and the opening was covered with rough green flags. The *interior* edge of the cist was straight, and ran parallel to the wall of the chancel. The *exterior* edge, on the other hand, was roughly shaped, like an ordinary coffin, somewhat like the accompanying sketch. The



cist contained a skeleton, perfect apparently to the smallest bones, and the arms were crossed on the breast. I was sent for; but a crowd had gathered in the meantime, and some of the teeth

had been taken as relics, and at least one woman had put one in her mouth, apparently as a charm for toothache. This skeleton was doubtless regarded as that of an ancient saint; but as the head was towards the west, the person interred was probably a layman, if the distinction between lay and clerical burials was observed at that time. The hour was late, and it was getting dark, so I had the churchyard cleared, the gate closed, and told the foreman that I would be up in the morning to decide what should be done; but the hope, I presume, of getting some coins or other relics in the cist, led him to neglect my orders, and when I came next morning, the grave had been cleared, and the bones removed and buried. The foreman declared that nothing beyond the skeleton itself was found in the grave, not even a portion of a coffin.

When the workmen proceeded a few feet further in excavating the foundation, another cist was discovered of a similar character, also containing a large skeleton, but apparently not covered with green flags.

The person buried must have been an immense man. My son, the late C. F. Lloyd Cowell, L.R.C.S.I., measured some of the bones, and calculated the height as at least 6 feet 8 inches. He tested his calculations by some personal comparisons, and concluded that the man was considerably taller than he was, and his height was 6 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; so that the calculation was probably correct. Since writing the above, I have been making inquiries, and am informed by his brothers, who were present, that my son afterwards arranged the bones of the skeleton in order, and measured the length with a tape, which gave the height as 7 feet 5 inches, and that the length of the cist was 8 feet.

So far as I could find out, nothing else was discovered in this grave. The peculiarity of the second grave was that the narrow end of the cist was towards the west, as if intended for the burial of an ecclesiastic, but that the person actually buried was a layman. At all events, contrary to the shape of the grave, the head and shoulders were placed in the narrow end of the cist. The sketch above alluded to is intended to represent not only the shape, but the relative positions, of the two graves in the wall.

If you took an ordinary coffin of very large size, and cut it vertically down the middle from end to end, and then placed the two portions in line with the narrow ends towards each other, a few feet apart, you have the most exact illustration that I can give of the graves.

It was positively stated, as I have said, that nothing was

found in the graves, so that no extraneous indications have been preserved of the period of the interments, or of the quality of the persons interred. These questions must be answered, so far as they can, by the *place* and *nature* of the interments themselves.

The place, in the south foundation of the chancel, indicates the distinguished position of the persons buried, whether lay or clerical. The nature indicates, I am inclined to believe, a period coeval with the building of the chancel, probably 1229 A.D., when the Cathedral was restored and beautified by Ralph of Bristol, probably the first English, or perhaps Norman, Bishop of Kildare. Mr. Street, in his report on the state of the fabric in October, 1871, says:—"This ancient Cathedral appears to have been built in the early part of the thirteenth century."

The interments could not have taken place subsequently to the erection of the chancel without very great difficulty, and tearing down a large portion of the chancel wall and its foundation, unless these "loculi" were originally formed in the foundation, covered with flags, the wall of the chancel built over them, and some indications left to point out where the face of chancel wall could be broken down to admit the bodies of the dead. This provisional arrangement does not seem very probable. On the other hand, of course, the death of two distinguished persons, just at the time of laying the foundations of the chancel, seems singular. I leave the decision to the learned guesses of the wise.

Miscellanea.

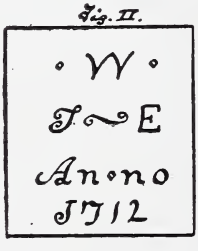


Turnings.—The illustration given above is from a rubbing, taken by Mr. Cooke-Trench, of a sculptured window-head of two lights, which is in use at the back of Turnings House. The original rubbing was exhibited at the Annual General Meeting of the Society in Naas, which was postponed to the 20th February, 1901, owing to the death of Her Majesty. Whether this window is *in situ*, or whether it was brought here from another locality, is not known; its probable date is the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

There is said to be another sculptured stone close to the back-door, on which is cut in relief an object like a full-sized cricket-bat; but it is not now visible, as during the recent repairs to the house by the present occupant, Mr. Mills, the mason covered the stone with a coat of dashing.

In addition to these stones, there are two others, of small size,





with lettering on them. Fig. I is built into the base of gate-pier, attached to the house, leading into the stable-yard; apparently it reads: "Thomas Par 1711." Fig. II is built into the pier of the gate on the farm-road.

Some of the fields around the house still bear Irish names: for

instance, the rocky field facing the hall-door is called "Clocheraun;" to the south are "Parkanoss," or "Parkanaughy," and "Cloonavoy;" to the north is "Gortshannick." Where the Turnings Road joins the Sallins Road is a stretch of it called "Crookaun," and a gate known as the "Gallows Gate."

As to the history of this place very little is known; in the Inquisitions it goes by the name of "Surning," as well as "Turning" —a name I cannot explain the meaning of.[1]

In 1406 the custody of the lands in the town of "Surnyng" was granted by the king to Thomas Hall, who on the 18th June, 1422, was appointed Sheriff of the County Kildare.[2]

In the following century it formed a part of the Manor of Whitechurch, which belonged to the Viscounts Gormanstown. As early as 1508 Sir William Preston, 2nd Viscount Gormanstown, enfeoffed Archdeacon Robert Sutton and Thomas Cornwalshe, Vicar of Stamullen, in the Manor of Whitechurch,[3] alias Tullaghtipper, containing the towns and lands of le Turnyng, alias Surnyng, Clonyng, Killenmore, Kilbregaghe, Killussy, Rathmore, near Clane, Collenblakeston, Ardress, Cloghle, Osbertiston, and Clanwhiche, which were held of the King.[4] Sir William died on the 22nd September, 1532, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jenico Preston, 3rd Viscount, who leased the Manor of Whitechurch, on the 16th February, 1560, to Patrick Sarsfield, merchant, of Dublin,[5] and brother of Sir William Sarsfield, Knt., of Lucan, County Dublin, to whom it passed, and in whose family it remained till it was forfeited by his grandson, William (son of John) Sarsfield, of Lucan, who joined in the Rebellion of 1641.

There was one parcel of three acres in Turnings on Sir William's death in 1616, called "Gortmuck," or "Monemuck" (i.e., the Garden of the Pig, or Bog of the Pig), which was claimed by Martin Long, of Derry (Daars), as belonging to him.[6]

After being forfeited by the last-named William Sarsfield, Turnings was granted to Sir Theophilus Jones, Knt., of Osbertstown, in the County Meath. He was the second son of Doctor Lewis Jones, Bishop of Killaloe; he died on the 2nd January, 1684, and was buried in Naas. By his wife, Alicia, daughter of Arthur, son of Sir William Usher, Knt., he left an eldest son, Sir Arthur Jones, Knt., who succeeded him in Osbertstown.[7]

About the year 1582 is recorded a pardon for rebellion of

---

[1] In one map of the county the name is given as "Twinings."—Ed.
[2] Rot. Hib. Canc. Cal., p. 185*b*, and p. 227.
[3] Archdall's "Peerage," vol. iii, p. 77.
[4] Co. Dublin Ex. Inqn.
[5] *Ib.*, No. 188 of Eliz.
[6] Co. Kildare Chanc. Inqn. No. 17 of James I.
[7] Archdall's "Peerage," vol. ii, p. 395, and Co. Kildare Chanc. Inqn., No. 5 of Charles II.

Edmond reogh (the swarthy) O'Lalor, of Turnings, gent.; Margaret, his wife; Richard, his son; Elis, his daughter; and Murrough O'Duffy, his servant.[1]

W. FitzG.

The Three Sir Maurice Eustaces of the latter end of the seventeenth century.

The existence of as many as three Sir Maurice Eustaces, all of the House of Castlemartin, at this period, is apt to puzzle genealogists, and to cause confusion when writing of them and their wives. The following notes about each of them are given in the order in which they died:—

1. *Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland*, lived at Harristown, in the County Kildare, and at his house in Damask (now Eustace) Street, Dublin. He was knighted about the year 1640.

   His father was John Eustace, of Harristown (ob. 1623), a younger son of William Eustace, of Castlemartin.

   His wife was Charity, daughter of Sir Robert Dixon, Knt., of Dublin, by whom he had no issue. In his will Sir Maurice mentions his illegitimate son, Maurice Eustace, of Portlester, County Meath.

   He died on the 22nd of June, 1665, and, according to a "Funeral Entry," was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; but his widow's will contradicts this, as she expressly desires in it to be buried near her husband at Castlemartin, if she dies in the country (i.e., at Harristown), and near her father in St. Werburgh's Church, if she dies in Dublin; her death took place in June, 1678, when she was aged seventy-two.

2. *Sir Maurice Eustace, Bart., of Castlemartin*, was a first cousin once removed of the Lord Chancellor's.

   His father was John Eustace (son of Maurice, eldest son of the William Eustace, of Castlemartin, mentioned above), of Castlemartin; and his mother was Margaret, daughter of Edmond Keating, of Narraghmore, in the County Kildare.

   Sir Maurice was created a Baronet on the 23rd December, 1685; and in 1690 he was attainted for fighting for James II.

   His wife was Margaret, daughter of Brigadier Sir Thomas Newcomen, Knt., of Sutton, County Dublin, by

---

[1] Eliz. Fiant, No. 4,038.

whom he had two daughters, Frances and Maria Henrietta, who both died unmarried.

After his attainder, Sir Maurice served in France, where he died in 1693. His widow survived him, and died in January, 1738.

3. *Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., of Harristown*, was second cousin of his namesake, the Baronet, and nephew of the Lord Chancellor.

He was the second son of William Eustace, the Lord Chancellor's younger brother, by his wife Ann, daughter of James Netterville, of Castletown Kilpatrick, in the County Meath.

Sir Maurice was knighted in November, 1662, and was Member of Parliament for Knocktopher, County Kilkenny, in 1665-6, and for Harristown in 1692-5.

He was twice married, first to Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Colville, Knt., of Newtown, County Down. Her death took place on the 26th of August, 1685, and she was buried at Coghlanstown, County Kildare. The second wife was Clotilda, daughter and heir of Michael Parsons, of Tomduff, County Wexford. She died about the year 1752. By his wives Sir Maurice had one son, who died young, and seven daughters.

His death occurred on the 13th April, 1703, and it is not at all unlikely that he, too, was buried near his first wife, in the Coghlanstown Churchyard, which lies close to Harristown.

My thanks are due to Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of Ulster's Office, for much assistance he kindly gave me in the above notes.

Of Harristown Castle, which stood in the field opposite to the railway station, a very small fragment now remains. In 1884 Mr. John La Touche, of Harristown, gave permission to his agent to throw down the castle in order to build a schoolhouse, &c., with the materials. In this way many a historic relic of the past has been destroyed by those who should have thought less of their pocket and more of their country's history.

W. FitzG.

Notes.

Irish Warriors and Peasants, A.D. 1521.

Facsimile, actual size, of a drawing by Albrecht Dürer, dated 1521, now in cabinet of engravings, Berlin.

A pen-drawing, washed with colour. Over the two figures on the left is written by Dürer himself :—

> "Also gand dy Krigs man In Irlandia hindr engeland."
> (Here go the Warriors in Ireland beyond England.)

Over the three figures on the right is similarly written :—

> "Allso gand dij paivern In Irlandyen."
> (Here go the Peasants in Ireland.)

On top, in space between the two groups, Dürer's monogram and date, 1521.

The drawing was reproduced in facsimile in Dr. F. Lippmann's "Drawings of Albrecht Dürer," Berlin, 1883.

Also reproduced in "Kilkenny Archæological Journal," 1877, p. 296.

W. G. S.

This drawing is reduced from a photograph procured by the Earl of Mayo from W. G. Strickland, Esq., of the National Gallery of Ireland, who has also supplied the notes on the drawing which are printed above. Lord Mayo suggests that these figures would make a splendid subject for treatment in tapestry, if separated a little, and trees and verdure put in by a competent artist.

The Castle of Kildare.

On p. 297 of the 2nd volume of our JOURNAL it is stated that the Castle of Kildare "may have been built by William de Vesci." As a matter of fact, it was not built by him, but by William le Marechal, or Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who was, in right of his wife, Isabel de Clare, daughter of Strongbow, Lord of Leinster, and whose death took place in 1219.

This is proved by an Inquisition taken before Sir John Wogan, Knt., Justiciary of Ireland, at Castledermot, on the 26th of February, 1302, when the jurors, upon their oath, found that :—

"William, formerly Earl Marshall, senior, built originally the Castle of Kildare on the soil of the Church of Kildare, without the consent of the Bishop and Chapter thereof; that afterwards Ralph (de Bristol), formerly Bishop of Kildare, impleaded the Earl of the site of the Castle, and the Earl, in order to



IRISH SOLDIERS AND PEASANTRY.
(From a Drawing by Albrecht Dürer, 1521.)

make peace, gave to the Bishop and his successors 10 marks a year, receivable from the Castle; that Nicholas (Cusack) and his predecessors, Bishops of Kildare, were from that time seised of the 10 marks a year by the hands of William de Vescy, late Lord of Kildare, and his antecessors, as of the right of their Church, until the said William, when he was Justiciary of Ireland (1290-93), on account of a contention between him and Nicholas, withdrew the rent; that the rent was detained from Nicholas and his church for nine years, as well after the lands and tenements of William de Vescy came to the king's hands as before; that the rent is wont to be levied in this way, to wit, the bailiff of the Bishop of Kildare goes to the Castle, and demands it from the bailiff of the Castle at the constituted terms; and if he won't pay, the Bishop there is wont to excommunicate the bailiff from day to day until the rent is fully paid."[1]

The De Vescys inherited the Lordship of Kildare by marriage, thus:—William fitz Eustace de Vescy (ob. 1253) married to his second wife Agnes de Ferrars, heiress to Kildare through her mother, Sibell, one of the daughters of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (mentioned above), who had married William de Ferrars, 7th Earl of Derby.

The Castle and Manor of Kildare remained in the possession of the De Vescy family till the death of Sir William de Vescy in 1297, when they reverted to the Crown.[2]

In 1309 William de Wellesley was appointed Constable of the Castle for life; but[3] in 1316 the Castle and Manor were granted by Edward II to John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, 6th Baron of Offaly, created at the same time Earl of Kildare, in recognition of his services to the Crown during Bruce's invasion of Ireland. It was declared in Parliament that this grant to the Baron of Offaly, together with a three days' siege of the Castle by Edward Bruce, during which William de Wellesley lost many of his kindred, and other circumstances, caused the latter a loss of £500—in those days a very large sum.[4]

At this period the Castle of Kildare was one of the strongest fortresses in the English districts; one tower of it alone now remains in existence.

The Earl of Kildare's "Red Book" states that Richard fitz Thomas FitzGerald, 3rd Earl of Kildare, died on the 7th July, 1331; and, according to a *post-mortem* Inquisition, he held of the king *in capite* a castle in Kildare, which had four towers, a chapel, and a kitchen; and that he paid yearly for the site it was built on ten marks to the Bishop of Kildare, at Easter and at Michaelmas.

W. FitzG.

---

[1] Page 54, vol. for 1302-7, of Sweetman's Calendar of Documents.
[2] *Vide* p. 200, vol. for 1293-1301, of Sweetman's Cal. of Docs., Ire.
[3] Lynch's "Feudal Dignities in Ireland," p. 96.
[4] *Ib.*, p. 97.

Queries.

Where is the Church of St. Abban, near Leixlip?

By a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 8 of James I), taken at Oughterard on the 10th August, 1604, it was found that James Cottrell, late Abbot of the Monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin (also known as Thomas Court), on the 8th October, 1535, with the consent of his convent, had granted the tithes of a moiety of Leixlip to "John Dee, Vicar of the Church or Chapel of St. Abban, lying within the Manor of Leixlip."

W. FitzG.

Is "Castle Doghenay," near Dunmurry, in existence?

In a manuscript volume at Carton, called "Leinster Papers," is a copy of a feoffment to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, of Dunmurry, by James fitz Robert Creefe, Robert fitz Oliver Creefe, and Walter fitz Theobald Creefe, on the 16th January, 1488. In it "Castle Doghenay" is mentioned as being situated on the lands of Dunmurry.

W. FitzG.

The Two Bishop's Courts in the County Kildare.

According to a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 2 of Edward VI), William Miagh (Meagh or Meade), Bishop of Kildare, at the time of his death on the 16th of December, 1548, was, in right of his Bishopric, seised of 1 castle, 1 ruined hall, 10 messuages, and 120 acres in "*Busshopps Courte juxta le Liffe*," in the County Kildare, as well as 10 messuages and 200 acres in *Busshopps Courte in the Parish of Oughterard.* The former Bishop's Court (together with the lands of Ballyvey, alias Be-is-ton, Corbally, Kildare, and Athgarvan) was in after years let to John Wellesley, of Bishop's Court, who died in 1593, and was buried in the Church of Connall (? Great Connell).

The other Bishop's Court was, in 1548, let for eighty-one years to Sir John Alen, Knt., of St. Wolstan's, who, dying without issue, left it to his nephew, Edward Alen, of Kilteel; this is the Bishop's Court now owned by the Earls of Clonmell, and the only one now giving a name to a townland in the County Kildare.

Where was the Bishop's Court near the Liffey situated?

W. FitzG.

Answer to Query.

The Castles at Leixlip.

The following extract from "The Civil Survey," made by James Peisley and Henry Makepeace, by virtue of a Commission from the Lord Deputy and Council, bearing date the 21st September, 1654, certainly mentions two castles as then existing in the town of Leixlip, one being known as "the Black Castle," which was *not* the one now occupied by our Member, Mr. William Mooney. "The Civil Survey" gives the following account of Leixlip :—

Name of the Proprietor and Qualification.		Number of Acres by Estimate of the Cuntry.	Value of the said lands as they weere lett, or worth to be lett in the yeare 1640.
George ffitzGerrald, Earle of Kildare, Protestant.	In Leixlip.	40	£10
Lady Allen, of St. Wollston's, Irish Papist.		54	£10
Simon Luttrell, of Luttrelstowne, Irish Papist.		45	£6
Pattrick Long and Thomas Germaine, both of Kilclone, Irish Papists.		23	£5
Sir Nycholas White, of Leixlip, Knight, Irish Papist.		360	£115
John Clerke, of Dublin, Irish Papist.		4	£1

"There is one Castle called the Black Castle upon the Earle of Kildare his lands in Leixlip aforesaid.

"There is one Corne Mill and one Cloth Mill upon the Lady Allen her lands in Leixlip aforesaid, which said Mills were worth to be lett in the yeare 1640 the summe of thirty pounds per Ann.

"There is one ruined Castle with other stone houses of Office, with one garden and orchard upon Sir Nycholas White his lands in Leixlip aforesaid.

"There is one Dove-house upon the lands of Sir Nycholas White his land in Leixlip alsoe.

"There is one Salmon Leape neare unto the Castle belonging to Sir Nycholas White aforesaid.

"There is in Leixlip belonging to Sir Nycholas White aforesaid twenty acres of wood fitt for timber, which is valued to be worth . . . .

"There is one Little Stone House in Leixlip aforesaid, which was built for the Poore, butt noe other maintenance allowed than the charity of the neighbours.

"There is one small bridge over the Rye Water which runneth through the aforesaid town of Leixlip and meteth the river Liffie.

"There is in Leixlip aforesaid one Parrish Church.

"There is alsoe one Quarrie of Stone, and one Slate Quarrie upon the said lands of Leixlip.

"Gerrald White of Dublin, Proprietour of the Great Tythes of Leixlip aforesaid, which said Tythes were sett in the yeare 1640 att the Rent of ffourty pounds per Ann.

"The Castle Tythes of Leixlip being possessed in the yeare 1640 by the Lady White were then sett for ffive pounds per Ann.

"The Smalle Tythes of the aforesaid Towne and Parrish of Leixlip belonged unto the clerke in the yeare 1640 and were then sett for ffoure pounds per Ann."

W. FitzG.

Review.

"A History of the County of Dublin." By Francis Elrington Ball. Part I. The Parishes of Monkstown, Kill-of-the-Grange, Dalkey, Killiney, Tully, Stillorgan, and Kilmacud. Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co.

The author states that he has undertaken this work chiefly because of the quantity of fresh material which has become available since John D'Alton's well-known "History of the County of Dublin" was written. One hundred and thirty-four pages are devoted to the history of the seven parishes dealt with in this first instalment. The volume is handsomely got up, and well illustrated, and an excellent map of the district is given. The treatment is by no means purely antiquarian; and probably the general reader will be all the better pleased with it for that reason. The specialist will, however, find ample references, should he desire to consult the original authorities. A considerable space is given to the history of the localities during the eighteenth century, with which period Mr. Ball practically concludes his work; and probably most people will thank him for the very copious information he has collected about the various places of residence with which the district abounds, with the gossip (if we may so irreverently term it) about their respective owners and occupants. At the same time, there are vivid sketches of the events of an earlier age, when the neighbourhood was subject to plundering inroads of the Irish from the Wicklow territory, and the country was studded with strong castles for defence.

As there was once a time when Kinsale was a more famous port than Cork or Queenstown, so there was a time when passengers and merchandise intended for Dublin were landed at the port of Dalkey, which was then a walled town, containing seven strong castles. In its prosperous days, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Dalkey was able to send 200 men at arms to the County Levy; but when Ringsend became the port of Dublin, its glory faded. Of its numerous castles only two remain, one of which forms part of the present Town Hall. In passing, we should like to ask what Mr. Ball means by speaking of the other as "a fairly complete ruin"?

Sporting men may not all be aware that the famous racecourse and the adjoining demesne of Leopardstown were known until the eighteenth century as "Leperstown," and belonged to the Leper

Hospital of St. Stephen, which stood where Mercer's Hospital is now built.

It is strange to read that so late as 1754 Dunleary (now Kingstown) "was an inconsiderable and dirty village, the abode of a few fishermen; and the country between it and Bullock was a sterile tract, covered with furze and heath, and traversed by a few footpaths." Equally strange, to be told that Lord Ranelagh, who died in 1797 at Monkstown, found it necessary to establish an association for the repression of the footpads with whom the roads then swarmed.

Corrigenda.

Page 17. The view of the Curragh Camp is looking EAST *not* West.

Page 38. The so-called Laraghbryan "holed stone" has been ascertained to be a mill-stone converted into a head-stone, and so is not to be classed with those interesting relics of pagan times.

Page 106. In the lower half of this page every "Hogan" should be read WOGAN.

Page 178. In the Aylmer of Donadea Pedigree, Sir Gerald Aylmer is stated to be the 3rd Baronet, which is wrong, as he died before his father, the 2nd Baronet (as is correctly stated on pp. 174, 175). This will make the present Baronet the 12th, and not the 13th, as is stated in the Pedigree.

Page 211. In the 11th line from the top, Blackrath should be given as *near Kilcullen*, and *not* near Ballitore. The latter belonged to the Wellesleys, Barons of Norragh (i.e., Narraghmore).

Page 248. In the bottom line read "of Osberstown, Co. Meath."

Page 390. In the 13th line from the bottom of the page, "Carryhills" should be *Curryhills*.

A Description of the Frontispiece.

By SIR ARTHUR VICARS.

Some explanatory remarks may be acceptable on the Frontispiece[1] to this volume of The Journal.

It is a fac-simile of the Funeral Entry[2] of Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, who died on the 11th of February, 1611 (old style), and, according to the custom of the time, was buried with all the panoply of state befitting his rank, the funeral being marshalled by Ulster King of Arms.

In the centre appears the Earl's Surcoat, in form the same as the Tabard worn by Heralds of the present day, emblazoned with the red Saltire of the FitzGeralds. Above it, the Earl's Coronet, surmounted by the Helm and Lambraquin with Crest; his Sword being on one side and the Targe, ensigned by his coronet, on the other.

At the top of the page appears the great Banner with the Fitz-Gerald Arms, impaling the Arms of his wife (Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Nugent, Baron of Delvin), together with all the quarterings to which she was entitled. This, like all the banners, standards, and pennons, is edged with a fringe of the livery colours—white and red.

To the left hand of the Surcoat is shown the great Standard. This flag varied in length according to the degree of the owner; an Earl's was six yards long, and indented at the fly. Next to the Staff was always the Cross gules of St. George, and the crest of the flag was divided "per fesse," and fringed of the livery colours. The rest of the field always had the badge or crest dispersed over it, and the motto, or war-cry, was depicted diagonally across the field.

The pointed flag on the other side is the Pennon, and the small Bannerols show the alliances of the family.

According to custom, the deceased always lay in state in his house on a Catafalque, with a hearse or canopy over it; and at the head of the coffin was placed a Chair of State for the Chief Mourner, who was assisted in her lamentations by hired weepers.

The banners, standards, and insignia were all carried in the funeral procession, at which Ulster King of Arms officiated in his Tabard, and proclaimed the titles of the deceased at the grave-side.

This beautifully illuminated page forms only one of the many entries of a similar nature of the FitzGerald family that adorn the folios of the Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office.

The Shield at the foot of the page refers only to the Funeral Entry, and did not figure at the burial.

---

[1] The fac-simile of the Earl of Kildare's Funeral Entry has been presented to The Journal by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

[2] Volume III, fol. 33.

INDEX.

Adamstown, 432.
Alen, Family of. *See* List of High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 118.
——— Edward, 489.
——— Sir John, 376, 428, 489.
——— Thomas, 428.
——— Lady Alen, 490.
Allen, district of, 175, 232, 438.
——— Bog of, 444.
——— Island of, 444.
Almshouse at Naas, 187.
Altar-tombs:—
Browne, 260.
Eustace, 302.
FitzGerald, 239.
Wogan, 99.
An-annia Road, the, 288.
Annesley, family of, 448-450. *See* High Sheriffs.
Antiquities at:—
Clongowes Wood College, 394, 398.
Edenderry Museum, 325-333.
Kilkea Castle, 196, 265.
Aonechs (Eenaghs). *See* Fairs.
Archbold, Christopher, 436, 440.
Ardglass, 311.
Ardrass, 483.
Ardreigh, 431, 432, 435, 441.
Ardristan, 456.
Arthurstown, 456.
Ashe, family of, 461, 462.
—— Thomas, 134.
—— Margaret, 461.
Athy, 269, 377, 399, 433, 440, 444, 447.
Avon Life (*see* Liffey), 2.
Aylmer, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 119.
——— of *Balrath*, Co. Meath, Sir Gerald, 175.
——— of *Donadea*, Sir Andrew, 173, 174, 212, 268; Bartholomew, 377; Sir FitzGerald, 175; Sir Gerald, 170, 171, 172, 175, 268, 376, 433, 493.
Aylmer, Sir Justin, 175.
——— Elizabeth, 174.
——— Julia, 173.
——— Mabel, 173.
——— of *Lyons*, Sir Richard, 170, 172, 375, 376; Thomas, 174.

Bagenal, George, 251.
Bagpipes, 26, 377, 378.
Balfeaghan, 470.
Ballachmoon, 124.
Ballads:—
Burial of Sir John Moore, 365.
Donnelly and Cooper, 27.
The Geraldines, 13.
The Shan-van-vogh, 13.
Ballinacor, 430, 435.
Ballinderry, 442.
Ballyadams, Queen's Co., 233.
Ballybeg, 439.
Ballycutland (Coghlanstown), 265, 347, 348, 428, 444.
Ballylogher, 427.
Ballymore Eustace, 343-354, 373.
——————— Constables of, 344, 345, 346.
——————————— Deanery of, 354.
Ballymoroghroe, 435, 437.
Ballynadrumny, 133.
Ballynure, Doon of, 150.
Ballysax, 8, 32, 449.
Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, 425.
Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, 425-452.
——————— Manor of, 431, 440.
——————— Prebendary of, 450-452.
——————— Vicar of, 440, 450.
Ballysonan. *See* Ballyshannon.
Ballyvass, 471, 473.
Baltinglass, 382.
——————— Abbey possessions, 382.
Balyna, 46, 321, 439.
Barnewall, Sir Christopher, 173.
——————— John, 3rd Baron of Trimlestown, 347.
——————— Elizabeth, 347.

Baronrath, 362.
Bealach Mughna. *See* Ballachmoon.
Bedford, family of, 470.
Bellings, Richard, 352.
Bermingham, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 119.
——— of *Athenry*, Andrew, 319; Richard, 319.
——— of *Donadea*, Sir John, 170; Meiler, 170.
——— of *Dunfierth*, Thomas, 49; Sir William, 49.
——— ——— of *Meylerstown*, Thomas, 49; Walter, 49.
Bilingual (Latin and Ogham) inscription at Killeen Cormac, 156, 157.
Birtown, 95.
Bishopscourt, 489.
Blackcastle of Ballyshannon, 447, 452.
——— of Leixlip, 341, 490.
Black Ditch, the, 23, 444.
Blackhall, near Clane, 287, 321, 362, 367, 438, 439, 441.
Black Pig, Race of, 23.
Blackrath, near Kilcullen, 348, 444, 493.
Blackwood, 428, 429, 430, 432.
Blessed Wells, Ballymore Eustace, 353.
——— Clane, 109.
——— Faughart, 216, 224.
——— Glassealy, 371.
——— Kilcullen, 313.
——— Toberara, 371.
Blunt, Captain Edward, 472.
Bodenstown, 298.
Bog, ancient wooden foot-path on a, 61.
Bog-butter, 62.
Boher-an-oochra, 269.
Boher-a-vuttha, 270.
Boher-Breedge, 289.
Boher-bwee, 269.
Boher-coyle, 270.
Boher-na-Brid, 269.
Boher-na-worragah, 269.
Bolton Castle, 472.
Booleybeg, 434.
Bowen, John, 233.
——— Shaun-a-Feeka, 233.
Boylough, 434.
Braose de, family of, 295.
Bray, near Athy, 432, 441.
Bridge of Clane, 106.
——— Kilcullen, 314.
Broadleas, 350.
Browne, family of, 261-264. (*See* High Sheriffs.)
——— General Michael, 213.
——— Squire B, 85, 86.
Browne's Ford, 438.
Browne's Hill (Kernanstown) Cromlech, 358.
Bruce, Edward, 488.
Buan, Queen of Leinster, 107.
Bull Hill, 231.
Bullaun at Clane, 110.
Bully's Acre burial-ground, 27.
Butler, Sir Edmond, of Cloghrennan, 470.
——— James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, 170.
——— James, 1st Duke of Ormonde, and 12th Earl, 173, 422, 442.
——— Ellen, 173.

Cadamstown, 46.
Calff, Henry, 344.
Calverstown, 64.
Campa (Maryborough), 444.
Canal, opening of the Grand, 395.
Cannon, manufacture of, 420, 421.
Cappolis, 288.
Carbrie, house called the, 267.
Carlow, 129, 377.
Carn, a, 359.
Carnalway, 91, 92, 294, 360.
Carpenter, family of, 51-56.
Carragh, 195.
Carre, family of, 53, 55.
Carroll, Sir James, 385.
Carter, family of, 321.
Castle Barry, 352.
Castle Browne, 85, 213, 261.
Castle Carbury, 47, 428.
Castledermot, 38, 94, 438, 474.
——— Governor of, 438.
——— ——— Vicar of, 438, 442.
——— ——— ——— Vicarage of, 450-452.
Castle Doghenay, 489.
Castle Eife, 390.
Castlehaven, Earl of, 445.
Castlemartin, 11, 319-324, 348, 434, 442, 444, 484.
Castleroe, 229-252.
Castletown (Kildroght), 114, 115, 428.
Celt, a bronze, 132.
Cerball, King of Leinster, sword of, 123.
Cess, the tax called, 171.
Chalice of Aghaboe, 51.
Charter School (Celbridge), 117.
Chevers, family of, 377.
Cill Chorbhain, 125.
Clane Abbey, 101-106.
——— Bridge, 106.
——— Moat, 107-111.
——— St. Brigid's thimble, chair, road, well, 269.
Clanmalier, district of, 424.
——— ——— Viscounts of, Sir Terence, 1st Visc., 424; Lewis, 2nd Visc., 421, 422, 424; Maximilian, 3rd Visc., 424.

Clogrennan, 470.
Clonaugh, 8, 39-50.
Cloncurry, 427, 433.
Clongowes Wood, 85, 211-215.
———College, 215.
——————— Antiquities at, 398.
——————— Crozier at, 393-395.
Clonkeehan, 225.
Clonlunan, 438.
Clonmel, near Cork, 365.
Clonmore, Co. Carlow, 96.
Coats-of-Arms :—
Aylmer, 169.
Bermingham, 170.
Browne, 215, 262.
Carpenter, 51, 52.
Conolly, 113.
Conyngham, 113.
D'Artois, 305.
Echlin, 44.
Eustace, 188, 305.
FitzGerald, 241, 478.
FitzWilliam, 262.
Gaydon, 241.
Harrington, 385.
Henry, 386.
Keating, 241.
Knights Hospitallers of Malta, 402.
Lattin, 186.
Mansfield, 188.
Neville, 465.
O'Neill, 100.
Power, 188.
Sherlock, 341, 401.
Sweetman, 389.
Tallon, 474.
Vinegor, 51, 52.
Wogan, 87, 99, 215, 262.
Wolfe, 367.
Woulfe, 188.
Cobhthach, Bishop of Kildare, 6.
Coghlanstown, 444, 485. (*See* Ballycutland.)
Colbinstown, 162, 163.
Coles Hill, 423.
Colley, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 119.
——— Henry, 428.
Colville, Sir Robert, 485.
——— Anne, 485.
Conall Cearnach, an Ulster hero, 107.
Connell, Great, 7, 489.
Conolly, family of. *See* High Sheriffs.
—— ——Right Hon. William, 113-117, 194, 342.
——— William, 114, 194.
Constable, or Governor, of Castles :—
Athy, 375.
Ballymore Eustace, 344, 345, 346.
Constable of Castles—*continued.*
Ballyshannon, 445.
Carlow, 129.
Castledermot, 438.
Dublin, 64.
Kildare, 488.
Lea, 349.
Rathmore, 375 (*bis*).
Conyngham, Sir Albert, 113.
—— ——— Catherine, 113, 116.
Coolcarrigan, 432, 441.
Coote, Sir Charles, 423.
Corally Rath, the, 133, 191.
Cormac mac Cullenan, King and Bishop, 123, 124.
Cosby, Francis, 428.
Coshogcowllie, 434.
Cotlingstown, 444.
Coyne and Livery Tax, the, 430.
Cradockstown, 265.
Creefe, family of, 489.
Croboy, 427.
Crom cruach, an Idol, 358.
Cromlech, a, 358.
——— on Browne's Hill, 358.
Crosses :—
High, Moone, 33, 38.
Churchyard, Ballymore Eustace, 351.
Castledermot, 474.
Rathmore, 381.
Tipper, 396.
Wayside, Carragh, 195.
Clane, 108, 109.
Curragh, 21.
Little Rath, 268.
Prospect, 268.
Richard FitzGerald's (?), 396.
Crozier at Clongowes Wood College, 393-395.
Culduffe, 175.
Curduffe, 428, 432, 441.
Currach Life. *See* the Curragh.
Curragh, the, 1-32, 397, 442.
——— Antiquities on, 20-25.
——— Battles on, 6, 7.
——— Races, 10.
——— Rangers, 18, 19.
Curryhills, 390, 493.
Cutlandstown. *See* Ballycutland.

Daly, Richard, son of Malachy, 133.
Dane's Cast, the, 23.
Dane's Forts, the so-called, 372.
D'Artois, family of, 311.
—— —— Jenico, 310, 311.
——— Joan, 310.
——— Margaret, 311.
Davidstown near Castledermot, 195.
Deanery of Ballymore Eustace, 354.

Dee, John, Vicar of St. Abban's, Leixlip, 489.
Delahyde of *Ballantry*, Michael, 396.
———— of *Loughshinny*, Richard, 396.
———— of *Moyglare*, Sir Walter, 46, 312, 338; Richard, 348; Johanna, 47.
———— of *Punchestown*, John, 396; Michael, 396; Peter, 396;
Dering, family of, 464.
Derryvullagh, a bog island, 62.
Digby, Sir Robert, 419.
Dixon, Henry, 251.
——— Sir Robert, 324, 484.
——— Charity, 324, 484.
Donadea, 169-178.
Dongan, the family of. *See* Kildare Gentry, 119.
——— Sir John, 440.
——— Sir William, 114.
——— Walter, 114.
——— Sisly, 441.
Donlost, old Barony of, 336.
Donnelly, Daniel, 25-28, 259.
———— his hollow on the Curragh, 26, 28.
Donore, Co. Kildare, 53.
Dowdall, Sir John, 311.
Drinanstown, 436, 437.
Druids, the four just, 158.
Dun Aulin, 23, 60.
Duneany, 427.
Dunfinyeen, 132.
Dungan's Hill, 440.
Dunleary, 493.
Dunleer, 225.
Dunlost, old Barony of, 336.
Dunmanoge, 249, 269.
Dunmurry, 489.
Dunsany, 429.
Dürer, Albrecht, drawing by, 486.

Echlin, family of, 39, 45.
Edenderry, Museum of Antiquities, 325-333.
Effigy slabs :—
Conolly, 112.
Eustace, 300, 309, 323.
FitzGerald, 105.
"English land, the," 284.
Ernley, Sir Michael, 442, 443.
Esmonde, family of, 437.
———— Sir Lawrence, 437.
Eustace or FitzEustace, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 119; 207, 209, 319.
——— Sir Edward, 63, 314.
——— Edward, 81.
——— Sir Maurice, 63.
——— Oliver, 81, 345.
Eustace, family of—*continued.*
——— Sir Thomas, 345.
——— Thomas fitz Oliver, 345.
——— William, 461.
——— Catherine, 429.
——— Elinor, 349.
——— of *Ballycutland* (Coghlanstown), 347, 348.
Christopher, 346, 347, 348; Sir Maurice, 312; Sir Richard, 346; Robert, 346; Joan, 347; Margaret, 349.
——— *Baltinglass*, Viscounts :—
Sir Thomas, 1st Visc., 163, 429; Sir Roland, 2nd Visc., 313, 428; James, 3rd Visc., 171, 320, 382, 433.
——— of *Castlemartin*, family of, 320.
John, 320, 484; Maurice fitz William fitz John, 320, 439; Sir Maurice, 321, 484; William, 434, 484.
——— of *Clongowes Wood*. *See* Pedigree, 210.
James, 212; William, 211; Mrs. Eustace, 212.
——— of *Colbinstown* :—
Alexander, 163; Christopher, 162; Maurice, 163; Nicholas, 162; Rowland, 162; Jane, 162; Janet, 163; Margaret (Wicombe), 162.
——— of *Dowdingstown* :—
Alexander, 462; Walter, 462.
——— of *Elverstown* :—
Walter fitz Nicholas, 352.
——— of *Harristown* :
Sir Maurice, the Lord Chancellor, 323, 484; Sir Maurice, 485.
——— of *Newlands* :—
William, 63.
——— of *Portlester*, family of, 311, 312.
Sir Roland, 300, 301, 309, 311, 314-316.
——— of *Yeomanstown* :—
James, 189; Jane, 189.

Fairs or Aonachs, 2, 3, 4, 23.
—— of Colman, 2, 3, 4.
—— of Life, 2, 3, 4.
Farran O'Neill, 429.
Faughart, 220.
FitzEustace. *See* Eustace.
Firmount, 387.
FitzGerald. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 120.
———— Gerald, Constable of Dublin Castle, 64.
———————— Gerald chrone, 439, 440.

FitzGerald—*continued.*
———— Gerald garrough, 439.
———— Maurice, Lord of Maynooth, 372.
———— Richard, 396, 397.
———— Richard fitz Oliver, 437.
———— Thomas, Prior of Kilmainham, 334-336.
———— *Barons of Offaly* :—
Gerald, 1st Baron, 105; Gerald, 4th Baron; John, 6th Baron, 488.
———— *Baroness of Offaly*, Lettice, 419-424.
———— *Earls of Kildare* :—
John, 1st Earl, 372, 373; Thomas, 2nd Earl, 349; Richard, 3rd Earl, 488; Maurice, 4th Earl, 334, 345, 373, 427; Gerald, 5th Earl, 373, 426; Gerald, 8th Earl, 348, 427, 470; Gerald, 9th Earl, 287, 312, 348, 374; Thomas, 10th Earl, 374; Gerald, 11th Earl, 12, 235, 419, 429; Gerald, 14th Earl, frontispiece, and page 494; George, 16th Earl, 232, 438, 490; John, 18th Earl, 9.
———— *Duke of Leinster*, William Robert, 2nd Duke, 12, 30, 31, 386.
———— Lord Edward, 10, 11, 194, 399.
———— of *Allen* :—
Maurice, 232, 438, 440; Philip, 175; Jane, 175.
———— of *Ballinderry*, Henry, 442.
———— of *Ballyraggan* :—
Allen, 251; James, 251; Walter, 251.
———— of *Ballyshannon*, 233, 425-448. Pedigrees, 426, 427; Sir Gerald mac Shaun, 427; Sir James, 233; Sir Pierce, 132, 321.
———— of *Blackhall* (*Clane*) :—
Gerrot fitz James, 231; William, 321.
———— of *Booleybeg*, Richard, 434.
———— of *Browne's Ford* :—
Edward, 438; Thomas, 438.
———— of *Castleroe*, family of, 231-243; William, 231, 232, 236, 237, 240, 242, 243; Gerald mac William, 231, 439.
FitzGerald—*continued.*
———— of *Castletown Moylagh* :—
James, 436; Walter, 436; William, 436.
———— of *Clonlunan*, Christopher, 438.
———— of *Drinanstown*, James, 436.
———— of *Geraldine* (*Tullaghgorey*), Thomas, 251.
———— of *Glasseraly*, family of, 233.
Gerald, 233; Maurice, 431; Walter reagh, 430, 431, 435.
———— of *Kilrush*, family of, 471; James, 431, 434, 471.
———— of *Lackagh* :—
James, 472; John, 471; Sir Maurice, 428, 435, 471; Sir Thomas, 316, 470; Elenor, 430, 435; Mary, 435.
———— of *Leixlip*, family of, 350.
James "meirgeach," 350, 374.
———— of *Narraghbeg*, family of, 470-478; John, 470-478.
———— of *Osberstown*, James, 349.
———— of *Rathtrone*, Richard, 442.
———— of *Ticroghan* :—
George, 379, 441; Henry, 438; Sir Luke, 437, 438, 442.
———— of *Timahoe*, Redmond oge, 431.
———— of *Timogue* :—Gerald, 432, 438; Edward, 432.
———— of *Walterstown* :—
Walter, 63, 434, 440; Mary, 440, 446.
FitzGerrot. *See* FitzGerald.
Flatisbury. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 120.
———— Christopher, 461.
———— Patrick, 345.
———— Robert, 63.
Folklore (Co. Kildare), Animals, Birds, and Insects, 179-185, 369, 371.
Folktales (Co. Kildare), 254-259, 368-371.
Foot-track of oak timber in a bog, 61.
Forenaghts, 362-367, 453.
———— Cavalry, 362.
Fort of Leix. *See* Maryborough.
Forth, Co. Carlow, 426.
Forth, Co. Wexford, 426.
French Furze (Curragh), 24.
Funeral Expenses, Duke of Leinster's, 31.
———— Procession (Conolly), 116.

Furness (or Forenaghts Great), 57-60, 453-469.

Gallauns or Long-stones, 358.
Galway Archæological Society, 270.
Garan, William, Vicar of Ballyshannon, 440, 450.
Garryhill, 427.
Gaydon, John, 212.
——— Cisly, 231, 237.
Gaydonstown, 432, 434, 440.
Geashill, 373, 419, 424.
Gibbet Rath (Curragh), 11, 22, 25.
Glassealy, 95, 233, 371, 431.
Golly-mocky River, 289.
Gooleen-a-wautha Cataract, 353.
Grangebeg, 449.
Grange Con, 382-385.
Grangemellon, 96, 251, 432, 441.
Graney, 345, 373.
Great Grange, 428.
Greenville, Sir Richard, 423.
Greese, the River, 60, 150.
Grey, Lord Leonard, 428.

Hall, Thomas, 63, 483.
Hare parks, 24.
Harbert, Sir Francis, 428.
Harman, family of, 248.
——— Sir Thomas, 248, 249.
——— Wentworth, 249.
Harrington, Sir Henry, 121, 313, 379, 381.
——— Sir John, 313.
Harristown, 323, 324, 485.
Hartpole, Sir Robert, 129.
——— Robert of Shrule, 251.
——— Graney, 129.
Hartwell, 444, 448.
Haynestown, 455, 456.
Hell-fire Club, the, 251.
Henry, family of, 386-388. *See* High Sheriffs; Pedigree, 388.
Hereford de, family of, 79.
——— Adam, 457, 462.
Hewson, Col. John, 444, 446.
High Sheriffs of Kildare (continued from vol. ii, pp. 258-267), 63, 265, 398.
Hobbardstown, 470, 471.
Hogan (*recte*, Wogan), 106, 493.
Hogan's Wood, 80.
Holed Stones, 35, 37.
——— of Castledermot, 38.
——— of Moone, 33-38.
Holy Wells. *See* Blessed Well.
Hounds, disaster to the Kildare, 391, 392.
Huttonrede, 361.

Inch Castle, 371.
Inscriptions: —
On the Obelisk erected in Donnelly's Hollow on the Curragh, 28, 29.
On Bell of Celbridge, 116.
Bilingual, on an Ogham Stone at Killeen Cormac, 155, 156.
On Chalice (of Aghaboe), 51.
On a Chimney-piece (Shrule Castle), 129.
On Cross-base (Prospect), 268.
——— head (Ballymore Eustace), 352.
——— shaft (Tipper), 396.
——— (Castledermot), 478.
Over a Doorway at Blackwood Castle, 430; Castle Erly, 390; Castlemartin, 321; Clongowes Wood College, 215; Mainham Mortuary Chapel, 261; Monk's Grange Castle, 130.
On mural tablets (Grange Con), 384, 385; Ballyshannon House, 452; Furness, 468; Turnings, 482.
Ogham (Killeen Cormac), 155, 156.
On Seals of Athy borough, 401.
On Seal of Kildare County Council, 401.
On Sepulchral Monuments. *See* Tombstones.
On a Sundial at Furness, 468.
Irish Warriors and Peasants, 486.

Jakis, Maurice, 314.
Jigginstown, 51, 56, 321.
Jones of *Osberstown*, Co. Meath, family of, 483; Sir Arthur, 248; Sir Theophilus, 249, 483; Anne, 248.
—— of *Wexford*, family of, 465, 466; Pedigree, 469; Col. Edward, 463, 465.

Kavanagh, Garrett, 427.
——— Murrough, 430.
——— Grana, 427.
——— Mary, 212.
Keating, Edmond, 484.
——— Joan, 231, 237.
——— Margaret, 484.
Keels or Burial-grounds, 149.
Kellistown, Co. Carlow, 338.
Kelly, Capt. William, 26, 27.
Kelway, John, Constable of Rathmore, 375, 376.
Kerdiffstown, 456.
Kerne, or light-armed foot-soldiery, 285.
Kilberry, Co. Kildare, 62.
Kilcake, 473, 474.

Kilcock, 286, 335.
——— near Kilrush, 474.
Kilcullen, Old, 348.
Kildare, County, the; Anglo-Norman settlers in, 290-299.
——— Baronies of, 336, 337.
——— Bishops of, 32, 227, 397.
——— Castle of, 442, 444, 486, 487, 488.
——— Cathedral, 479.
——— Curragh of, 1-32.
——— Earls of. *See* FitzGerald.
——— Folk-lore of, 179-185.
——— Folk-tales of, 254-259, 368-371.
——— Gentry in 1600, of, 118-122.
——— High Sheriffs of, 63, 265, 398.
——— Hounds, 391.
——— Place-names compared with Wales, 293.
——— Street in town of, 124.
Kildroght, 428.
Kilheale. *See* Kilteel.
Kilkea, Castle and Manor of, 93, 442, 470, 474.
——— Church of, 236-248.
Kill, 456.
Killart, 62.
Killeen Cormac, 149-163.
Killeigh, 46, 47, 103, 419.
Killibegs, 299, 390.
Kilmeage, 232, 444, 447.
Kilmainham, Prior of, 334-336.
Kilpipe, 96.
Kilpole, 96, 382.
Kilroot, 101.
Kilrush, 231, 285, 431, 439.
Kilshanroe, 50.
Kilteel, 299, 345, 373, 377, 428, 489.
Kilwarden, Viscounts, 365.
Kinneagh, Co. Carlow, 95, 96.
——— Co. Kildare, 32, 348.
Kist, sepulchral, 64, 194, 381.
Knights Hospitallers of Malta, 402.
Knock, Co. Meath, 427.
Knockaphooka, 39.
Knockaulin, 23, 60.
Knockeneran, 473.
Knockshee Moat, 356.

"Labba Diarmaid agus Grania," 359.
Laraghbryan, 38, 493.
Lattin, Family of, 186-188. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 121.
——— Pedigree, 190.
Lea, 373, 428.
Lechohan, Chapel of, 357.
Lee, Capt. Thomas, 433.
Legends of:—
The Black Pig, 23.
Castledermot treasure, 266.
Castleroe, 249-251.
Clane Moat, 107.
Clongowes Wood, 213, 214.
The Cor-ally Rath, 191.
The Curragh, 4, 5, 12, 13.
Killeen Cormac, 149.
Lough Gur, 13.
Mainham Moat, 215.
Manannan mac Lir, 14.
Mullaghmast, 12.
The O'Donoghues, 14.
The O'Donovans, 14.
St. Brigid, 221, 222, 225.
Leixlip Castle, 341, 490.
——— Manor, 462, 489.
Leopardstown, 492.
Less, de, Family of, 456.
Leveroke, 429.
Levitstown Chapel, 251.
Liffey, The River, 2.
——— Deposits at Millicent, 164-167.
Limerick, Earl of (Dongan), 114.
Linch, Christopher, of the Knock, 427.
Linch, Thady, of Dublin, 441, 442.
Linch's Knock, Co. Meath, 427, 439.
Lisle, Viscount, 423.
Little Rath, 268, 338, 449.
Little Narragh. *See* Narraghbeg.
Lodge Park, 387.
Long-stones, or Gallauns, 20, 358.
——— Furness, 57, 454, 466.
——— Ballymore Eustace, 357.
Longtown, 390.
Luttrell, Simon, 490.
——— Anne, 186.
——— Elinor, 437.
Lye, Family of, 45-50. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 121.
—— Arthur, 47.
—— Francis, 46.
—— John, 8, 45-50, 396.

Mac Gealan, Conor, 32.

Mac GillaPatrick, Brian oge, 377.
Mac Rustclyns (i.e., Robin Hoods), 433.
Mac Thomas, alias Peirce FitzGerald, 427, 438, 446.
M'Coyn, Shaun, 428.
M'Roberts, family of, 249-251.
Maddenstown, 26.
Magh Breagh, 218.
Magh Life, 2, 221.
Mainham, 261, 285.
Mansfield, family of, 188-190. *See* High Sheriffs.
Maps :—
Ballymore Eustace district, 359.
Of Castleroe townland, 253.
Of Clane, 108.
Of Clongowes Wood district, 284.
Of the Curragh, 1, 29 ; (Camp) 15.
Of Faughart townland, 223.
Of Killeen Cormac district, 151.
Of the County Louth, 219.
Rampart of the Pale, 284.
March or Marches, the, 287, 350.
Marshal, le, family of, 6, 7, 32.
—— ——— William, 486, 488.
———— Sibell, 488.
Maryborough, 433, 444.
Mausoleum, the Browne, 261, 264.
Maynooth, 287.
Maynotheslee, Barony of, 337.
Mesgegra, King of Leinster, 107.
Millicent, 131, 164.
Moat or tumulus, meetings at, 2, 356.
—— of Ballymore Eustace, 356.
—— Ballyshannon, 452.
—— Clane, 107-111.
—— The Curragh, 23.
—— Faughart, 223.
—— Killeen Cormac, 150.
—— Mainham, 215.
—— Rathmore, 380, 381.
Moghna Moshenoc, 269.
Monascreebe, 224.
Monavullagh Bog, 61, 62.
Monk's Grange Castle, Queen's Co., 130.
Monkstown, alias Carrickbrennan, 433.
Moone, 422 ; (Cross), 33, 38.
"Moore, the Burial of Sir John," 365.
Morett, Queen's Co., 432.
Morristown (Moynagh) Lattin, 186-188.
Moteen-an-ou (Moat), 23.
Mount Armstrong, 362.
Mount Leinster, Viscount, 377.
Moyglare, 312, 396.
Mullaghmast, 12, 60, 95, 233.
Mullaghmoyne, 432, 437, 438, 441.
Mural graves, 479-481.
Mural Monuments at:—Celbridge, 112
Clane, 100 ; Kilkea, 241, 243 ; Mainham, 260.
Murrain worm, the, 369.

Naas, 125, 377, 442, 444.
Nangle, Robert, 8.
Narraghbeg, 470, 472, 473.
Narraghmore, 442, 470, 484.
Netterville, James, 485.
———— Luke, 456.
———— Anne, 485.
Neville, family of, 453-469. *See* High Sheriffs.
New Abbey (Kilcullen), 301, 314.
Newcomen, family of, 321.
—— —— Sir Thomas, 484.
———— Margaret, 484.
Newlands, Co. Dublin, 442.
Newlands, Co. Kildare, 63, 265, 365.
Newtown, of Clane, 131.
———— de Erley, 390.
———— O'More (Tipper), 338, 358.
Neylan, Daniel, Bishop of Kildare, 397, 398.
Nicholastown, near Athy, 429.
———— Manor of, 432, 441.
Norragh, the, 295, 437, 470.
Nugent, family of, 173.
——— Mary, 424.

Obituary, Miss Margaret Stokes, 201-205.
O'Banan, Dermot, 473.
O'Buge, Friar David, 339.
O'Byrne of Ranelagh, Co. Wicklow, members of the sept, 345.
———— Feagh mac Hugh, 286, 350, 379, 383, 430, 433, 434, 435.
———— Phelim, 431, 434, 435.
———— Redmond, 431, 435.
———— Teige oge, 471.
———— Grany, 130.
———— Margery, 431.
———— Mary, 212.
O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll, King's Co., members of the sept, 47, 48.
———— Teigue, 48, 320.
———— Sir William, 47.
———— Margaret, 320.
Ocha or Ucha (Ballyshannon), 425.
O'Connor Faly of Offaly, members of the sept, 320, 421, 424.
———— Cahir, 320, 350.
———— Teigue, 436.
———— Arthur, M.P. for Philipstown, 10, 11.

O'Dempsey of Clanmalier; *See* Viscounts Clanmalier; Pedigree, 421; members of the sept, 419, 424.
——— Charles, 420, 423.
——— Conn, 420.
——— Henry, 419, 420, 421.
——— Lewis, 420-424.
——— Col. Owen, 424.
——— Phelim, 420.
——— Sir Terence, 435.
——— Elinor, 424.
O'Dogherty, Rory, 436.
O'Dunne, or O'Doyne of Hy Regan, Queen's Co.
——— Teige, 431.
——— Teige oge, 431, 470.
——— Tirlagh, Provost of Rathmore, 379.
O'Dyna, Dermot, one of the Feena Erin, 359.
Offaly, Baroness of, 419-424.
——— District, 424.
O'Farrell, Tirlogh, 350.
O'Gane, Ouny, 249.
Ogham writing, 153.
——— Stones, 155, 156.
O'Hickey, Patrick, 471, 473.
O'Kelly, Donough, 445, 446.
——— Edmond, 473.
——— George Bourke, 190.
O'Lalor, Donagh, 129.
——— Edmond reagh, of Turnings, and his family, 484.
——— Neal, 428.
O'Mollaghan, Philip, Vicar of Ballyshannon, 450.
O'More of Leix, Queen's Co., and Balyna, Co. Kildare.
——— Kedagh, 428.
——— Mahon (?), 478.
——— Owny mac Rory, 433.
——— Col. Rory, 321, 439.
——— Rory Oge, 350, 377.
O'Mulloy, Art, 421.
O'Neill, Sir Neill, 99.
——— Owen Roe, 438.
Ormonde, Earls of. *See* Butler.
O'Rogan, Laurence, Constable of Ballymore Eustace Castle, 346.
Osberstown, Co. Kildare, 349, 483.
——— ——— Co. Meath, 248, 483, 493.
O'Toole, of Feracullen, and of Castlekevin, Co. Wicklow.
——— ——— Art oge, 375.
——— ——— Cahir, 383.
——— ——— Feagh Crosso, 383.
——— ——— Tirlagh, 375.
——— ——— Honora, 233.
O'Toole—*continued.*
——— ——— Margaret, 212.
——— ——— Rose, 433.
Otymy, old Barony of, 337.
Oughrabowra, 269.
Oughterard, 361, 364, 456.

Page, Patrick, of Forenaghts, 362.
Pale, The, 211, 284-288.
—— Derivation of, 286.
—— Rampart of, 284-287.
Parsons, Michael, 485.
——— Clotilda, 485.
Partridge in Ireland, 232-235.
Pearls, Irish, 192.
Pedigrees of the:—
Aylmers of Donadea, 178.
Eustaces of Clongowes Wood, 210.
FitzGeralds of Ballyshannon, 426, 427.
Henrys, 388.
Joneses of Wexford, 469.
Lattins, 190.
Baroness of Offaly and the O'Dempseys, 421.
Wogans of Blackhall, Newhall, and Downings, 87; of Rathcoffy, 79.
Pelles, Martin, Constable of Athy, 375.
Pictures of Lord Edward FitzGerald, 194, 399.
Pilsworth, William, Bishop of Kildare, 451; Ann, 451; Elizabeth, 451.
Piper's Stones, The, 354-356.
Plans of:—
Ballyshannon Castle, 447.
Castlemartin Chapel, 322.
Castleroe Castle, 250.
Kilkea Church, 244.
Killeen Cormac Churchyard, 161.
Pleydell, Edmond, 472; Oliver, 472.
Ploopluck, 391.
Plunket, Luke, 3rd Earl of Fingall, 175.
——— Oliver, of Ballylogher, 427.
——— ——— Patrick, of Longwood, 134.
——— Robert, 5th Baron of Dunsany, 429.
——— Catherine, 427.
——— Genet, 429.
Poer, le, or Power, Family, 209.
Pooka, the, 368, 369, 391.
Portlester, Co. Meath, 300, 301, 311, 314-316, 484.
——— Baron of, 314-317.
Poul-a-Phooka, 391-393.
Preston of Gormanstown:—
——— Christopher, 311, 337, 338.
——— Jenico, 483.
——— Robert, 311.
——— Sir William, 483.

Preston—*continued.*
——— Margaret, 337.
Prumplestown, 436.
Punchers Grange, 444.
Punchestown, near Naas, 348.

Race of the Black Pig, 23.
Raheen-an-airy, 21.
Rampart of the Pale, the, 284-288.
Rangers of the Curragh, List of, 18, 19.
Rath at Furness, 467.
Rathangan, 285, 287, 350, 373.
Rathbride, 8, 48, 444.
——— old townland's mearin, 396, 397.
Rathcoffy, 79-92.
Rathcoole, 377.
Rathdroo, or Rathdrue, 132, 432, 441.
Rathmore, 345, 372-381, 460.
——— Constable of, 375 (*bis*).
——— Provost of, 381.
——— Townlands in the Manor of, 373.
——— Vicar of, 377.
Rathsculbey, 470, 471, 472, 473.
Rathtrone, 436, 442.
Rathvilly, Co. Carlow, 350.
Review of Books :—
Ball's "History of the County of Dublin," 492.
Handcock's "History and Antiquities of Tallaght, Co. Dublin," 198.
Road-names, old, 269, 270.
Rochford, de, family of, 79.
——— James, 231.
Rosbran, 233.
Roscolvin townland, 471.
Rowan, Archibald Hamilton, 85, 215.
Rye Water, the, 491.
Rynd, family of, 362.

Saints :—
Abban (of Leixlip), 489.
Ailbe (of Clane), 101, 102, 269.
Andrew, 474.
Audoen's Church, 309, 315.
Augustine, Order of, 456.
Bernard of Clairvaux, 35.
Boyan (of Gilltown), 374.
Brigid of Kildare, 4, 5.
Her birth-place and life, 217-228.
Traces of her in Clane, 111, 269.
——— of Rathbride, 8.
Brogan Claen, 5.
Cadoc, 169.
Canice (of Kinneagh), 348.
Catherine, 303.
Columbe (of Rathmore), 373.
David (of "Birdynchapel"), 348.
—— (of Naas), 379
Saints—*continued.*
Finian (of Clonaugh), 50.
James, 450, 474.
John (of Kilgowan ?), 349.
Mac Caille (of Usney), 226.
Margaret, 303.
The Blessed Virgin Mary, 303, 322, 374.
Michael the Archangel, 305, 323.
Moling, 60, 461.
Moshenog, 270.
Lawrence O'Toole, 251.
Patrick, 109, 169, 470.
Senchell (of Clane), 101, 102.
Shenan (of Dunmanoge), 270.
Thomas, 474.
Ultan (of Ardbraccan), 6.
Veronica's handkerchief, 239.
Victor, Order of, 456.
Salmon Leap, the, 491.
Sandys, Sir William, 361, 362.
Sarsfield, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 121.
——— of *Dublin*, Patrick, 483.
——— of *Lucan*, Sir William, 451, 483.
——— of *Tully*, Peter, 451.
——— Anne, 377.
Seals :—Athy Borough, 400.
——— Kildare County Council, 400.
Segrave's Castle (Rathmore), 372, 381.
Shan van Vogh, verse from the, 13.
Sherlock, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 122.
——— Edward, 63.
——— Patrick, 133.
——— William, 18, 19.
Sherlockstown, 299, 341.
Shrule Castle, 129, 130.
Sigin stream, the, 357.
Slab, sculptured, at Kilkea, 248.
Slack of Narraghbeg, family of, 472.
"Smoke silver," the tax of, 345.
Sobieski, Princess Clementina, 84.
Spenser, Edmund, 313.
St. John's Bower, Athy, 436.
St. Leger, John, 251.
St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, 456, 457, 460, 489.
St. Wolstan's, 457.
Stanton, Anastacia de, 80.
——— Her dower, 88-96.
Stokes, Miss Margaret, list of her writings, 201-205.
Straffan, 386.
Summerhill (Linch's Knock), 427.
Sunday's Well, Clane, 109.
Surnings. *See* Turnings.
Sutton, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 122.

Sutton, family of—*continued.*
——— David, 8, 428.
——— Garret, 212.
——— John, 374.
——— Nicholas, 212, 321, 439
——— Ismay, 349.
Sweetman, family of, 389, 390.
Swift, Dean, 84, 85, 101, 115.
Sydney, family of, 385.

Taaffe, Nicholas, 347.
——— Alicia, 390.
Talbot, Sir Henry, 433.
——— Richard, Duke of Tyrconnell, 321.
——— Sir Robert, 212, 440.
——— Robert, of Belgard, 349.
——— ——— Family of, 349.
——— Frances, 321.
Tallon, Oliver, 471.
——— Ellen, 471-473, 478.
Tallonstown, 471.
Tara, 59.
Tassagard (Saggart), 377.
Three Castles, 376.
Ticroghan, Co. Meath, 437, 438.
Tiles, foreign wall, 340.
——— pavement, 459.
Tigh Ghrainn (Tigeeran), 4.
Timahoe, Co. Kildare, 431.
Timogue, Queen's Co., 432, 438.
Timolin, 295, 440.
Tinnahinch, 430.
Tipper, 321.
Toberadoraun, 288.
Toberaheena, 109.
Toberara, 371.
Tobereendowney, 109.
Tobermolin, 313.
Tober-na-grass, 353.
Tochar-gar, 270.
Togher, 387.
Tombstone, Inscriptions on:—
Browne, 263, 264.
Carpenter, 51.
Conolly, 113.
Daly, 133.
Eustace, 162, 209, 306, 310.
FitzGerald, 237, 242.
Lattin, 187.
McRoberts, 249, 251.
Sherlock, 133.
Sweetman, 390.
Toole, 247.
Treves, 249.
Wogan, 100.
Tone, Theobald Wolfe, 367.
Townland names, disused, 132, 133.
Travers, Sir Henry, 170, 171, 377, 433.
Travers—*continued.*
——— Sir John, 456.
——— Catherine, 377.
——— Mary, 433.
Treves, Richard, 249.
Trysteldermot. *See* Castledermot.
Tuite, Edmond, 427.
——— Sir Oliver, 173.
Tullaghtipper, 483.
Tully, 451.
Turnings, 340, 482-484.

Ussher, Arthur, 483.
——— Sir William, 463, 483.
——— Alicia, 483.

Veal (or Veele), le, family of, 295.
Vescy, Sir William de, 488.
Vinegor, Richard, 52, 53.
——— Ursula, 52, 53.

Wall, Gerald, of Prumplestown, 436.
Walsh of Shanganagh, John, 396.
——— Margery, 396.
——— family of. *See* Kildare Gentry, 122.
——— Edmond, of Birtown, 451, 452.
——— Rev. John, of Castledermot, 438, 450, 451.
Walterstown, 63, 427, 434.
Warren, Henry, of Grangebeg, 449.
Wart-stone, the (Curragh), 195.
——— (Clane), 109.
——— (Curragh), 21.
Weisley, William, of Hobbardstown, 471, 472.
Weldon, Walter, 436.
Wellesley, family of. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 122.
——— Edmond, 437.
——— John, 489.
——— William, 63, 345.
Wheelam, 397.
White (or Whyte). *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 122.
——— of *Leixlip*, Nicholas, 462, 490.
——— of *Pitchfordstown*, James, 134.
——— ——— ——— Dorothy, 134.
Whitechurch, Manor of, 483.
Wills of:—
FitzGerald, 437, 471, 473.
Daniel Neylan, Bishop of Kildare, 397.
Wogan, family of, 70-100. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 122.
——— Edward, 19.

Wogan, family of—*continued.*
——— Sir John, 486.
——— Nicholas, 99, 428.
——— William, 100.
——— of *Rathcoffy*, family of, 79-88; Pedigree, 79, 86; Sir Charles, 83-85; Sir David, 80, 88, 207, 345; Sir John, 263, 337, 338; Nicholas, 33, 99, 100, 212; William, 100; Anastacia, 88-96, 207; Judith, 263.
——— of *Downings*, Pedigree, 87.
——— of *Newhall* and *Blackhall*, Pedigree, 87; Nicholas, 436.
Wogan-Browne, 213, 261, 264.
Wolfe, family of, 361-367. *See* High Sheriffs; and Kildare Gentry, 122.
——— Rev. Charles, 365.
——— General James, 364.
——— John, 453.
——— Philpot, 453.
Woodstock Castle, 440.

Yeomanstown, 187, 189.
Young, family of, 338. *See* Kildare Gentry, 122.
Youngstown, 338.

END OF VOLUME III.

C. W. Gibbs & Son, Printers, Dublin.

DATE DUE	
DUE	RETURNED
	SEP 2 6 2003

A fine of 25 cents per day is charged when this item is overdue.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 07455 143 2
LAD
941.9506
C955j
v.3

FLARE
312620745514 32